34 PAGES. THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. PART 1. 1 TO 12.

VOL. XXVII. ATLANTA, GA, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1895. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

J. M. HIGH & CO.

The Purchasing Power of Your Dollar Was Never Greater Than Right Now.

NEW AND CHOICE ATTRACTIONS EACH AND EVERY DAY

Silks. Silks. Silks.

At $1.00 We throw out tomorrow a line of fancy figured and striped Taffeta Glaces and Plisse Crepe Silks, that were formerly $1.50.

At 35c Sixty pieces check Wash Silks, in Taffeta finish, worth 65c.

At 65c A lot of Black Satin Duchess and black figured Taffetas, easily worth a third more.

Colored Dress Goods.

At $10 CHOICE of all our fine French Novelty Pattern Suits, ranging in worth from $20 to $50.

At $5.00 A lot of Novelty Pattern Suits, that were $10.00, $12.50 and $15.00.

500 Skirt Lengths of all style seasonable Dress Goods, worth in price 65c, 75c and $1 yard, to be closed out at half price.

600 Dress Lengths and Remnants of fine Colored Dress Goods at just one-half value,

At 25c We offer 39 pieces all-wool 38-inch Scotch Cheviot Dress Goods, worth 50c.

Black Goods.

At 29c We are offering 19 pieces all-wool Black English Serge, worth 50c.

At 49c 11 pieces black figured Brilliantine, the latest and newest fabric for Skirts and Suits, worth 75c.

A lot of something like 300 Dress and Skirt Lengths of Black Dress Goods, Crepons, Serges, Tweeds, Cheviots, Henriettas, Batiste and all the best weaves we are placing on sale tomorrow at about **One-third value.**

Dressmaking.

Get your order in now at a specials reduction in price. A limited number of orders taken this week.

Gloves.

Prices interesting, styles correct, wear good.

At $1 Our line of Ladies' 4-button Glace Kid Gloves, cannot be equaled. Fitted to the hand and guaranteed.

At 79c We will sell a broken lot of Ladies' 4-button Glace Kid Gloves, usually sold at $1.25.

At 59c A lot of Ladies' 4-button Glace Kid Gloves, sizes broken, they were $1.

At 10c 100 dozen Ladies' Black Silk Mitts, not a pair in lot worth less than 25c and many 50c. See them. Seeing is buying.

Handkerchiefs.

At 10c We will sell 100 dozen Gents' hemstitched and Ladies' hemstitched and embroidered Handkerchiefs, plain white and colored borders, worth 15c to 25c each.

At 5c 1 lot Ladies' and Children's Handkerchiefs worth 10c and 12½c.

Ribbons.

At 10c A lot of all-silk satin Ribbons, numbers 9, 12 and 16, worth 20c and 25c.

Ice Cream Freezers, Hammocks, Refrigerators and Gas Stoves at about half price to close out. We only have a few left, and want the room for other goods.

Embroideries.

3,000 yards Hamburg, Cambric and Swiss Embroideries, worth from 10c to 20c, we shall sell tomorrow
At 5c yard.

Laces.

2,000 yards Ecru Guipure De Gene Lace, worth as high as 40c, on counter tomorrow
At 8c yard

Umbrellas

400 Ladies and Gents' Gloria Silk Umbrellas, natural and Dresden handles, worth $1.75 and $2,
At $1.19.

Gent's Underwear.

50 dozen Gent's fine natural and colored Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, bought to sell at 75c and and $1.00 per suit; a leader Monday they will be at
25c a garment

40 dozen Gent's best Imported French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, easily worth $1.50 per suit; tomorrow
37 1-2c a garment

Gent's Night Shirts.

65 dozen Gent's fine embroidered Night Shirts, cut full and worth 85c,
At 50c each

Neckwear.

A line of Gent's silk and satin Scarfs and Bows at 50c, worth 85c.

A line of Washable Piques in Four-in-Hands at 19c, worth 35c.

89 Lamps, bisque finish, handsomely decorated; the kind we asked you $2.50 and $3.00 for early in the season. Will close them out for $1.48 each.

Negligee Shirts.

A quick purchaser is made of everybody seeing our line of fine Negligee Shirts, made of Freneh Percale and Batiste; latest shapc collars; Shirts that are worth $1.75 and $2.00; your selection
At $1.00 and $1.25

Unlaundered Shirts.

300 dozen Celebrated Crown Brand Unlaundered Dress Shirts; best make and finish, a strictly $1 Shirt.
For 50c

Ladies' Vests

300 dozen Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests, regular 25c value of three stores,
Monday 10c each

Hosiery

A big line of White Hosiery for children and young ladies, 25c to $2.00 a pair.

200 dozen Gent's fine quality Half Hose, black and unbleached, double soles, high spliced heel and double toe, worth 35c.
At 19c a pair

160 dozen Ladies' good quality Lisle Hose, double thick, white heels and toes, worth 50c,
At 33 1-3c

17 styles extra fine Lisle Hose, several new and exclusive styles, at 50c, or
6 pairs $2.70

50 dozen Gent's good black Half Hose
At 12 1-2c pair

60 dozen Ladies' good black Hose
At 12 1-2c pair

Linens

Selling Tomorrow.

A lot of about 90 dozen Huck and Damask Towels, worth 35c, 40c and 50c, to be closed out
At 25c

80 dozen extra size Hemmed Huck Towels, 30c quality,
At 19c

29 pieces German bleached Table Damask, pure white, two yards wide; worth $1.35,
At 89c yard

60 dozen extra large size Dinner Napkins, pure white, worth $2,
At $1.25 dozen

An assorted lot China Plates, all sizes, worth from $3 to $4.50 per dozen. Rare bargains they are, too. You can buy them Monday for $1.50 per dozen.

Swivel Silks

3,000 yards Swivel Silks, easily worth 39c yard,
At 25c

Figured Organdies

39 pieces Figured Organdies, choice patterns,
At 25c.

Figured Dimities

2,100 yards French Figured Dimities, new designs,
At 12 1-2c.

White Goods

1,500 yards small plaid White Dimities, good values at 25c,
Special at 12 1-2c.

50 pieces 40-inch lace striped Skirting, worth 25c,
At 10c.

3,000 yards small check and stripe White Lawns, worth 10c,
At 5c yard.

Stationery

2,000 pounds real Irish Linen Paper, sells elsewhere for 25c, we sell 19c pound.
Envelopes 5c pack.
Box Paper, linen, and Envelopes 19c.
Linen Paper and Envelopes 10c box.
All colors of Paper 15c box.

Soap.

Old-time Glycerine Soap sells Monday for **4c cake**
Lettuce cream Soap 3 cakes for 10c.
Lettuce juice and glycerine Soap for the complexion,
3 cakes, 19c

Extracts.

Crap Apple Extract, 19c oz.
Hudnut's Exeracts, taken from hot house flowers, 45c oz.
Violet, White Rose, White Lilac and Ylang Ylang, 19c oz.
We are agents for Hudnut's quadruple Extracts and toilet specialties.

Shoes. Shoes.

The prices made on Shoes is cheaper than can be made anywhere else in the city.

Children's strap Slippers 50c, worth 75c.
Children's strap Slippers 75c, worth $1.
Infants' strap Slippers 50c, worth 75c.
Ladies' Oxfords at 40c, worth 75c.
Ladies' strap Slippers at 75c, worth $1.
Ladies' strap Slippers at $1, worth $1.35.
Ladies' Oxfords, black and tan, all shapes, worth $2, at $1.25.
Ladies' hand-sewed kid button Boots, kid and cloth tops, sold heretofore at $4 and $5, now at $3.
Gents' hand-sewed Bals at $3, equal to any $5 shoe in the market.

Boys' Clothing.

We are willing to sacrifice them. We shall close out the entire lines.

At $1.69
100 Boys' Cassimere and mixed Cheviot Suits, best make, worth $3,

At $2.50
90 boys' all wool cheviot and fancy cassimere Suits, easily worth $5,

At $3.00
110 boys' all wool cheviot Suits, never offered by anybody for less than $6.

At $3.50
67 boys' extra fine quality Suits, best clothe, a suit you would pay $7.50 for elsewhere.
You can afford to lay them away for another season at these prices.

CARPETS, MATTINGS and RUGS

An enormous stock full of Bargains and attractive styles. Take the elevator to fourth floor and visit this mammoth department.

A beautiful line of fine Axminster and Wilton Carpets, worth from $1.50 to $2.25 a yard. We offer them this week at
$1.10 and $1.50 a yard.

A handsome Brussels now for 65c a yard, was 90c.

For Monday only, any all-wool Ingrain Carget in our house
For 50c, made and laid.

150 rolls fancy and white China Matting to sell Monday
At $3.90 a roll.

100 rolls fancy inlaid Japanese reversible Mattings, until they are sold
Only 20c a yard, laid.

125 Smyrna Rugs, 3x6 feet, sold everywhere at $5.50, our price for Monday
Only $3.75 each.

275 pairs of beautiful Lace Curtains, marked to sell at $3, for Monday and Tuesday
Only $1.50 a pair.

350 pairs Lace Curtains, 54 in. wide and 3½ yards long, worth $2 anywhere, this week
At $1 a pair.

100 dozen Window Shades, with fringe or dado, 38 inches by 7 feet, for this week
Only 50c each.

Basement Bargains.

300 dozen China Cups and Saucers, choice decorations and gold lined, worth $3 dozen. Monday will sell only one dozen to each customer at $1.39 per dozen. The bargain of the season.

Jewelry Department.

Sterling silver Belt Pins, 25c.
Ladies' Shirtwaist Buttons, 10c.
All silk Belts, with plaited buckle, 50c.
Sterling silver belt buckles reduced from $1.25 to 98c.
Children's solid gold Rings, 10c.
Double heart Rings, 25c.
Spanish Tucking Combs, 25c.
Aluminum Belt Buckles, 10c.
Black Belts, with metal buckles, 19c.
Trilby Stick Pins, 5c.

Ladies' Suits, Skirts and Shirt Waits

Best line of ready-to-wear garments you can get. Fit correct; make the best, and style in keeping with fashion.

A line of ladies' all wool serge and cheviot Dress Skirts, best style, worth $7.50,
At $4.50

Ladies' fine black satin Dress Skirts, full sweep, best style,
At $7.50

A lot of ladies' fine black figured silk Dress Skirts, lovely effect, worth $12.50,
At $7.50

Just 19 of those elegant black crepon Skirts left. They are very pretty and easily worth $8.50,
Only $5.75

Ladies' all wool black and navy tailor-made Suits, fit and look well,
Only $6.30

Ladies' all wool Eton Suits, superior quality of serge, latest cut,
Only $12.50

Ladies all wool tan and brown tailor-made Suits, worth $12.50,
At $7.00

A lot of ladies' percale Shirt Waists, new style, laundered collars and cuffs, worth 85c,
At 50c

A line of Ladies' black silk Shirt Waists full sleeves, cheap at $5, tomorrow
$3.50

Ladies' black satine Wrappers, worth $2.75,
At $2.00

Ladies' figured lawn Wrappers, large sleeves, with ruffle over shoulder, worth $2,
At $1.35

60 doz. of them, well made, nice finish and equal to any $1.50 Gown in the market,
At 60c each

STARTED

More than a quarter of a century ago and now IN ACTIVE PROGRESS THE LARGEST

DRY GOODS, ART GOODS, Furniture and Carpet House IN THE SOUTH!

M. RICH & BROS.

UNHEARD OF PRICES!

Hotel and Boarding House Keepers providing better accommodation of guests.
Club Men furnishing their clubs.
Business Men equipping their offices.
Occupants of the Mansion and Cottage seeking improved domestic comfort.

THE GREATEST CHANCE OF THE YEAR OF
THE COTTON STATES EXPOSITION.

CARPETS.

Carpet Mills overstocked—Ready Cash did the work. Commencing Monday and opening each day shipments of goods now on the way.
600 rolls of fresh new Carpets direct from the mills.
No old stock—all these goods just from the looms.

READ THESE PRICES

50 rolls best Axminster Carpets, that have been selling at $1.40 per yard, we make, lay and line at **$1.10 per yard.**
75 rolls Moquette Carpets that have been selling at $1.15 per yard, we now sell made, laid and lined at **87c a yard.**
150 rolls 10-wire Tapestry, that have been selling at 90c a yard, now sold made, laid and lined at **65c a yard.**
150 rolls extra grade Tapestry, that have been selling at 80c a yard. now made, laid and lined, only **55c a yard,**
75 rolls, all wool Ingrains, made and laid at **50c a yard.**
75 rolls, wool filled Ingrains, made and laid at **40c a yard.**

BIG CUT IN MATTINGS

In the new weaves and late designs we have—
$6.00 rolls of 40 yards we will sell at..................$4.00
$10.00 rolls of 40 yards we will sell at..................$6.00
$14.00 rolls of 40 yards we will sell at $10.00
A Reduction of 25 per cent.

REDUCTION ON RUGS

Fur Rugs, white and gray, size 36x72, at $1.50.
Axminster Rugs, size 36x72, only $3.00.
Axminster Rugs, size 30x60, only $2.00.
150 fine sample Rugs; special this week at 75c each.
150 fine Axminster and Velvet sample Rugs at $1.00 each.

AWNINGS

We are headquarters for Bamboo Porch Awnings.
Also all kinds of Awning goods; put up Awnings at short notice.

. . FURNITURE . .

Two Car Loads More Bedroom Suits.
3-piece Oak Bedroom Suits, chival or square with plate glass mirrors at—
$10.00, $11.25, $12.50 and $13.50
and on up to the best in the market.

PARLOR SUITS WONDERFULLY CHEAP!

Come and see them. Five-piece Oak Parlor Suits Upholstered in Tapestry, Sofa, Arm Chair, Rocker and Two Side Chairs,
—NOW ONLY $10.00 PER SUIT.—
Also five pieces over-stuffed Oak Parlor Suits, Sofa, Arm Chair; Rocker and Two Side Chairs,
—NOW ONLY $20.00.—
We are selling all our Parlor Suits at half price and have them from —$10.00 to $250.00.—

DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

EXTENSION TABLES—Any price from $5.00 to $75.00.
DINING ROOM CHAIRS—In wood, cane, leather or upholstered seats, half price.
BUTLERS' TRAYS—And everything needed for the dining room.
SIDEBOARDS—Solid Oak, from $7.50 to $350.00 each.
BUFFETS—The largest selection in the south.

Office Furniture.

Roller-top Desks, solid oak, only $13.50.
4-foot solid oak, Roller-top Desk, now only $17.50.
5-foot Standing Desk $12.50.
6-foot Standing Desk $15.00,
Ladis' Secretaries from $4.00 to $20.00.
A full line of Office Furniture of all kinds at half price.

We have an enormous stock of all kinds of furniture on hand. The prices throughout are cut in two.
Don't miss seeing us before making purchases.

COMFORTABLES

And Blankets bought for cash at an exceptionally low figure are offered you in this 30-day sale at summer prices.

LINENS. LINENS.

TOWELS—Hemstitched, all linen huck, only 12½c. All linen hemmed huck Towels, 18x36, a leader, only $1.75 per dozen and two finer grades that are great values at $2.25 and $2.75 per dozen.
NAPKINS.—Five-eighths all linen Damask, a bargain at $1 per dozen.
Three-quarters all linen Damask $2.50 per dozen.
Three-quarters all linen Damask $2.25 per dozen.

BATH TOWELS—The best in the state, size 24x42, only $1.75 dozen.
TABLE LINEN—60-inch Table Damask, bleached or unbleached. See it and you will buy it at 49c yard.
Our 64-inch bleached and half bleached, a big bargain, only 62½c.
BED SPREADS.—1¼ fine Honey Comb Spreads 88c.
1¼ fine Honey Comb Spreads, center, Marsailles patterns, only 75c each.

M. RICH & BROS., 54 and 56 Whitehall Street.

A KING'S FAVORITES

The Beauties Who for a Time Held the Heart of Louis I. of Bavaria.

HIS ADMIRATION FOR LOLA MONTEZ

Pretty Faces Which Won the Gallant and Fickle Monarch's Favor and Helped To Lose Him His Throne.

New York, May 25.—This story deals with the follies and caprices of a dead king and the souvenir, as old as it is dainty, which serves to bring them to the minds of another age and country.

Louis I of Bavaria was in many ways a remarkable monarch. Sprung from the great house of Wittelsbach, the founders of which won the crown of Bavaria by their wisdom in council as well as by their courage in the field, he was not an unworthy descendant of his forbears, and left a deep impression upon his age. He was a man of strong and original intellect, poetic temperament and a marked admiration of the beautiful. Modern Munich, the most curious and unique of European cities, was planned, begun and completed by him, and he enriched it with noble churches and palaces, splendid museums, theaters and academies, beautiful statues and imposing monuments. Moreover, he was an able and foresighted ruler, as well as a wise patron of the arts, and during his reign raised Bavaria from a condition of absolute vassalage to the house of Hapsburg to a rich, flourinsing and reasonable independent country.

But Louis I had one weakness, and in the end it proved fatal. He loved a beautiful

AUGUSTA STROBEL.

face when it belonged to a woman, and would on occasion hazard much to gain the favor of its owner. As fickle as he was gallant, his favorites followed each other in quick succession, and in the course of his life numbered nearly two score. From time to time the king had their portraits painted by famous artists, and these pictures, thirty-eight in number, now hang in one of the apartments of the old royal palace in Munich. The room which houses them is jealously guarded from the public, and fortunate indeed is the tourist who, at rare intervals, secures an entrance thereto.

However, in 1871, the "mad king," Louis II, grandson and successor of Louis I, caused photographs to be taken of the paintings. A dozen sets of these photographs were bound in volumes and presented with the royal autograph to the intimate friends of the dead king, whose memory his eccentric descendant sought in this strange way to keep green. One of these volumes, beautifully bound in red morocco, is now the property of a well-known resident of New York. It lies before me as I write, and from it are produced the portraits which accompany this article.

Wayward Lola Montez.

Prominent among the lovely faces which look out from its beveled pages is that of a remarkable woman still remembered by Americans, the gifted and wayward Lola

KATHARINA BOZZARIS.

Montez, whom her kingly admirer made countess of Lansfeld, and for whom he risked and lost his throne. A woman of singular beauty and infinite charm, she was still under thirty when, in 1846, she made the acquaintance of the king, then past sixty, who was infatuated by her fascinations to a degree almost unexampled in history. She appeared on the stage in Munich for a brief period, and then surprised and dismayed by the Bavarians by being adopted by the king as his chief friend, associate and adviser. With a natural gift of diplomacy and political intrigue she quickly made her influence felt, and from her study in Munich, conducted a brilliant and potential correspondence with the leading diplomats of Europe. Her residence was the most beautiful in Munich, and she was presented at court by the king as "my best friend." With the consent of the crown prince she was ennobled and presented with an estate, which carried with it feudal rights, over 2,000 souls.

To her credit, be it said, Montez exerted herself for the best interest of the king and his subjects; but her reign, neverthe-

CRESCENTIA.

less, was destined to be as brief as it was brilliant. Her enemies were legion, and always busy, and the stories circulated about her soon produced a perceptible effect. She was hissed and insulted when she appeared in public. When the students mobbed her house, and the king retaliated with an edict closing the university, demands for her expulsion came from all quarters, and in the end the Bavarian chamber of peers forced from her royal admirer an order for her banishment. Soldiers conducted her to the border, while the people of Munich burned her residence to the ground. The old king wrote to her frequently and remained constant in his affection to her, but fears for the throne he had agreed to abdicate within a year kept him from insisting on her return, and Lola Montez drifted off into the world, again a soldier of fortune. Her subsequent career is an oft-told story. She died in New York in the winter of 1861, and a low mound in Greenwood now marks her resting place.

Among these favorites of a dead king Katharina Bozzaris, an impedious southern beauty, with raven hair and dark, burning eyes, next deserves attention. She was a descendant of the illustrious Marco Bozzaris, the hero of Missolonghi and the champion of Grecian freedom. King Ludwig took a deep and active interest in the struggles of the Greeks to free themselves from the rule of the Turk, and it was largely by his personal efforts that his son Otto became king of Greece.

Dmitri Bozzaris was Grecian secretary of war during Otto's reign, and the beautiful Katharina a member of his household. In-

ANNA VON GREINER.

troduced in this way to King Ludwig, the history of her family excited his interest, and her own rare gifts of mind and person his affection, and it was thus that she secured speedy and welcome entrance into his gallery of beauties. Tradition, however, has it that she was too proud to win friends and too willful to live in peace with other sharers of the royal bounty, and inconsequence the Greek woman's sway in the palace at Munich was almost as short as that of the Montez.

A Russian Beauty.

The portrait of Amelia von Krudener shows her to have been one of the most beautiful of King Ludwig's favorites. Her career is shrouded in mystery, but she is believed to have been the daughter of the noted Julian von Krudener, whose wit and beauty won so many exalted admirers, a czar of all the Russias included, three generations ago. The mother, after a brief marital experience, in 1796, secured a divorce from her husband, Konstantin von Krudener, and thereafter was the bright particular star of gay circles in Paris, where a French officer, Count Fregenille, was her preferred lover, and in St. Petersburg, where the dreamy and melancholic Alexander I was an almost nightly visitor to her salon. By reason of her influence with the czar she was a force which, for many years, could not with safety be omitted from any political combination. Late in life she became a religious devotee, and found a refuge in Switzerland, but her seeming piety and lavish gifts to the poor did not prevent the rulers of the mountain republic from exiling her as a pestilent political intriguante, and with her daughter she retired to the Crimea, where she died in 1824. She left large estates in the Baltic provinces of Russia, inherited from her husbands, and the proceeds from their sale are thought to have furnished Amelie von Krudener with the means required for a merry and luxurious sojourn in Paris and Rome.

At any rate, it was in the latter city that the wayward Russian beauty first met King Ludwig. At his entreaties she settled in Munich, and by her beauty and the glamour thrown about her by her mother's career long held the king a willing captive. She received a liberal pension just before the stirring events of 1848, but beyond this little or nothing is known of her last years.

If the portrait of Charlotte von Tagen speaks true, hers was one of those faces which interest by degrees, but in the end cannot be forgotten—a small head set on shapely white shoulders, a mouth made for smiles and kisses, and eyes of limpid blue. She was born in Munich in 1809, and making her debut as an actress at the age of seventeen, at once became and remained until her retirement in 1816 one of the most popular players of her time. Her professional career was divided between Munich and Berlin, and she was adored by the courts and people of both cities, even the austere and narrow-minded Frederick William III figuring as her admirer and protector. Small wonder, then, that the susceptible Ludwig should enshrine her among his favorites and pay court to the charming actress. But as the Von Hagen advanced in years her happy temperament fled with her youth, and, while she was sure of a welcome in the most refined society, thanks to her wit and gracious manners, her miserly habits became proverbial. It was told of her in Berlin that she often carried, fastened to a belt about her waist, a curiously fashioned purse filled with copper coins.

"What have you there?" she would often be asked by people anxious to engage her in conversation.

"Oh, a mere nothing," she would reply; "only a few copper coins, but I would not part with one of them for less than a louis d'or."

Whereupon the invited gold piece would usually be forthcoming and the victim, with a melancholy smile, would receive the actress's copper in exchange. She married a count in 1846, but the spoiled idol of monarch and people was unfitted for the quiet of domestic life, and in 1851 she secured a divorce. Thereafter Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna and Paris received her

CHARLOTTE VON HAEN.

in turn, but at last she went to Munich, where, until her death, she remained the friend and confidant of her king.

Anna Hilmayer, another of Ludwig's favorites, was as generous and free-handed as Frau von Hagen was grasping and miserly. She was a second-rate danseuse, but a first-rate beauty, who easily won the king's affection, and for a long time held it with a firm grasp. When another came to displace her she wasted neither time nor tears in useless repining, but, retiring with excellent grace and good humor and a whole heart, speedily proved to the world that the royal favor was not essential to her happiness. The Hilmayer may have been as fickle as she was fair, but she was the friend of the poor and dried many tears in secret.

Other Fair Charmers.

What a merry, laughing face had Augusta Strobel, one of Ludwig's favorites in his youth! History is silent in regard to her, and "actress" and "beauty" are all that can be written after her name in this record. Augusta Strobel is the womanly embodiment of a splendid butterfly.

Helena Seidlmayer was another actress favorite of the king—a beauty who would at first pass unnoticed, but in the end could not fail to win the heart. She came from a family of good repute, and her talent and good looks early won her an enviable position on the stage and opened the way to the royal chambers. The king's affection for her was ardent and lasting, and was returned in full measure. She never married, repelling the addresses of distinguished gentlemen who sought her for a wife, for her heart belonged to the king.

Proud and austere, if her portrait does her no injustice, must have been Lady Jane Erskine, the English beauty, who, in some way, found a place in King Ludwig's gallery. Her father, Lord David Erskine, was at one time English minister at Munich, and it was there that she made the acquaintance of her royal admirer. There is no reason for believing that the king's relations with her were other than esteem and cordial friendship would prompt.

The same is true of the countess of Oet-

ANNA HILLMAYR.

tingen-Oettingen and Anna von Greiver, who also have places in the collection I am describing. The former was the pretty daughter of a life-long friend of the king—the sturdy Count Nallerstein, whose refusal in 1806 to enter the employ of Napoleon cost him his estates—and the latter, a popular actress, who married a captain in the Bavarian army and left the stage at thirty to become an honored wife and mother. She was the last in point of time to gain admission to this singular gallery of beauties, and the winsome face that compelled the admiration of a king alone made a place for her there. Had the others secured entrance in the same way, Ludwig might not have lost his throne.

"I WOULD RATHER DIE!"

On the third floor of an ordinary lodging house in the City of Brooklyn was found the body of a lodger, with a revolver by his side and a bullet in his head. In his pocket was found a book in which was written:

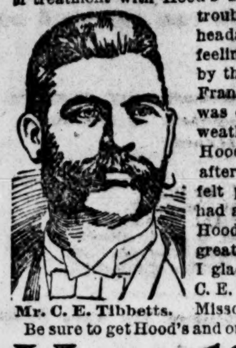
"I am tired of life because I am suffering from consumption. I would try to work but it is useless while I have no hope of getting better."

What a commentary on our boasted civilization! A poor wretch, suffering from what he supposed was an incurable disease, snuffs out his flickering life with a bullet. Where did he get the idea that his disease was incurable? From an old-time theory which modern investigation has exploded. Many diseases may be considered incurable, but that does not make them so. During the past few years scientists have discovered, in the tuberculosis germs, the cause of consumption. Their investigations have found a cure for the malady, in Ozone and Guaiacol. These agents destroy the germs which produce the disease. Compounded with pure Cod Liver Oil, they form Ozomulsion, which is sold by all Druggists. This remedy cures consumption and all lung troubles. It first destroys the cause of disease—the poisonous germs which produce it—and then restores the patient to perfect health. The Ozone and Guaiacol kill the germs. The Cod Liver Oil provides the flesh and strength. That is the principle on which this medicine works. It is both rational and reasonable; and it is doing more for the cure of lung troubles than any other preparation.

That Tired Feeling

Hood's Sarsaparilla Makes the Weak Strong.

"I cheerfully announce the facts of a course of treatment with Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was troubled with a dull headache and that tired feeling. I am employed by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway and was out in all kinds of weather. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking six bottles I felt perfectly well and had a good appetite. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a great blood purifier and I gladly recommend it." C. E. TIBBETTS, Monett, Missouri.



Mr. C. E. Tibbetts.

Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla **Cures**

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Harmless, reliable, sure.

Smart Weed and Belladonna, combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. and B. Backache Plasters the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

Bargains for spot cash in painters' and artists' materials. Southern Paint and Glass Company, No. 40 Peachtree street.

Three a Day.

The Southern railway has three trains a day, leaving Atlanta 7:30 a. m., 2 p. m. and 11:45 p. m. for Rome, Dalton and Chattanooga. Quick time is made.

may25-6t

RHODES, SNOOK & HAVERTY FURNITURE COMPANY. ATLANTA.

We buy CARPETS and FURNITURE 10 to 20 per cent less than competitors. We sell from 15 to 30 per cent less than they do.

We offer special Bargains

MONDAY

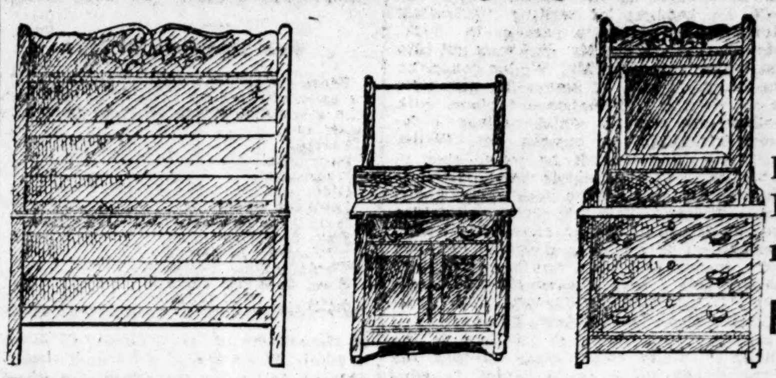
—IN—

CARPETS

$13.50 This elegant Couch, in Empire Corduroy, 25 per cent reduction from regular price. . .

SPECIAL

Oak Bed Room Suites, 3 pieces, 20x24, French Bevel Plate Glass, $9.75—25 cent reduction from regular price.



Furniture, Carpets, Mantels.

RHODES, SNOOK & HAVERTY FURNITURE CO.

A Woman's Reason.

A woman's reason is sometimes difficult to explain, but it is generally correct. A woman's reason for shopping here may be found in the vast assortments of new and fashionable Men's and Boys' Clothing presented from day to day, at prices that know no real competition. . . . .

More Monday Money Marvels.

More attractive bargains this morning in every department. Great price-wonders bursting into view like the swelling buds and blossoms of Spring. It's as easy to pick up money-savers as it is to pluck roses in June, and there are no thorns among them in the shape of old goods and undesirable styles. Do you care to save time and money by shopping here? . . . .

Can You Find Them ?

Can you find such bargains in other stores as we show from day to day? We think not—in fact, we know you cannot. If you could, this store would quickly lose its individuality and soon cease its matchless work of helping its thousands of daily patrons to lower prices and better values in Clothing and Furnishing Goods. . . . .

A Steadfast Business Purpose actuates this store. It is seen in every department and in every bargain that has been prepared for your inspection and consideration. The purpose is to sell the highest class of goods for the least money by handling unusually large quantities and turning them over many times, taking only the smallest profit at each turn.

Eads-Neel Co.

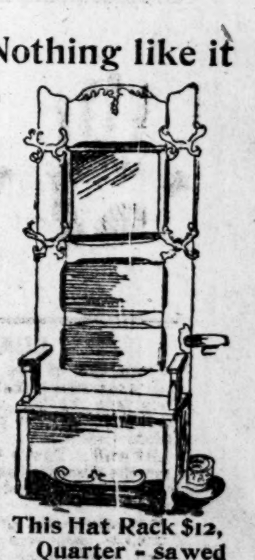
T. J. FAMBRO

Is unparalleled in prices this week. Nothing like it ever offered before. - - - - - -

For $10.50 this Solid Oak Suit, old price $25.00, polished, and carved, German Mirror, beveled. Having bought the entire production of these Suites, I am enabled to sell at this price. Mail orders given special attention.

87 and 89 Peachtree St. is the old original "Cut Price" Furniture House. - - - - - - - -

The public may rest assured that I will maintain the reputation this house has acquired for selling goods at "Cut Prices." Write for Catalogue of Furniture or Baby Carriages. Visit my place next week before buying. I have some choice offerings for you. This Hat Rack $12, Quarter-sawed Oak and polished.



This Hat Rack $12, Quarter - sawed Oak and polished

T. J. FAMBRO,

87-89 PEACHTREE STREET.

MAJOR VON BORCKE.

General Bradley T. Johnson's Tribute to Him.

The death of Major Heros von Borcke, in Germany, was noted in The News a few days ago. In an interview published in The Baltimore Sun, General Bradley T. Johnson, says of the gallant German:

"I knew Major von Borcke well, but not until after the battles of Second Manassas and Sharpsburg. I heard that when he joined Stuart he was wearing a superb suit of riding clothes, white leather breeches, glazed-top boots, a scarlet coat, or some such costume. He was six feet two inches tall and as perfectly proportioned a man as ever rode a horse. Alert, vigorous, stalwart, as well horsed as he was equipped, he made a profound impression on the country who were with Stuart on his staff. When von Borcke went out to Stuart with a letter of introduction from Seretary Randolph his case was settled. He was the handsomest man on the staff, the best equipped, the best mounted and altogether the best got-up man we had.

"He followed Stuart's feather during the Seven Days' battle, and in the campaign against Pope in August, of 1862, and was badly wounded in the cavalry fight at Aldie, in August, 1862, but recovered soon enough to return to duty when Stuart was at 'The Bower,' the home of Stephen Dandridge, near Leetown, in Jefferson county, Virginia. He rode with Stuart in the celebrated raid from Williamsport via Chambersburg, Emmitsburg, Poolesville and back to Virginia.

"Von Borcke was the life and vim of the staff. One day Stuart, in one of his hairbreadth expeditions, was at Vandiersville, in Culpepper county. The enemy pushed them rapidly and Van Borcke got off by jumping on his barebacked horse and clearing a five-foot fence, without bridle or saddle. Stuart did as well, but lost his papers, and thus Pope got the first intimation of Lee's movements toward Pope's rear.

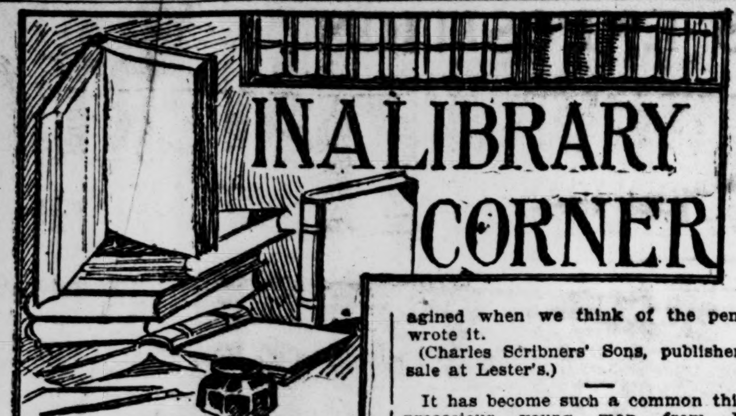
"When cavalry met cavalry at Brandy Station Von Borcke had an immense cuirassier cavalry saber five feet long, straight and double-edged, and he waded in. He said to me: 'The last time they saw me I was riding a barebacked horse, the next time I saw them I had my saber in my hands and they'll remember me.'

"After the war Von Borcke went home. His rank was count, in Pomerania. The saying there is that a family is 'as old as Von Borcke or the devil.' He was aide to Prince Frederick Charles, the red prince, in the 100 days' war at Sadowa and was badly wounded. The red prince was very fond if him. He was not engaged in the Franco-Prussian war in 1871.

"Soon after the civil war Colonel Charles S. Venable, of General Lee's staff, went to Prussia and Von Borcke called to see him in Berlin. Colonel Venable visited him at his castle in Pomerania and Von Borcke had the confederate flag flying. We invited him to America at the time of the Yorktown centennial. He came and the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States met him at the depot. While in Baltimore he was the guest of Major W. Stuart Symington. My grandson, Bradley T. Johnson, Jr., was baptized at the time and Von Borcke stood as his godfather. We sent Von Borcke to Virginia and he had a triumphal procession through the state. No man has ever had such a reception in Virginia since Lafayette.

"Von Borcke was a gallant gentleman, a brave soldier and a loyal friend. Honor to his memory, laurels to his grave."

For sale cheap, handsome brass office railing. Southern Paint and Glass Company, No. 40, Peachtree street.



James Anthony Froude found a congenial theme in "English Seamen in the XVI Century." The rugged characters and daring adventures of those grim old sea dogs, who ventured to sea in sturdy little vessels smaller than a modern yacht, and who circumnavigated the globe in ships scarcely larger than a modern coasting merchantman, furnished a subject particularly adapted to Mr. Froude's charming heroics. Above all, the stern religious enthusiasm of these mariners gave him a cue for developing his favorite ideas on the influence of the reformation upon the characters and habits of the age. The marvelous achievements of Sir John Hawkins, the unparalleled ingenuity and daring of Sir Francis Drake and as an offset the vacillating policy of the Virgin Queen make up the requisites for some of Froude's best work. He must have his heroics and he must have a foil—some one on which he may lay blame when blame there is. A scapegoat is as necessary in a biography by Froude as it was to the Israelites in the desert. He must have some back on which to lay the burden of his chosen favorites' sins. Not that Froude is unjust, but he seldom likes to tell bad things about his heroes, and if he must tell them it is convenient to have an excuse for their shortcomings at hand. He must have some adverse comments to temper his work and save it from uninterrupted eulogy. Elizabeth served very well, and her caprices were pronounced enough to assail.

The English seamen who were nursed in the "sea cradle of the reformation," who were trained in the dashing privateering of the channel and in the wars in the Netherlands, saved England from the Spanish Armada. They served in a rough school, but they learned their lesson well. In a generation they wrested from Spain the possession of the ocean, and struck her a blow in her American possessions from which may be dated the crumbling of her world empire. It was a time of romance and adventure such as the world never saw before and will never see again. The humblest fisherman of the English coasts dreamed of putting forth in their fragile crafts and bearding the Spanish dons in the southern seas. Kingsley has told the romantic story of the days in "Westward Ho." But behind the desire for glory and for gain there was a deeper motive. Thanks to the zealous efforts of the inquisition hundreds of English seamen lay languishing in Spanish dungeons. From time to time came harrowing reports of the rack and the stake, and of the agonies worse than death being suffered by Protestant Englishmen at the hands of the holy brotherhood.

In the Netherlands the work was going on merrily. William the Silent was bravely carrying on his unequal struggle against Philip the Second. Thousands of people in the Netherlands were suffering death and agonies worse than death for the sake of their faith. The pope, backed by the mighty power of Spain, was striving with rack and torch to stamp out forever the spark of religious liberty which was kindling into a worldwide flame. Prompted by the spirit of revenge and the desire of gold, two of the strongest passions of the human heart, the English seamen began the struggle which was to fit them for the defeat of the Armada. The Spanish treasure fleets lay at their mercy. The king of Spain was their personal foe. They regarded every damage done him as an act of religious vengeance. They have been called pirates and corsairs, and from a modern standpoint they doubtless merit the term. But distinctions were not so nice in those days, and it is not surprising that they should regard the Spanish empire as their legitimate prey when the king of Spain had taken the initiative in rapine and murder. Well would it have been with Philip if he had let this nest of hornets alone. "We may think as we please," says Froude, "of these beggars of the ocean—these Norse corsairs come to life again with the flavor of Genevan theology in them—but for daring, for ingenuity, for obstinate determination to be spiritually free or die for it, the like of the Protestant privateers of the sixteenth century has been rarely met in this world."

When the final contest came—when the Spanish Armada, the great engine of the Catholic world to stamp out forever the religious liberty of England, came sailing up the channel, it was these sturdy seamen, nursed in the sea cradle of the reformation, who turned back the tide of bigotry and persecution and at one stroke wrested a world empire from the dominion of Spain.

It is really the story of the defeat of the Spanish Armada and the causes which led up to that triumph which Mr. Froude tells in his lectures. How dramatic and how spirited is the story may be easily imagined when we think of the pen that wrote it.

(Charles Scribners' Sons, publishers. On sale at Lester's.)

It has become such a common thing for precocious young man from Europe to dash across the Atlantic, make a sudden inroad into a few of the coast cities and then return to write a book about America and Americans that the novelty of the thing has become a dread certainty. Mr. Rudyard Kipling made a short visit to the United States some years ago and hastened back to England to announce in effect that America was a huge sty. Mrs. Trollope had done the same thing about fifty years before Mr. Kipling's advent, and Charles Dickens followed close on her heels. That Dickens appreciated the inwardness of the situation even before he thought of writing "American Notes" is shown by a passage in "Pickwick Papers." When Mr. Pickwick got into hot water the elder Mr. Weller conceived the unique design of smuggling him over to America in a disemboweled piano, with hollow legs, through which he was to receive his supply of oxygen. Mr. Weller further opined that if he would stay in America until the trouble blew over and then return and write a book about Americans it would make his fortune, provided he abused the Americans enough. Dickens's caricatures of American men and manners were somewhat severe, but he caught the salient points with remarkable vigor from the standpoint of a caricaturist. But Dickens and Mrs. Trollope were bumped incontinently from one end of the land to the other in things called stage coaches and over things called roads, which is some slight excuse for their unkindly comments. Mr. Kipling's only just cause for grievance seems to have been the American reporter. However, America retaliated by sending Richard Harding Davis abroad to write up foreign society on the fly, which he did in a way that must have seemed very fresh to the foreigner. So we are even on that score.

All these people were the forerunners of Mr. Paul Bourget, who has been over and investigated us and returned to France to write "Outre Mer," in which he tells his countrymen a great many things that must seem very strange and marvelous to them, but which are twice told tales here at home. But it is remarkable to see what a close observer Mr. Bourget is, and a very agreeable sensation to find how honestly and charmingly he writes about us. His style is nothing short of delightful. His evident sincerity and his purpose to write the truth are extremely pleasing. In most things he treats our affairs and institutions with a candor and straightforward frankness in striking contrast to most books of the kind. Some of his views as to the final outcome of our political difficulties will cause an American more familiar with the facts to smile, but he states his views very fairly, and they serve to show just how capable a foreigner is of putting a correct estimate on our political quandaries. The book is very delightful reading, and while it will doubtless teach Frenchmen a great many things about us that they do not know, it enables us to see ourselves as we appear to a fair-minded stranger. One naturally gets so accustomed to things about him that it does good for an outsider to come along once in a while and point out the salient features in the native landscape.

"Outre Mer," by Paul Bourget, published by Charles Scribner's Sons. For sale at Lester's.)

Recent Fiction.

"The Wish," by Hermann Sudermann, is one of the Appleton's latest translated novels. It would be very well if the usual biographical introduction had been cooled off before the printing. The story is a very fair story, as stories go, but one is lead to expect greater things than appear in it by the introduction, which would make the author one of the immortals of literature. You can't tell much about an author's style in a translation, but even a bad translation cannot conceal one who "ranks with the great masters of all countries."

The quoted words are those of the introductory biographer, who is evidently out hunting for pretty brained people. As in the same breath this biographer refers in glowing terms to Maeterlinck, her further opinions may be regarded as harmless.

Just what the wish was does not appear. A girl commits suicide, and leaves a manuscript to tell why she did it. This is read to her betrothed lover, who is also her brother-in-law, by her uncle, a gruff old physician. The young man, who seems to have a hard time all along, cuts up roughly about the girl's death. He and the doctor sit down and read the manuscript, which tells the girl's sad story. She committed suicide because of an over-sensitive conscience. She confesses that she loved her sisters' husband, and that standing at her sister's bedside when she was hovering between life and death, she wished: "Oh, that her sister might die." Now that her sister had died, her conscience could not permit her to marry the man. She accordingly retires to the seclusion of the tomb. No foreshadowing of the dreams that might come after death gave her pause. As the story closes with the suicide's manuscript, the future career of the widower must be imagined. He doubtless had better luck next time, but that has nothing to do with the story. The novel shows that if the foremost German writers of fiction are turning out nothing better than this, there is no reason for us to complain of our story writers, a dozen of whom are writing better stories all the time. (For sale at Lester's.)

Guy Boothly writes a good story in "A Last Endeavor." The scene is laid in the South Sea islands, and at times the story reminds one of Robert Louis Stevenson, but whether this is because we naturally associate Mr. Stevenson with the south seas, or that the hopeless doom of the characters is akin to the somber setting of "The Ebb Tide," it is hard to say.

This Thursday island, where the outcast Englishman went to die, must have been a veritable paradise, tenanted by a lost soul. The story is eerie and oppressive. It would be improbable if the scene were laid anywhere else, but it seems that nothing is improbable in this garden of Eden in the southern seas, after all that Mr. Stevenson has written about it.

(Macmillan & Co., publishers. For sale at Lester's.)

Mr. Francis Walker's "Letters of a Barytone," is a little volume of sketches that will interest more, particularly students of music, but which has a charm for all who like to read pleasing sketches of student life abroad. "A Man Without a Memory" is the name of a book of short stories by William Henry Shelton. There are nine of the stories in all, written in a quiet vain, and told with a touch of skill at once charming and true to life. Published by the Scribners. "The Ways of Yale," by Henry A. Beers, is the latest volume in Holt's little series of booklets. It tells of the memories of an old Yale man—sketches of life at college many years ago. Another volume in this series is "A Man of Mark," by Anthony Hope. Anthony Hope, taking advantage of the success of his "Prisoner of Zenda"—a really fine story of adventure—has been making hay while the sun shines by turning out a good deal of work that is benefitting his pocket more than his reputation. The most characteristic feature about "A Man of Mark" is the utter lack of any moral tone in any of the characters. Good novels have been written in this vein, but Anthony Hope shows no intention to write of human nature. He is writing a story solely to amuse, and hence his portrayal of moral depravity is grating.

"Transition" is a new novel from the pen of the author of "A Superfluous Woman." It is the story of a modern woman, who turns out after all to be modern only in the educational veneering which she has received. When the veneering gets knocked off by experience the woman is only a woman, which is a great deal better for her than to be anything else. It is on the new feminine author style, which creates a sensation for twenty-four hours and is then happily forgotten. (Lippincott.)

NEWTON CRAIG.

Recent Publications.

"Hygiene and Physical Culture for Women," by Anna M. Galbraith, M. D. (Dodd, Mead & Co., publishers. For sale by the American Baptist Publication Society.)

"My Early Travels and Adventures," by Henry M. Stanley. (Two volumes, $3. Charles Scribner's Sons, publishers. For sale at Lester's.)

"Cycling for Health and Pleasure," by Luther H. Porter. (Published by Dodd, Mead & Co. For sale by American Baptist Publication Society.)

"Melting Snows," by Prince Schoenaich-Carolath. Translated. (Published by Dodd, Mead & Co. For sale by American Baptist Publication Society.)

"A Wheel Within a Man; How I Learned to Ride a Bicycle," by Miss Frances E. Willard. (Fleming H. Revill & Co., publishers.)

"A Truce" and other stories, by Mary Tappan Wright. (Published by Charles Scribner's Sons. For sale at Lesters, $1.)

The latest volumes issued in Neely's library of choice literature are: "At Market Value," by Grant Allen; "In the Old Chateau," by Richard Henry Savage," and "Rachel Dene," by Robert Buchanan.

LONGSTREET GOING TO CHICAGO.

"Under Two Flags or with the Blue and GJray."

It is now definitely settled that General Longstreet's book will be issuel and ready for sale about next September. It is entitled "Under Two Flags; or With the Blue and Gray," indicating his long service as major with the United States regulars in the Indian wars and Mexican war, under the stars and stripes, and while wearing the blue, and his four years' service under the stars and bars, as a general, wearing the gray. The Lippincotts will issue the book and parties desiring it should write the Lippincotts, subscribing their names. It will contain about 600 pages, and is the last contribution by the great generals to the struggle of 1861-'65, to which nine-tenths of the work is devoted.

General Longstreet and Miss Longstreet pass through Atlanta tomorrow en route to Chicago, where "Lee's old Warhorse" goes to participate in the dedication of the confederate monument on the 30th instant. Potter Palmer has cabled from London directing that the handsomest suite of apartments at his magnificent hotel, the Palmer house, in Chicago, be reserved for General Longstreet, and George M. Pullman has sent similar instructions as to his palace sleeping cars to convey the battle-scared veteran of three wars to Chicago.

Astronomical.

In the early evening sky in the west now, May 23d, may be seen one of the wonders of astronomy. Three of the visible six planets of our system are bunched in the constellation Gemini.

Begin with big blazing Venus; thence down westward is Jupiter, of diminished and diminishing glory as he approaches his conjunction with the sun. Above Venus and to the left, farther away from her than Jupiter is, is the red planet Mars, also nearing his conjunction, and greatly diminished from his normal splendor. Above these three are the fixed stars Castor and Pollux in the heads of the Twins. The five make the figure of a dipper with the handle hung down, and of the five Castor and Pollux are the only ones whose places on the blue vault are permanent.

There is not among all the stars a more beautiful figure than this. Apparently as permanent as any of them, it is really as evanescent as the morning dew. Never seen before, except perhaps in eternal ages past, it will never appear again except perhaps in ages yet to come. Its memory will be reserved in the annals of astronomy as one of the wonders of 1895. Let us name it the Planetary Dipper, or the Dipper of Venus.

Observe the nightly changes in this figure. It will distort, dissolve, and its component parts soon fade and disappear in the twilight of the eastward traveling sun. At the last of June the sun will have advanced to Gemini, to near where Jupiter is now.

Another of the visible six planets is up in the early evening now, eastward, about the beginning of Libra and near the feet of Virgo; Cancer, Leo and Virgo, of the Zodiac, alone intervening between it and its friends in Gemini. It is Saturn, the ringed planet, twice as far outward from us as is Jupiter, and almost in fact the outermost visible planet; for Uranus, next outside of him, is hard for an amateur to identify even with the aid of a telescope. The next and last outside, Neptune, is not visible at all except through a telescope.

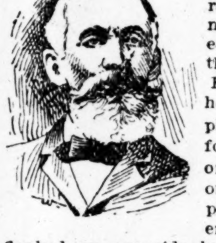
But one other planet is now to be accounted for, fleet Mercury, occasionally visible low down in the west, or the east flitting past the sun on his little orbit, always white, bright and pretty.

R. W. MUSSER.

A CHARMING GARDEN SPOT.

Little Tyrol a Pleasant Place To Spend a Few Hours of the Evening.

Mr. Julius Hartman, proprietor of Little Tyrol, on Ponce de Leon avenue, is a remarkable man. He took this little place a few years ago, buying it at a very low rate, which had been named him by Mr. ed Peters, who knew that if he got Mr. Hartman interested he would make the place a garden spot for all that section of the city. It was one of the roughest places along the avenue, as it was flanked on one side by the heavy ravine which crossed the avenue, and over which, a few years ago, a high wooden bridge carried the cars to Ponce de Leon springs. The bridge has gone now, and the county commissioners nave put in its stead a heavy embankment, which forms part of the broad avenue, leading from Peachtree to Ponce de Leon. Little Tyrol is to be found all around this embankment. Its flowers and vines cling to its steep sides and reaching up in a succession of terraces to a plateau on the level with the street, the few acres of the enclosure makes one of the prettiest spots in the county, and suggests an Alpine vision. Mr. Hartman made Little Switzerland, out near Grant park, but he has made Little Tyrol far more beautiful. He has every variety of flowers and plants, which, under his experienced care and devoted attention, adds to the beauty of the place, which, through his generosity, is kept open for the public, and every evening many grateful residents of that part of the city take advantage of the public spirit which prompts Mr. Hartman to open his gates to the public.



The lakes of the place are thronged with gold fish, which Mr. Hartman raises by the thousands for the market. He has a heavy demand for them from all parts of the country and makes this industry a source of profitable revenue.

An evening out at Little Tyrol any day is well worth spending.

THEY TREAT ALL DISEASES.

CORRECTING A MISTAKEN IMPRESSION REGARDING THE PRACTICE OF DRS. COPELAND AND HOWALD.

Their Work by No Means Confined to Any One Manifestation of Constitutional Disorder—Not in Catarrh Alone, Not in Dyspepsia or Rheumatism—They Are Specialists in All Chronic Diseases.

People who have been putting off the duty of taking medical treatment because of the cost have no excuse to further procrastinate, for the only cost affixed to the best treatment known to modern science is under the offer of Drs. Copeland and Howald, the cost of the medicines only, and the limit to this cost in any case is $5 a month.

Don't put off taking treatment any longer. Now is the very best time of the year to begin. The tendency to take cold is now reduced to the minimum and the rejuvinating influence of nature will co-operate with the right medicines. Don't neglect yourself any longer. Accept this offer of the Copeland specialists. It is the grandest opportunity for expert scientific, medical treatment, for all treatment, all care, all attention on first and every subsequent visit is FREE. Remember, now is the time to begin.

Noon-Hour session for Busy People.

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

There are no structures of the body so universally affected by catarrh as the nerves. The symptoms which indicate nervous diseases are:

Vertigo.
Headache.
Neuralgia.
Giddiness.
Dimness of vision.
Numbness in limbs.
Pain in top of head.
Irritability of temper.
Throbbing in Temples.
Sleep does not refresh.
Languid, tired feeling.
Fluttering of the heart.
Palpitation of the heart.
Twitching of the muscles.
Limbs inclined to go to sleep.
Wandering pains over the body.
Least thing annoys the patient.

Noon-Hour Session for Busy People.

DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE

DR. COPELAND'S SPECIAL PRESCRIPTION GIVEN AWAY. HIS FAMOUS LIVER, KIDNEY AND BLOOD CURE POSITIVELY FREE TO ALL OLD AND NEW PATIENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE.

On Sundays, during the summer months, our offices will be open from 9 to 11 only.

By the Copeland perfected system of mail Treatment you can be cured at home.

Write us a history of your case, and we will diagnose it for you free.

Symptom blanks and valuable treatise on catarrh and kindred diseases sent free to any address.

Copeland Medical Institute

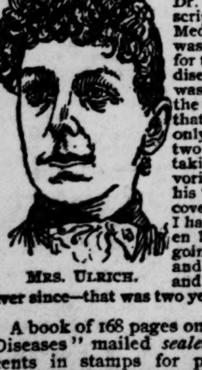
Rooms 315 and 316 Kiser Building, Corner Pryor and Hunter Streets.
W. H. Copeland, M. D., F. E. Howald, M. D.
OFFICE HOURS—9 a. m. to 6 p. m.
SUNDAY—9 to 11 a. m.

LEAVES ITS MARK

—every one of the painful irregularities and weaknesses that prey upon women. They fade the face, waste the figure, ruin the temper, wither you up, make you old before your time.

Get well: That's the way to look well. Cure the disorders and ailments that beset you, with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

It regulates and promotes all the proper functions, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength. It's a powerful general, as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, imparting vigor and strength to the entire system.



MRS. ULRICH.

MRS. ANNA ULRICH, of *Elm Creek, Buffalo Co., Neb.*, writes: "I enjoy good health thanks to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I was under doctors' care for two years with womb disease, and gradually wasting in strength all the time. I was so weak that I could sit up in bed only a few moments, for two years. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and his 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and by the time I had taken one-half dozen bottles I was up and going wherever I pleased, and have had good health and been very strong ever since—that was two years and a half ago."

A book of 168 pages on "Woman and Her Diseases" mailed *sealed*, on receipt of 10 cents in stamps for postage. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

COOK REMEDY CO — BLOOD POISON

SYPHILIS! Primary, Secondary or Tertiary permanently cured in 15 to 35 days. We eliminate all poison from the system, so that there can never be a return of the disease in any form. Parties can be treated at home as well as here, (for the same price and under the same guarantee,) but with those who prefer to come here, we will contract to cure them or refund all money and pay entire expense of coming, railroad fare and hotel bills.

Our Magic Remedy *Eight Years in Use and Never Failed* to cure the most obstinate cases. We challenge the world for a case we can not cure. Since the history of medicine a true specific for Syphilis has been sought for but never found until our Magic Cyphilene was discovered. We solicit the most *obstinate cases* and *challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians.*

$500,000 CAPITAL behind our unconditional guarantee. *Absolute proofs* sent sealed on application. Address,

COOK REMEDY CO., Room 307 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

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CONSUMPTION
SURELY CURED.

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. T. A. Slocum, M.C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

To those living
in malarial districts Tutt's Pills are indispensible, they keep the system in perfect order and are
an absolute cure
for sick headache, indigestion, malaria, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.
Tutt's Liver Pills

FOR RENT

The rooms lately occupied by the Exposition Company. Will arrange to suit tenants. Apply Business Office Constitution.

A. K. HAWKES,
Manufacturing Optician
12 WHITEHALL STREET.
ONE OF THE OLDEST HOUSES IN THE UNITED STATES.
Established 1870.
Special Styles of Spectacles and Eye Glasses made to order.

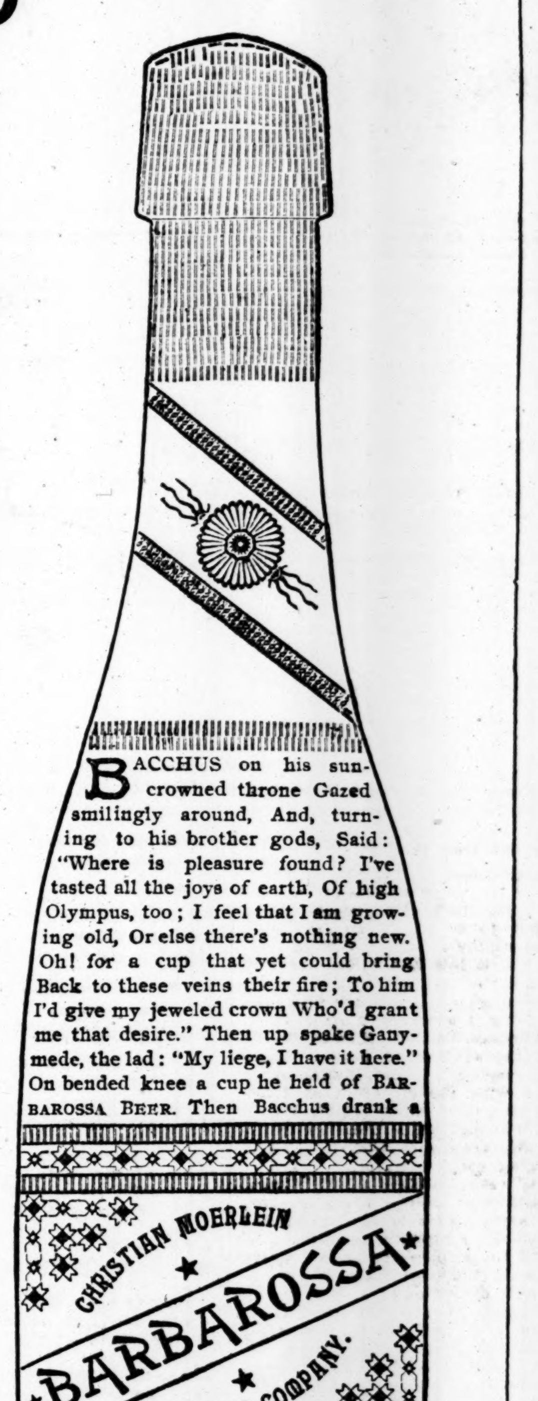
To Catch a Bird

Put Salt on His Tail.

To catch an artistic fit in a beautifully tailored Suit, worth a third more than the price, just put fifteen dollars in your pocket and come to us. We'll do the rest.

STEWART, COLE & CALLAWAY,
CLOTHES, HATS, HABERDASHERY.

BARBAROSSA BEER.



THE MOERLEIN BREWING CO.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

This is the most popular Beer ever brought to Atlanta. It is for sale at the leading saloons in the city and may be had at wholesale from

Mr. J. B. Whitley,
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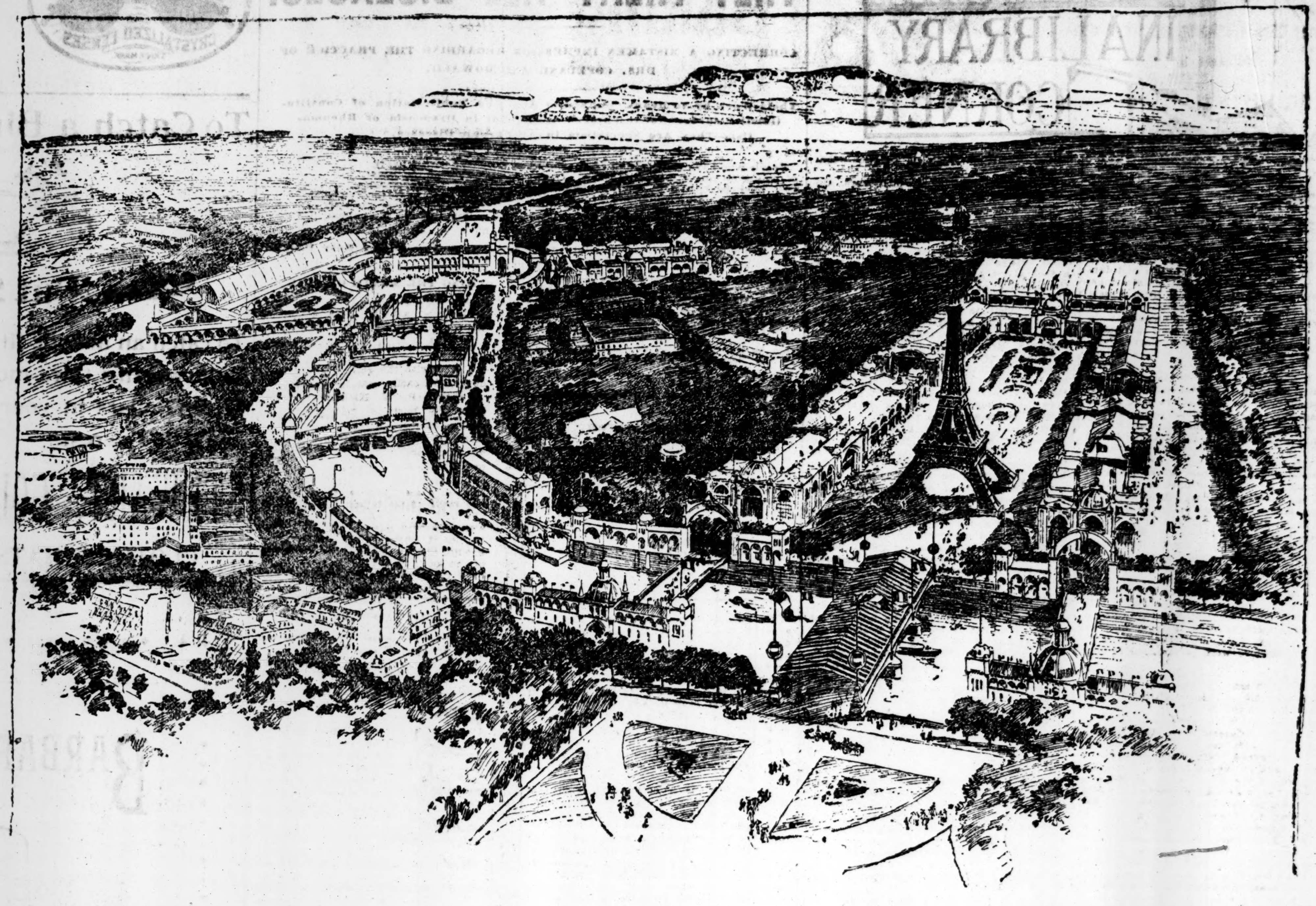
Consult them before placing your orders.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION.



In the year 1900 the French will hold a World's Exposition at Paris. They are planning to excel their last great exposition. The above view is taken from an official lithograph

TRADE DAY IN WAYCROSS

A Lively Day in the Atlanta of South Georgia.

PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRY COME OUT

To See What the People of Waycros Have To Show,

AND THE CITY LOOKS ITS BEST

To Please the Eyes of Those Upon Whom It Depends for Trade—Notes About the City and Its People.

Waycross, Ga., May 24.—(Correspondence The Constitution.)—The proudest man in Waycross tonight is Judge A. P. Perham. It is not as judge so much as editor that the name of Perham has become a power in these parts. Two years or so ago he came here from Quitman and established The Waycross Herald, a daily paper which illustrates the progress of this giant little city. Like all true editors he has made himself the soul of the community in which he lives.

And today he witnessed the triumph of his first big effort to bring Waycross to the front.

"We have here," said he, "a city of great possibilities, drawn together much after the fashion of Atlanta. Railroads came and people came, until the first comers were surprised to find that they had built the foundations of a city. From hundreds the population grew to thousands, until today we have six or seven thousand people, together with the varied enterprises

COLONEL A. P. PERHAM.
Who Conceived the Idea of the Waycross Trade Day.

which such a number of people attract. So busy had they been with moving and building up, and extending trade connections that they did not find time to get acquainted either with themselves or with the people of the surrounding counties. A few citizens got together some weeks ago and decided upon the great trade display which we have witnessed today. The thousand strangers whom you see out in the streets today are, many of them, people who have never traded in Waycross before. They have gone to other competing points. The great object of our display today was to get these people here just once, show them what we have got and to make such an impression upon them that they will come back again."

"The man to whom the credit of today's display belongs," said Mr. V. L. Stanton, "is Editor Perham. He is too modest to tell the whole story. He conceived the idea of having the display, undertook the work of bringing conflicting elements together, and establishing that harmony which has worked such wonderful results in Atlanta."

How the Day Was Passed.

To an Englishman the scenes in Waycross today would have looked like a celebration of her majesty's seventy-sixth birthday, but to an American it looked like the assembling of the sovereign people, whose will is law and whose cause is always just.

Every incoming train, whether from the country leading toward Savannah, Jacksonville, Thomasville or Albany, came laden with the substantial people of the country in response to the invitation to break bread with the city folk of Waycross. The city they found bedecked with the stars and stripes, while the store fronts were well displayed with everything that human longing could ask for.

"I declare," said Captain C. C. Grace, as he looked out over Plant avenue, "there are more people here than I had any idea could be brought together."

Looking at the people—the plain country people—present, they were sturdy in appearance, well dressed and orderly to an exacting degree. They were present in pairs, timid and bashful, making their first visit to town; in family groups, exhibiting the best types of the Georgia father and mother, with fat, chubby children, whose laughing, merry eyes were calculated to drive away all care; and in neighborhood groups. They crowded into the stores and shops, busily buying and taking away their bundles, until it finally appeared as if every one had a bundle under his arm. One substantial farmer of Pierce county went into a leading house and purchased five walking canes, one for himself and one each for his four boys. A storekeeper on Plant avenue threw off his coat and welcomed his rural brethren in his shirt sleeves.

"Boys," said he, "it's too hot for coats but I can sell you the cheapest goods in the city."

Some Striking Pictures.

A number of amusements were arranged to intersperse the hours of business. There was a baby show, a free lunch eating, foot races, bag races, greasy pole climbing and other sports, all so arranged that the headquarters of each one was in a different store. This was one of Mr. Perham's arrangements by which harmony was preserved among those who wanted a share of the day's business.

By far the most interesting feature of the day was the great baby show—a prize to go to the finest looking baby in the bunch. At the appointed hour the clerks in the store of the Smith-Adams-Parker Co. vacated their places, and behind the counters stood twenty ambitious rural mothers with twenty bouncing, frolicsome infants, whom they held up to view as the throngs passed in review. It was hard to tell which to admire most—the babies or the mothers, but Senator Leon Wilson declared that his love was for the mother and child combined.

"Yes," said his father-in-law, President Murphy, of the Bank of Waycross, "and if I do say it myself, Leon is the father of the finest babies I ever saw."

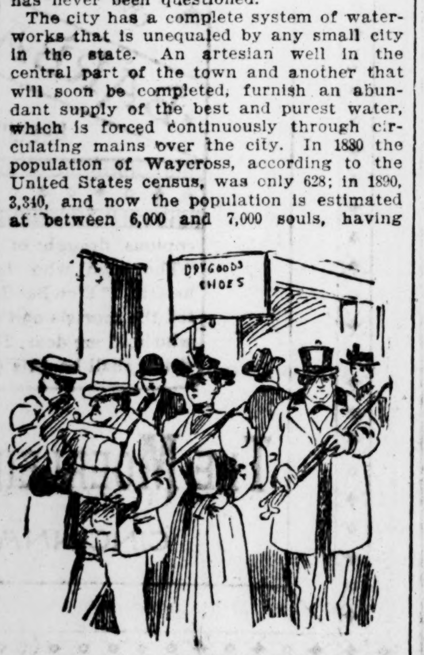
At last the judges, chosen from the countrymen present, undertook their work. They were Messrs. J. R. Allen, F. M. Roberts and William Chancey, whose success as fathers had qualified them for the work ahead. It was soon discovered, however, that the judges had a leaning toward girl babies, and that the boys were not in it. The decision finally fell to a golden-haired beauty, Jeannette, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Waters, of Pierce county. As a concession to the others present they authorized the announcement that there was not a bad-looking baby in the lot.

Something About City and County.

The city and county are both highly favored in many respects. As Waycross people tell the story, the city is located at the crossing of the Savannah, Florida and Western and Brunswick and Western, and where the Waycross Short Line branches off to Florida. The Waycross Air-Line, a portion of which has already been built, and is in operation, to extend from St. Mary's to Cordele, passes through the city. The transportation facilities are not surpassed by any town in southern Georgia. In point of accessibility Waycross ranks with any place in the south. Distance from Savannah, 96 miles; Jacksonville, 74 miles; Thomasville, 104 miles; Albany, 111 miles; Brunswick, 60 miles, and Gainesville, 160 miles, with an unequaled train service in every direction on the great trunk lines between the south, north and west.

The elevation of Waycross is 131 feet above sea level. The climate is delightful and salubrious, the winters being mild and pleasant, while during the warmest summer months there is a continual sea breeze that prevents sultry and oppressive heat. Sun strokes are never known here, and persons who are acclimated can remain exposed to the noonday sun without shelter, and experience little discomfort and no serious results. To the west of Waycross the country is flat and unbroken, and to the east it is undulating and hilly. The beautiful winding Satilla river is only two miles distant. The city is exactly on the divide between the watershed of the gulf and that of the Atlantic. The "Twin branches" find their source within the city limits and flow uninterruptedly through the Okefenokee swamp, seven miles away, into the far-famed Suwanee river, and thence to the gulf of Mexico. Tebeau branch also forms its head within the limits of the town, and speeds away to the Satilla river, and thence to the Atlantic ocean. The city is situated in the midst of a great pine belt, the health of which, with its purity of air and water, and its freedom from malarial poisons, has never been questioned.

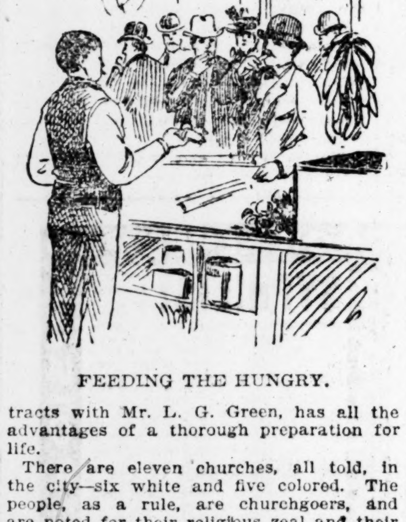
The city has a complete system of waterworks that is unequaled by any small city in the state. An artesian well in the central part of the town and another that will soon be completed, furnish an abundant supply of the best and purest water, which is forced continuously through circulating mains over the city. In 1880 the population of Waycross, according to the United States census, was only 628; in 1890, 3,340, and now the population is estimated at between 6,000 and 7,000 souls, having



CARRYING AWAY THEIR PURCHASES.

nearly doubled its population in five years. The town has enjoyed a healthy, continuous growth from the laying of its first corner stone to the present.

Waycross has as perfect a system of public schools as can be found in the south. The schools are managed by a board of commissioners elected by vote of the people. These commissioners have complete and absolute control of every detail of both white and colored schools. The graded plan, with its most improved methods, is used, and every teacher is subjected to a thorough and rigid examination before they are employed. White and colored schools are taught separate, with white teachers for white and colored teachers for colored schools. A new and elegant schoolhouse, capable of supplying all demands for some time to come, has just been built and is now full of the colored children of the city, who, with an excellent principal and board of assistants, are learning rapidly and are growing up to become useful men and women. The increase of population has compelled the school board to have a larger and more modern place of education for the white children also, and there is now in course of construction a brick school building three stories high, with all necessary room for every department of a first-class graded high school. In this institution a pupil may enter at the very bottom and with energy, perseverance and a few dollars come forth a graduate. The high school of Waycross is the special pride of the city, and under the excellent con-



FEEDING THE HUNGRY.

tracts with Mr. L. G. Green, has all the advantages of a thorough preparation for life.

There are eleven churches, all told, in the city—six white and five colored. The people, as a rule, are churchgoers, and are noted for their religious zeal and their genial hospitality. No intoxicating drinks are sold here or within sixty miles of the city. There are three banks, doing a good business, with ample capital, and about forty or fifty stores, several real estate agents, electric light plant, ice factory, planing mills, foundry, two livery stables, two fine hotels and innumerable boarding houses and other enterprises. Besides these, The Waycross Herald with its steam printing establishment, issues a daily and weekly edition. The Sunday School Revival and Christian Laymen Headlight is printed in the city, and numerous other publications, all doing a lucrative business.

The land around here is well adapted to all kinds of agricultural products, such as cotton, corn, oats, rye, sugar cane, peas, potatoes and various kinds of vegetables, as well as the growth of flowers, fruits, melons and grapes. The farmer can produce with ease two good crops each year from the land in this section. Owing to the mild winters the rarest and tenderest of southern flowers are grown in rich profusion in the open gardens, lading every passing breeze with exotic perfume and filling the olfactories of the unconscious passerby with delectable aroma. This section is unexcelled for stock raising. Cattle, sheep, hogs and all kinds of live stock do well. The natural growth on our lands furnishes a rich summer pasturage for the different kinds of stock. Lands in this county are cheap. Good farming lands can be bought at from $1 to $5 per acre, according to location.

Matters of Personal Interest.

The citizenship of Waycross can hardly be spoken of individually, as that would require the exactness of a directory. Colonel Lemuel Johnson is a man of such broad views, such untiring business energy and such success in accomplishment that he would hold his own wherever placed. To him is due the new railroad which is to connect Waycross with St. Mary's, and this road is but one of the many that Colonel Johnson has run through the pine belt of Georgia.

In Mr. A. M. Knight Waycross has a mayor vigilant enough to take advantage of everything that may advance the interests of the city. With Colonel W. M. Toomer as city attorney the town is in the hands of safe advisers.

There are good banks in the city, the First National, with Colonel C. C. Grace as president, and Mr. John E. Wadley as cashier, and the Bank of Waycross, with Mr. H. Murphy, president, and Mr. Warren Lott, cashier.

Judge J. L. Sweat is no longer a Clinch county man, but is now bound up in Waycross. There is a good deal of talk about the judge's possible candidacy for congress. A recent interview is looked upon by many as a feeler in that direction.

A more representative citizen of any community is not to be found than Judge Warren Lott. He has held several county offices, has been in the legislature, is now ordinary of the county as well as a leading bank official. The Lott family is thoroughly identified with the history of this section.

Mr. J. A. Jones, of the firm of J. A. Jones & Co., is one of those people who believe in making what you want at home, and when you cannot make it there, in importing the best that is to be found abroad. He is one of the largest dealers in buggies, carts, harness, etc., in south Georgia.

Mr. J. V. Strickland, who runs the Phoenix hotel, has caught on to the "Old Cousin John Thrasher" style of making every one feel at home. He keeps a splendid hotel.

Colonel John C. McDonald is one of the rising young lawyers of Georgia. He is deeply read, of good address and strong integrity.

The hustler in pushing trade in Waycross is Mr. G. F. Wootteen, head of the dry goods department of C. C. Grace & Co. Mr. Wootten is bound to rise to the top of the dry goods trade.

W. R. McIntosh & Co. conduct a furniture and carpet establishment in first-class lines, and keep well to the front.

The man who comes to Waycross and does not find out that Brad Watson & Co. are there, has but poor discernment. They have an establishment that rivals any to be found elsewhere.

Mr. Frank C. Owens is an energetic man who has made his fortune, and proposes to retire and enjoy life for awhile. He is too active a man, however, to remain out long.

Mr. W. J. Gardner takes good pictures for the people and manages to make even a sour face look pleasant. He is a photographer of skill.

Mr. B. J. Smith has a drug store complete in stock. Mr. Smith has the entire confidence of the people, an important advantage for a druggist.

Mr. Fred Ficken was in clover today. Waycross is a dry town and, as a consequence, his soda water was in great demand.

The free delivery of goods has been established by Griffiths & Elder, who keep one of the best family and fancy grocery stores in the country.

The millinery parlors of Miss Sallie Dekle was not neglected by the rural maidens who thronged into town today. Many of them came out of her establishment with ribbons to match the freshness of their cheeks.

A steam laundry is successfully run by J. F. Mason & Co.

Humphreys & Livingston have the bargain store of Waycross, the place where you will get the most for your nickel.

The Watt-Harley Hardware Company

THE BABY SHOW.

is a solid institution, forming one of the commercial pillars of the city.

Charles Hohenstein & Co. conduct a large furniture and carpet establishment.

Another place well frequented by the ladies was that of Mrs. M. P. Tennent, whose millinery store was thronged all day.

Mr. A. R. Bennett is an esteemed grocery, dry goods and leather dealer, who is always ready to give the people a bargain.

It does not freeze often in Waycross, but when it does Mr. R. B. Keene, the plumber, is always on hand to solder up the pipes.

Mr. W. M. Wilson is a stanch business man, who never makes mistakes.

Mr. W. A. Cason is a successful grocer, who meets with success in business.

Another fine grocery house is that of T. G. Bibb & Bros,

The foundry of Gillon & Sons is one of those institutions which gives permanent character to any community. It is but the beginning of other enterprises which must follow.

Mr. N. A. Morris is a rising young business man.

A. B. McWhorter & Co are careful and capable druggists.

Mr. Thomas J. Brown is a saddle and harness maker—a man who fills an industrious place well.

Mr. C. G. Thomas is a lawyer of integrity and standing, who enjoys a good practice.

Mr. J. Walter Bennett is also a young follower of Blackstone.

Dr. James C. Rippard and Dr. G. P. Falks are two trustworthy physicians.

Another good lawyer is Mr. William M. Toomer.

Mr. J. R. Knight is the local representative of Ludden & Bates, of Savannah.

Mr. E. B. Goodrich is one of the leading druggists of the city.

The C. C. Grace Company, of which Captain Grace is the manager, is a mammoth institution.

Mr. J. E. Wadley, cashier of the First National bank, is an expert banker, a gentleman of polish and fine business qualifications, and popular with the people.

The head of the Smith-Adams-Parker Company, Mr. W. J. Smith, is one of the best business men in Georgia. His commercial and social standing are A1.

Mr. Brad Watson is a power wherever you place him—one with tact as well as energy.

Colonel W. A. McNeill, the postmaster here, is one of the best officers in the postal service. He is genial, prompt and up to the line of every duty imposed on him. He is exceedingly popular with the people, who admire his official efficiency.

Mr. R. C. King, manager and partner in the B. H. Levy Bro. & Co. house, is a business man of great prudence and success. There are but few men his peers and none his superiors. It is in the hands of such men that the business reputation of Waycross is safe.

The power for good in the hands of Mr. Joseph D. Smith cannot be estimated. He is the county school commissioner of Ware, a most capable officer, says State Superintendent Glen. Mr. Smith is zealous for the promotion of education.

Judge H. P. Brewer is another of those upon whom Waycross relies in all great emergencies in her history. He has always been an energetic citizen and a prudent adviser.

The board of education of Waycross is fortunate in having for its president such an accomplished gentleman as Dr. J. L. Walker. The great need of a successful school system is an efficient civic head—not a teacher, who would be tied down by pre-conceived rules, but a layman of broad mind, yet in sympathy with the teacher, who can grasp the public policy as well as the discipline which is necessary. Such a man is Dr. Walker, and he can certainly ask no greater reward than the heartfelt appreciation of his services by the people whom he serves.

The secretary of the school board, Mr. W. J. Carswell, thoroughly shares the efficiency shown by President Walker. He is careful and "up to date."

Dr. J. H. Redding is a good man, a good physician, a true friend, and one who fills well the role of "the friend of the family." He is well liked and deserves it.

Ware has a good judge in County Judge Williams. He dispatches business with promptness and gives great satisfaction.

Colonel S. W. Hitch, attorney for several railroads, is a citizen who would be prominent anywhere. He is a great favorite with everybody.

A more competent lawyer than Colonel E. H. Myers it would be hard to find. He is bound to keep going upward in his profession.

The fact is that if all the citizens of Waycross who deserve a good word were to be mentioned it would take them all in. Enough have been mentioned, however, to show that in law, in medicine, in trade, in mechanics, Waycross is fully equipped for the fullest development as a city.

I find, not far from here, a firm in whose success there will be great interest in north Georgia. It is the firm of Oglesby & Bro., at Heartpine, Ga., on the line of the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad. The firm is composed of J. W. and Z. W. Oglesby. They are large mill men. Their mill is one of the finest in wiregrass Georgia and the output something like 50,000 feet per day of merchantable lumber; they find a ready demand for their manufactures in Ohio and Indiana and the west; they moved to Heartpine from Marietta, Cobb county, four years ago. These gentlemen have a sound principle upon which they conduct their business and are among the finest business men in this line of business in the state. They like The Constitution and its policy and believe this policy to be the one that shall ultimately triumph and prevail.

On the 16th of September, 1893, Mr. J. W. Oglesby wrote an open letter to The Adel News, in which he predicted then what the "wait and see" policy of congress was to be. "Following the repeal of the Sherman act would allow time for the shylocks to rob us of our products for a mere pittance, while congress moped along in fear and trembling that it might make a law that would not agree with the president's views or ruffle the feathers of some big gun of the same persuasion. There never would have been a bank failure in this country had it contained sufficient silver in its vaults to have paid its frightened depositors; neither would there have been a mill shut down in this section could we have gotten enough of silver dollars and certificates for our lumber."

Mr. Oglesby talks very interestingly on these points and demonstrates from a business man's standpoint actively engaged in manufacture the need of this silver policy as helping alike the laborer and the manufacturer.

In Conclusion.

And now, to close this somewhat discursive letter, we must return a moment to Mr. Perham.

"I believe," said he, "that I am the only man in Georgia that ever forced the late William K. Vanderbilt to his knees. A party of Vanderbilts were on their way to Florida, and stopping at a railway eating house, had their negro servant to dine with them, despite the protest of the landlord. It was stated that William H. was with the party. I wrote it up as a southern man would. It was not long until I got a telegram from Mr. Vanderbilt saying that he was not with the party. I replied that I was sorry then that he had such relations and suggested that he send me a dollar in subscription to my paper and get some good reading. He sent the dollar and was a regular subscriber thereafter, until his death, to The Quitman Free Press."

THE CLOSING EXERCISES.

Of Mrs. Prather's School—A Few Points of General Interest.

The commencement evening of Mrs. Prather's home school on the 23d, was an occasion which will be long remembered by delighted friends and patrons. The Young Men's Christian Association hall, exquisitely decorated by the skillful fingers of Mrs. W. J. Speer and her young assistants, presented to the immense audience assembled a scene of fascinating beauty.

Of course the classwork of the school, drills, pantomimes and choruses, distinguished as it always is for the elevated literary and musical character of the selections, won the highest encomiums, while the Shakespeare reading by the young girls showed that only one who is a student of history in general, and Shakespeare in particular could have trained even such intelligent girls to read with so much appreciation. This number received a hearty round of applause.

The vocal numbers were excellent and reflected great credit upon the able teachers of this department. Among these, Miss Berkele's rendition of the Flower Song from "Faust" deserves special mention. The individual elocution work added greatly to the interest of the programme. The monologue, "When I am Married," recited by Miss Ida Richmond, was one of the best pieces of amateur work done in the city. Miss Richmond also read the Delsarte number and the part of King Philip in the Shakespeare number. She has been for some time a pupil of Mrs. Prather's and shows the fine training she has received from this devoted teacher of young girls.

Dr. Heidt, in his presentation of the medals and diplomas, was simply inimitable. The doctor was in his happiest mood, and the parents of the bright girls who received the marks of distinction will long remember the witty application of brilliant quotations or the delicate touch of humor or fine feeling which made the possession of these prizes double in value. The awards were as follows: Miss Pearle Beatrice Peck, medal for general excellence; Miss Lillian Barrow, class pin of 1895 for the highest scholarship; Miss Ret Dargan, medal for the prize essay; Miss Florence Harry, class pin for handsomest set of copied examination papers; Miss Richmond, award of a volume of poems for most finished work in elocution.

The valedictory essay by Miss Barrow was the gem of the evening, and teachers, pupils and friends seemed to vie with each other to make her graduation an event of the most brilliant triumph.

The French comedy, which closed the programme, was worthy of an evening to itself. The children who took part "covered themselves and their teachers with glory," and the charming petites enfantes in their quaint pantomime de la Babillarde were the creme de la creme of intelligence, grace and beauty.

THE LOSS IS GREAT

Many Cities Affected by the Repeal of the Ordinance on Taxes.

A FULL REVIEW OF THE WHOLE CASE

The Repeal Was Gained Through the Efforts of Mr. Davis—Who the Young Man Is That Did the Work.

No question has aroused greater interest recently throughout the state than the decision of Judge Andy Calhoun relative to the tax imposed by the city on money lenders.

Since the test case in Atlanta was decided other cities throughout the state have taken it up and a huge stir has been caused in municipal circles in those towns where the tax has been imposed.

The loss of revenue to these towns and to Atlanta from these taxes will amount to thousands of dollars.

It was through the efforts of Mr. Walter M. Davis, a brilliant young Florida attorney who had recently located in this city, that the repeal of the tax was made.

The case in its entirety is full of interest all over the state and the young man himself, who accomplished what others had seemingly overlooked for some years, is worthy of especial note.

A review of the case is interesting.

Some time ago Mr. John Elliot, a citizen of Macon, moved to this city and established an office on Walton street and began loaning money. He failed, however, to provide for himself a license, the cost of which was placed at $100 by the city. This tax Mr. Elliot refused to pay and Officer Hunter made a case against him for doing business without a license.

MR. WALTER M. DAVIS.

Mr. Davis was then employed by Mr. Elliot to represent him in the case. Upon an investigation of the law Mr. Davis attacked the legality of the tax, claiming that it was unlawful and did not tally with the state statute. When the case came up before the recorder Mr. Davis made a strong fight against the payment of the tax by his client. In defense of his position he cited the law upon the subject, which is as follows:

"Section 26 of the city code of Atlanta, adopted in 1874, with the amendment of 1889:

"The said mayor and general council shall have full power and authority to require any person, firm, company or corporation engaged in, prosecuting or carrying on, or who may engage in, prosecute or carry on any trade, business, calling or avocation or profession, within the corporate limits of said city, to register their names and business calling, vocation or profession annually, and to require such person, company or association to pay for such registration, and for license to engage in, prosecute or carry on such business, calling or profession aforesaid not exceeding $200 per annum."

Under the authority vested in the city by the foregoing section, the city council passed its tax ordinance, and among other professions taxed by authority of the foregoing section, "money loaners, persons, firms or corporations loaning money, or negotiating loans, whether by real estate agents, attorneys-at-law or others," were taxed by said ordinance $100.

In 1886 the legislature of Georgia in its general revenue act adopted the following section:

"Upon every practitioner of law, medicine or dentistry, presidents of each of the banks of the state, each agent or firm negotiating loans and charging therefor, the presidents of each of the railroad companies, presidents of each of the express, telegraph, telephone, electric light and gas companies doing business in this state, and in case the presidents of any such companies do not reside in this state, then, in such case, upon the superintendent or general agent of such companies who may reside in this state $10, and no municipal corporation or county authorities shall levy any additional tax on said professions either as a license fee or otherwise."

This section with the exact verbiage appears in the general revenue law, adopted by each session of the legislature since 1886, up to the last session in 1894.

Mr. Elliot was charged with negotiating loans without a license from the city of Atlanta required by the city ordinance based upon the city charter.

Mr. Davis moved that his client be discharged upon the ground that he was not charged with violating any law or ordinance of the city of Atlanta, and the position which he took in order to sustain this motion was that the general revenue law of the state, as above quoted, had repealed the section of the city charter above quoted, in so far as it concerned the profession named in the section of the general revenue laws of the state, as above quoted, and that the city charter on this subject being repealed, as a matter of course. The city ordinance upon the same subject could have no foundation.

Mr. Davis read a great many authorities which sustained this point.

Recorder Calhoun rendered his decision in which he decided the case against the city and discharged Mr. Elliot, stating at the time that there was no doubt but that the position taken by Mr. Davis was the correct one.

As this was a criminal case, the city had no right to appeal, and consequently the matter was settled.

Effect of the Decision.

While the decision of Judge Calhoun applies directly only to such occupations as are written in his own jurisdiction, that is the city of Atlanta, yet the disclosure which has been made will have the effect of raising the same question in every city in Georgia and the result will be a loss of many thousands of dollars to the cities of this state, as the ordinance in nearly all, if not all, provide for these occupational taxes.

Under the law of the state as construed in this case lawyers, doctors, dentists, presidents of banks, presidents of railroad companies, of telegraph telephone, electric light, gas and express companies, their superintendents and general agents and all persons of firms negotiating loans and charging therefor are exempted from paying these occupational taxes to any city, town or county in this state.

Upon such of these occupations as the taxes has been heretofore levied and collected such will hereafter have to be discontinued, and such of them as have not yet been taxed the passage of any ordinance taxing them will be prohibited.

What Mr. Davis Says.

Mr. Davis was seen several days ago and asked about the collection of taxes. He said:

"This is a serious question and one which decision of the courts, both in Georgia and in other states, have been rendered both ways. I have no doubt there are instances in which the recovery within the period allowed by the statute of limitation may be had, or the attempt probably be made any way. As for myself, I raised the question with much hesitancy, being a new member of the bar in Atlanta, but I did it in the discharge of my duty toward my client. Now, that the case has been decided, I am through and shall in no way lend my professional aid to encourage any attempt to collect these back taxes. I agree fully with the most eminent writers and the weight of authority on the subject that the collection of back taxes when paid voluntarily and when not under dures is against public policy."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

BY AN ATLANTA BOY.

A New National Song Has Been Written—It's a Go.

It has fallen to the lot of a newspaper man and an Atlanta boy, to write a new national song which, in all likelihood, will assume a place in the hearts of all patriotic people as equally popular as those of the "Star Spangled Banner," "America," "Dixix" or "Hail Columbia."

W. Murdoch Lind, a young man now prominent in the ranks of newspaperdom of New York City, but who passed his boyhood days in Atlanta, is the author of the new song which has for a title "The New Hail Columbia."

The words of the song abound with patriotic and live American sentiment, and its creation was brought about in a most peculiar manner. The famous "Tobasco March," composed by G. W. Chadwick, with Boston for its birthplace, suggested the possbility of the new anthem. The score of the march is soul-stirring and patriotic, and was so suggestive of being set to words that the publishers sought the assistance of many versifiers, and a number of verses were submitted. One of these were accepted, but to the trained musical ear they lacked that degree of smoothness and tecique necessary.

The owners of the copyright of the march and promoters of the song were cognizant of the defects heretofore noted, so they resolved to seek new fields and new talent. The services of Mr. Lind were secured, and in a short space of time his ideas and words were found to fit the score of the march to a nicety. The words and music were immediately harmonized for mixed voices and for one, two and three chorus parts.

Already the song has become a universal favorite, and has been taken up by the schools of Boston and is rapidly finding its way among the school children of other citites. Appended is the trio and chorus of the hymn:

TRIO:

May peace in thy borders forever reign,
And honor, truth and plenty abound:
May the folds of thy banner be kept without stain,
The clarion tones of battle ne'er resound.
May nations again re-echo the strain
To thee, fair Columbia of the Free,
Whose people united forever shall remain,
With hearts and lives devoted to thee.

And now o'er North and South "Old Glory" floats
So proudly in the air;
Whate're betide, our ship shall ride,
Our glorious flag shall still be there.
While ages come and ages go,
Triumphant shall echo near and far
That noble song we love so well to sing
Of our Columbia.

CHORUS.

Hail! all hail! To the land of the good and the true!
A hundred hurrahs for the Stripes and Stars
Of the Red, White and Blue;
All hail, Columbia, home of the noble and free!
Dear country where right is the people's delight,
Here's a health to thee!

Junior Speakerships at the University

Athens, Ga., May 25.—(Special.)—The scholarship awards for junior speakers for the commencement have been announced and are as follows: Shelby Myrick and George P. Hunt tie for first place; H. R. Hunt, second; W. W. Chandler, third; T. H. Boggs, fourth; H. V. Black, fifth; D. T. Clark, sixth.

Mr. Myrick is the son of Captain Bascom Myrick, of Americus, and has been awarded two speakership places, one for scholarship and one for declamation. The declamation places were announced several days ago, and has already been published in The Constitution. As will be seen Mr. Myrick divides the first honor for class standing with Mr. Hunt, and he was an easy winner in the contest for speaker's place based on declamation.

It's a Great Train.

There is no more successful or popular train in operation in the United States than the vestibuled limited to New York and Washington over the Southern.

This train leaves Atlanta at 2 o'clock, noon daily. It is composed of Pullman cars only, with dining cars attached.

The train is ever popular and always goes well crowded.

FRIEND OF THE FALLEN.

Lines Addressed to Mr. John F. Barclay on His Fifty-Third Birthday.

Friend of the fallen and the poor,
How shall I sing thy praise—
Or magnify thy goodness more
Than wish thee length of days!

Such love as little children give
'Tis thy reward to claim—
Far better in such hearts to live
Than on the heights of fame.

May God preserve thee long in health
To do His wondrous will;
And grant thee—better than base wealth—
Soul-gems more precious still.

Gems, rescued from the winding ways
That lead forever down,
To blend their everlasting rays
In life's immortal crown!

SLEEP AND REST

For Skin Tortured

BABIES

And Tired

MOTHERS

In One Application of

Cuticura

The only speedy, permanent, and economical cure for torturing, disfiguring eczema, and every species of itching and burning skin and scalp diseases.

Sold throughout the world, and especially by English and American chemists in all continental cities. British depot: F. Newbery & Sons, 1, King Edward-st., London. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS AND FORECAST

The storm center noted in the last report as central near Huron, S. D., moved southeastward and at last evening's observation was over Chicago, Ill. It had exerted a controlling influence over the weather, causing rain in all sections except the northwest. Palestine, Tex., received 1.12 and Norfolk, Va., 2.38 inches. The falls at other stations were about one-half of an inch or less.

The four hours' fall at Atlanta amounted to .63 of an inch. The excess since March 1st was 3.56 inches.

At the time of observation rain continued to fall at Augusta, Ga., Charlotte, N. C., Jacksonville, Fla., Palestine, Tex., Baltimore, Md., and Norfolk, Va. Cloudiness prevailed in the east sections, and but a few sections reported clear weather from the western sections. Temperature had fallen decidedly at Denver, Col., Huron, S. D., and St. Paul, Minn. At southern stations and most other points there had been a slight rise. Forecast for Atlanta and vicinity for today: Showers; warmer.

Local Report for May 25, 1895.

Mean daily temperature.. .. ..59 degrees
Normal temperature.. .. ..71 degrees
Highest in 24 hours.. .. ..63 degrees
Lowest in 24 hours.. .. ..55 degrees
Rainfall 24 hours to 7 p. m... .. .. .. .63
Excess of rainfall since January 1st.. .. .01

GEORGE E. HUNT.
Local Forecast Official.

The Weather Bulletin.

Observations taken at 7 o'clock p. m.

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER.	Barometric Pressure.	Temperature.	Wind Velocity.	Rainfall in past 12 hours.	Max. Tem.
SOUTHWEST—					
Atlanta, Ga., cloudy	29.92	62	L	.56	64
Augusta, Ga., rain	29.94	64	8	.36	70
Charlotte, N. C., rain	29.94	64	L	.14	66
Jacksonville, Fla., rain	29.94	74	L	.10	82
Knoxville, Tenn., cloudy	29.92	74	L	.50	66
Mobile, Ala., pt. cloudy	29.90	72	10	T	74
Montgomery, Ala., clear	29.88	72	L	.24	76
Pensacola, Fla., cloudy	29.92	68	L	.00	74
Savannah, Ga., cloudy	29.98	68	L	.00	76
Tampa, Fla., pt. cloudy	29.98	80	L	.00	82
Wilmington, N. C., cloudy	29.94	72	L	T	78
SOUTHWEST—					
Abilene, Tex., pt. cloudy	29.92	74	8	.00	80
Corpus Christi, Tex., pt. cl'dy	29.86	76	12	.00	78
Fort Smith, Ark., cloudy	29.88	68	8	.38	68
Galveston, Tex., pt. cloudy	29.86	76	L	.00	80
Memphis, Tenn., pt. cloudy	29.74	72	8	T	80
Meridian, Miss., clear	29.86	74	0	.00	80
New Orleans, La., clear	29.92	78	L	.16	82
Palestine, Tex., rain	29.80	84	L	1.22	84
San Antonio, Tex., clear	29.80	84	L	.00	88
Vicksburg, Miss., clear	29.82	76	L	.00	80
NORTHWEST—					
Baltimore, Md., rain	29.90	64	10	.02	70
Buffalo, N. Y., cloudy	29.86	66	10	.00	72
Cincinnati, O., cloudy	29.84	70	6	T	72
Detroit, Mich., pt. cloudy	29.78	66	10	.00	72
Lynchburg, Va., cloudy	29.96	62	L	.26	62
New York, N. Y., cloudy	30.06	60	10	.00	68
Norfolk, Va., rain	29.88	62	10	2.38	76
NORTWHEST—					
Chicago, Ill., pt. cloudy	29.68	70	18	.00	72
Denver, Col., clear	29.92	66	12	.00	70
Dodge City, Kas., pt. cloudy	29.94	64	L	.00	70
Huron, S. D., clear	29.96	54	18	T	68
Kansas City, Mo., cloudy	29.84	58	14	T	74
North Platte, Neb., clar	29.98	64	8	.00	08
Omaha, Neb., cloudy	29.90	62	12	.00	66
Rapid City, S. D., clear	29.98	74	12	.00	62
St. Louis, Mo., cloudy	29.78	70	14	.00	76
St. Paul, Minn., cloudy	29.78	48	16	T	64

LIGHT WITHOUT HEAT.

D. McFarlan Moore Claims To Have Made a Great Discovery.

From The New York Herald.

A young New Jersey electrician, D. McFarlan Moore, claims to have discovered the secret of the firefly. In other words, he insists that he can make light without heat, in accordance with a new principle in molecular vibration.

He proposes to emulate the glowworm, and instead of having the present red-hot hairpin filament in the ordinary incandescent light he will make the whole surface of the glass glow with a brilliant illumination.

Mr. Moore's experiments have been directed along the lines of a new principle in electricity, which he claims to have discovered. He maintains that, theoretically, there is no more reason why we cannot have light without heat than there is why we cannot strike a chord on the piano without striking all the chords, in order to have music. He claims to be able to separate the several divisions of energy and employ only the illuminating elements. He employs the ordinary current of 110 volts, and from this he gets a light that compares very favorably with sunshine, so far as obtaining a good negative is concerned. Indeed, he asserts that a one-volt current is enough to accomplish illumination.

He expects one of these days to sell sticks of light about the size of a stick of candy that will burn for forty-ight hours. They will be a sort of storage battery, and a man can carry them around in his waistcoat pocket. At night all that is necessary to be done is to press a little button and you have a bright light.

His laboratory is in Harrison, N. J., and recently a party of electrical experts examined his new apparatus for producing light without heat. The machinery employed by him is said to be very simple, and the present commercial current of 110 volts will be enough for nearly a hundred lamps.

Under the present incandescent lamp lighting the heat amounts to 99 per cent of the energy; under Mr. Moore's system nearly all this is saved, so that the cost of his lamps is reduced very much. When the current is turned on and the lamps become phosphorescent, the bulbs are as cold as if they had been in an ice box.

The whole surface of the lamp is illuminated, and not merely the filament or hairpin, as in the present incandescent lamp. The effect of the new lamp is said to be something exceedingly brilliant. He proposes to use tubes in big halls and churches.

He is a graduate of Lehigh university, and is the youngest active member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He has lectured before the Brooklyn institute and Columbia college, and not long ago put the electrical steering gear on the United States man-of-war Miantonomah.

PAID PROMPTLY.

The National Benefit and Benevolent Association and Its Record.

ATLANTA, GA., May 17, 1895.

This is to certify that I have this day received from the National Benefit and Benevolent Association, of Atlanta, Ga., Andrew J. Shropshire, president, a settlement in full of all claims against them, and in connection with this, I desire to say that although I had not yet received my certificate or policy, which in most companies would have given grounds for a law suit, which is so often taken advantage of, this substantial home company immediately had their physician call and ascertain the correctness of the claim, and upon getting a perfectly satisfactory claim from me at the time, promptly tendered me a check in full payment of my demands. This being such an equitable, prompt and satisfactory settlement that I wish to call the special notice of the public to same, and advise all who want sick benefits or accident insurance to certainly look into the plans of this association that is officered by such well identified business men who so well and promptly look after the claims of their members.

G. W. SHACKELFORD.

THE VARIETY STAGE

Frank's New Theater Will Open Early in July.

WILL HAVE AN ELECTRIC FOUNTAIN

An Immense Elevator Will Run to the Roof Garden, Where Specialty People Entertain Visitors During Summer.

Work on Harry Frank's new variety theater has progressed enough to give visitors to the building some idea of what the house is to be.

Few people who have not examined the plans for the house and have not seen the work that has been done appreciate the size of the undertaking and just what the city is to have in it.

Harry Frank's theater will be, if the plans adopted are carried out, and this is now being done, a beauty. The seating capacity on the lower floor alone is to be 1,200 and with the gallery and balcony the house will easily seat 1,800 people.

Manager B. W. Kleibacker, who is to have the business management of the house, has established an office in the front of the building and is personally watching every detail of the work as it progresses. The building is the one where W. I. Smith's dry goods house now is on Decatur street, just below Pryor. The inner walls of the building have been taken out and the work of making the main walls stronger has commenced. The building as it originally stood was not large enough for the new house, and so a portion of the lot in the rear was secured.

On this lot the foundation for the extension has been laid and tomorrow morning the work of tearing out the rear wall of the old building will begin. When this work has been done the new and original portion of the building will be connected. The stairway that will be the main entrance to the theater is to be of marble and will be twelve feet wide. The parquet will be on the second floor of the building and will be well ventilated. The main stairs will be used as an entrance for the patrons of the balcony, but a separate entrance in the rear of the house will be built for the gallery gods.

On one side of the theater will be an electric elevator that will be one of the largest in the south. This elevator will run to the top of the house, where the roof garden will be. The roof garden will be a feature of the house. In the center will be an electric fountain and in the lower end will be a stage. The entertainments that are to be on the roof will all be variety, specialty artists, etc. Kleibacker says he will have nothing but the best talent. Light refreshments will be served in the garden, and it will be kept open during the heated summer term.

The roof garden will be sixty-one by 140 feet and will be seventy-two feet above the street. The theater proper will have a frontage of sixty-one feet and will run back from the street 175 feet. There are to be eight private boxes and ten dressing rooms. The new theater will open on July 15th.

THRIFTY FRENCHMEN.

They Allow No Waste with the Food Supplies of Their Homes.

From The Baltimore American.

Economy and cleanliness are synonyms, especially in the household. We have but to refer to the French people to prove the truth of this. Their thrift, economy and cleanliness form a sequence demonstrated in their beautiful capital, extended to their very kitchens, where the nicety of their food manipulations, their careful marketing and dainty repasts all seem as aids to the great sanitary problem.

The Frenchman wastes never a crumb. He markets for the day. His larder never overflows. His meals are composed of tidbits. Sometimes to the American palate it seems insufficient, but when all is considered what cuisine can take the palm from the French?

The secret of the Frenchman's cleanliness and thrift lies entirely in his method of supply. The smallest bit of food is not too poor to turn into some dainty appetizer. Small things are not abhorred by him. Indeed, it is revolting to see large quantities of good food cast before swine in the shape of garbage. One never sees in France whole loaves of bread, moldy and unsightly, cast into unfrequented fields or lots or thrown into gutters by beggars, a familiar sight in the streets about American homes, especially in large cities.

Money is saved, labor minimized and health is preserved by economical, careful observance of the food supply. Contamination of one kind of food with another grown stale is avoided, and the troubles of disorder, uncleanliness and unhygienic conditions unpleasant to taste and sight are escaped in a great measure. Until there is full recognition of the danger from contaminated food, becoming so by contact with decaying material, perhaps in the ice box, perhaps from the refuse heap or can, perhaps from grease clogged sinks, etc., our domestic hygienics are not above reproach. In these days, when Spartan constitutions are unknown and deaths from mal-nutrition are found on all sides in the improvident classes, a lesson or two upon the question of waste and want should work a wholesome cure. Let the supply equal only the demand, and there will be little or no waste.

For Office Furniture

Go to R. S. Crutcher, 53 Peachtree street.

A MASTER-WORK.

The New Standard Dictionary and Its Indorsement.

This master-work of modern literature, universally conceded to be "the reigning triumph of literary achievements," is now complete in two magnificently-bound volumes of 2,340 pages, and is being delivered to subscribers all over the world. It is quoted "a marvel of comprehensiveness, condensation, accuracy, simplicity, brevity and beauty."

Representing the ripest scholarship of both Europe and America, and the labor of 247 specialists and scientists of all English-speaking countries, its preparation has cost the munificent sum of one million dollars, while its advent is, perhaps, the most notable literary event of modern times.

"The Standard" spells and defines 75,000 more words and phrases than "Webster," "Worcester," and "The Century" combined. It is more distinctly modern and practical than any other publication of this or any period in the world's history.

For a circular-prospectus, or a showing of the book, readers are referred to Mr. R. W. Seager, of New York, whose present address is Atlanta, Ga.

Half Rates to San Antonio, Tex., and Return.

The Southern railway will on May 30th sell round trip tickets to San Antonio, Tex., at a rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets limited fifteen days from May 30th, but an extension of fifteen additional days can be had by depositing the tickets with ticket agent at San Antonio on or before June 3d. The Southern railway is the direct line to San Antonio and offers choice of routes via Memphis, via Shreveport or via New Orleans. Ticket office Kimball house corner. may26-3t

For Matting and Rugs

Go to R. S. Crutcher.

Half Fare to Knoxville.

On June 12th and 13th the Southern railway will sell round trip tickets to Knoxville, Tenn., at one fare for the round trip for the summer school under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. The tickets will be good for return until June 28, 1895. may26 28 30 june1 3

What You Ask For

Is always what you get in our store. No "just-as-good-as" business with us. We have everything that a good drug store should have. Our advice—if you want it—costs nothing, and it isn't forced upon you if you don't want it. We know the drug business much better than we know your business. We're here to serve you, not to dictate.

Incidentally we will save you much money.

Get it at Jacobs'

Hostetter's Bitters	75c	Williams's Pink Pills	35c
Pinkham's Pills	15c	4711 White Rose Glycerine Soap	.15c
Murphy's Malt Whisky	68c	Canadian Club Whisky, quart	1.50
Parker's Hair Balsam	35c	Oscar Pepper, quart	1.25
Injection G.	68c	Old Crow Whisky, quart	1.25
Santal Midy	75c	Horlick's Malted Milk	.40c
Injection Black Crook	67c	Horlick's Malted Milk, hospital size	3.00
Wilcox Tansy Pills	1.50	Castoria	.25c
Chichester's Pennyroyal Pills	1.50	Simmons's Liver Regulator (small)	15c
Palmer's Warranted Catarrh Cure	50c	Simmons's Liver Regulator (liquid)	68c
Scott's Emulsion Cod Liver oil, large size	66c	Lane's Family Medicine	.18c
Certain Catarrh Cure	68c	Warner's Safe Cure	85c
Dr. Palmer's Nasal Douche	40c	Long's Sarsaparilla, largest, cheapest and best Sarsaparilla made	50c
Catarrh Atomizers	50 and 75c	Quinine, P. & W., ounce	.37c

There are only thirty-two recognized Cut Rate Drug Stores in the United States. Only one in Georgia, and that is JACOBS' PHARMACY, Junction of Peachtree and Decatur Streets and Edgewood Ave. Telephone 82. Wholesale Department 47 and 49 East Alabama Street. Telephone 297. Postoffice Drawer 357.

LOUIS MAZADE
OF PARIS.

The largest parlor in the south for hair dressing, manicuring, face massage and chiropody.

Manufacturer of all kinds of hair goods, toilet articles and perfumery, etc.

70 1-2 WHITEHALL ST.

Expert lady assistants; polite attention.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL SALE
—OF—
Racing and Trotting Horses
—AT—
Ewell Farm, P. O. Spring Hill, Tenn.,
WILL TAKE PLACE
Next Wednesday, May 29, 1895,

At Ewell's station, 32 miles south of Nashville, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

The sale comprises fancy driving animals, saddlers, speedy colts, trotters and pacers of high breeding—2 pacing colts that can show a 2:15 gait; 5 pacing yearlings that can beat a 2:40 gait. Don't miss this sale—over 100 head.

GEORGE CAMPBELL BROWN,
Manager Ewell Farm,
SPRING HILL, TENN.

BOYS' KNEE TROUSER SUITS.

Exceptional Bargains. . . An immense assortment of Boys' All-Wool Knee Trouser Suits just received from the factory. They are Eton Suits, Junior Suits, Reefer Suits, Middy Suits, Rob Roy Suits and Zouave Suits in Solid and Fancy Cheviots, Cassimeres, Summer-weight Tweeds and Homespuns, Single and Double-breasted, plain and braided. They are marked without regard to regular and real value. Sizes 3 to 16 years.

$2.25 Suits at	$1.79	$4.50 Suits at	$3.49
$2.50 Suits at	$1.89	$5.00 Suits at	$3.89
$3.00 Suits at	$2.39	$6.00 Suits at	$4.49
$3.50 Suits at	$2.69	$6.50 Suits at	$4.99
$4.00 Suits at	$2.99	$7.50 Suits at	$5.39

Corduroy Knee Trousers.

500 pairs, worth $1.00; sizes 4 to 15 years.
Our price 50c

Children's Wash Suits. . . Novelties that mothers will enthuse over. Such a display of graceful and elegant goods has never before been seen in the South. Duck, Pique, Linen, Galatea and Duchesse Cloth in delicate stripes and checks—blue, pink, reseda, nile, lavender, lemon, olive and gray. The prettiest and most picturesque garments we ever saw

$1.50 up to $5.00

Blouse Shirt Waists.

All the dainty effects in finest Victoria and Linen Lawns—made with ruffle of embroidery and fancy collar and cuffs,

75c up to $2.50

Men's Odd Trousers. Special Bargains in All-Wool Cheviots, neat checks and mixtures at $2.00

They are worth $3.50. Others just as great values at $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 and up to $8.00.

EISEMAN BROS.,

15-17 Whitehall Street.

"SLOPE" SILHOUETTES AND SKETCHES OF CALIFORNIA.

Upon coming to a new place the first thing that strikes one is the country itself. It takes a stay of several weeks for a body to get into the characteristics and the point of view of those about her. It seems to me, however, that there is no land where individualities stand out more clearly than in California, and certainly none where there are a greater or more interesting number of types. In a cosmopolitan city one takes for granted the people of all climes who make up its population, but here, where the distances are so great and the atmosphere so clear, one has an unobstructed view of people as well as of inanimate nature. The newness of the country, too, gives to individuals a distinctiveness they do not possess in older places—there is so much fresh, undeveloped country in which to realize existence and live it according to the dictates of education and inherited taste.

The first type for consideration is the native Californian, the young man who was born here and who has grown up with the country. His crowning trait is satisfaction, and the next thing you notice about him is his democracy. He is a democrat of the democrats, no mattter how aristocratic the stock from which he sprang. He not only thinks California is a great country, but he feels assured that it is the only really great country in the world. Although he may never have seen any other part of America, he will insist that there is nothing else really worth seeing. He wonders that people should have had the strength to live in any other land. The interest and object of his life is money-making, and the amassing of thousands upon thousands of dollars means a great deal more to him than any fun that he can get out of it. I like his democracy and I like his sagacity—and honesty. He is a true American without knowing himself to be anything but a Californian. The children that come after him will have a good time with his money. With it the girls will go abroad and buy foreign husbands and the boys will spend it in any sort of riotous living that pleases their fancy.

Meanwhile the Californian of today is toiling upon his native heath, which he believes to be the only heath in christendom. As for people, mention aristocratic ones to him and he thinks you mean the threadbare gentility of a worn-out country. Say the word artist, and he is sure you consort with attic philosophers with but one coat to their backs. To him the money makers are of sole consideration, though for money not amassed in his own state he has no particular respect. He loves his land itself, however, with a love untouched by wordly greed. His sole temple of worship are the hills and valleys of his home. In them he is the philosophical high priest of nature. In them he has placed his love and faith, and from them he gathers the strength, the courage, the manly honesty that go to the making of his fine manhood—fine in spite of his narrow point of view and his love of money for money's sake.

Of course this is merely a type, and there are many exceptions to it to be found out here in young Californians who have traveled and seen the world in all its phases, who are wide readers and deep thinkers and who appreciate to the fullest all phases of human and inanimate nature. The young California woman is handsome, well-dressed, original and cordial. She is a great out-door girl. She loves boating, riding and fishing, and climbing the high mountains on a burro is one of her greatest delights. Her rosy skin and high spirits attest the life she leads. She lives and has her being in a high light.

There is a rich bachelor type of sojourner here that I know will entertain all you girls down there. He comes from all parts of America and stays here as long as he pleases. Sometimes he builds him a habitation in the peaceful valley and surrounds it with orchards and orange groves; then again he sojourns by the sea, spending three or four months there every year, and sailing for foreign shores when the summer comes. The rich young man is a plentiful commodity here. But a few days ago I saw one at Santa Monica, who, I was told, had never been known to do anything save train the nasturtium vines on the verandah of the house where he was staying. Certainly there is a chance for young women as well as young men to make an easy fortune on the slope. For the sordid money seeker commend me to the yankee who comes out to this country to make his fortune, the sharp-eyed, ubiquitous yankee who loves nothing in the earth save the gold he can get out of it. Sun and fog are the same to him. Flowers are of no more moment than dabs of color on a papier mache landscape. People are nothing but a moving panorama, to be traded with when possible, to be shoved out of the way when of no personal value. Like a ferret he roots only toward the food that supplies his need. He is deaf, dumb and blind in all other directions. He is rather proud of the fact that he is on the make and vaunts it on every occasion. Unlike the heathen Chinese, he will not return to his native land when the fortune in made, but with the little wife (who always wears eyeglasses and talks all over her face) he will settle and live here the rest of his days, not loving the country practically but appreciating the advantages of a climate where the expense of a fire is not often necessary and enjoying heartily the material comforts of fruits and all other delicious food products that may be bought here for one fourth the price he has to pay in the east. This is, of course, the plainest and most sordid type of yankee, but as a type he outnumbers the cultured ones who come here to stay.

In contrast to his unreceptive state one finds the ubiquitous yankee tourist who comes out for the first time with the expectation of seeing such wild, untrammeled sights out here as were enjoyed in the early settling of the country. The yankee tourist has his preconceived ideas of the country gathered from the books he has read in the east, and it is hard to convince him when he gets here that the Spanish hidalgos are beings of the past, that the hills do not teem with wild bears and buffaloes and that Indians are not to be found on every prosperous ranch. She is a born investigator, this female yankee tourist. Any one of her type could win a Nellie Bly reputation if she put her investigations on paper. Take her on a coaching party and she must jump down to investigate every little Mexican hut and adobe ruin on the road. Of the Mexicans she must learn how they sleep, eat and cook, what they wear, the state of their morals and whether they ever take baths and if so where do they get the water?

She has a little book for notes and statistics and in this she sets down the number of acres in every ranch, its orange groves, vineyards, orchards, etc., the length and depth of every canon; everything in fact that she sees that can be estimated. She asks a thousand maddening questions of conductors on her journey here and is the despair of coach drivers during her visit. The wags among them stuff her with names and stories prodigious and these she puts down in good faith in her little book, and delectable are the readings therefrom on winter nights by her New England fireside. The stories of the negro lynchings which Ida Wells has been giving to several nations are mere airy persiflage by the side of the Indian and Mexican tales which our inquisitive sister from the east carries away in that innocent and neat looking little morocco folio.

In distinct contrast to these two ordinary eastern types is the gentleman from the north who comes here to build his house on a beautiful eminence and enjoy the country. He is a nice old gentleman with an air about him as suggestive of expensiveness as the odor of russia leather. He has examined the world on both sides and found it good. He, too, is a thorough American and that is why he has come here to bask out the rest of his life in sunshine instead of suffering it out in the fogs and candlelight of England. Everybody has to be narrow about something and his narrowness lies in the fixed faith of the crudeness of western people and customs. He doesn't think elegance and culture possible out here, save, of course, in his own home, and that of a few others of his kind, for he is a New Yorker and therefore you cannot blame him for being a little bit conceited. His daughters wear silk stockings and their lingerie is trimmed with lace. Their jewels, fans, parasols, paper and cards come from Tiffany's and their hats and costumes bear the marks of the best places on Fifth avenue. They are clever, self-contained girls who talk, or attempt to talk, like Britishers and look as only New York girls can.

The real Britisher is here, too. He comes with his traps, his ulster, steamer cap and bad manners, and to him the country "esn't hawf nasty, you know," the people are "rawther curious, don't you think?" and "it's weally impohsible to get used to these Ahmewican customs." His wife is the stock British matron, portly, florid and impossible, and the girls are lean with big bones and features and ill-fitting, mannish garments. The Britishers spend most of their time on the coast and any artist with a desire to study Trilby lines can do so at Monterey when the tide comes in. A British matron, the wife of some eminent dean, encountered a party of young American women at one of the seaside resorts recently and to one of them she remarked:

"I suppose you're a lot of unprotected young girls out on a lark?"

"Oh, no," said the pretty young woman addressed, "not so dreadful as that. I'm the chaperon."

"Oh, dear me," glancing down at the young woman's hands, "that cannot be. Why, you have no wedding ring. You cannot be married."

Vain was the task on the part of the American matron to convince her English sister that marriage was a possibility without the authorized circlet of episcopacy. The American gave up her task in despair and became facetious, whereupon the other one being aroused into a vague sense of merriment by her humor, remarked: "You are really quite an amusing woman, but so very—so very—er—" "Abandoned," laughed the gay chaperon, "and," she said, telling me the story, "that old freak literally lifted up her skirts and departed, and to this day I am sure she believes me to be the vilest of adventurers, roaming over the country at large and seeking to ingratiate myself with respectable English folk."

The Spaniards, the original settlers of this country, are fast dying out. They came and drove away the Indians, and after them came the shrewd Americans from all parts of the country to take possession of the soil, for the gracious gentleman from the Alhambra was no match in trading and money making for the yankee. And now, at this present day, divested of his flocks and estates, he hates the American who outwitted him. One meets in society now and then a girl of pure Spanish parentage, a girl with a lithe, sensuous body and rythmical movements. Such eyes and such lashes as are hers, and then how she uses them—a witchery potent, inexplicable! Her hair is blacker than any other black, her teeth dazzling and there are dimples in the damask roses of her cheeks. The New York girl may criticise her gowns, but the New York man, or any other man, doesn't stop to consider whether her tailor is herself or Redfern.

Her parents may be too poor to dress her finely, but whatever she wears she carries with a grace all her own. There's a red rose in her hair and a song on her lips for the lover at her lattice at nightfall, and in her eyes the glory of all the tropical stars. Though the sun of her race is setting, she still embodies all that made it exquisite and picturesque. She will dance you a Spanish dance with the fire of a Carmencita, and in the music of her Spanish love songs you can build castles as high as paradise. She is a lazy little senorita who loves to do nothing but lounge and dream, while the roses bloom and the birds sing in the great old garden. She is very much to herself these days, for she, too, hates the yankees as much as her father, and to their cunning entirely, instead of to her people's indolence, she attributes her present life, with its many denials and few pleasures. If you are southern, however, she will come out from her shell and talk beautiful dreams to you. She loves southern people, for, she says "they do not criticise, and they understand and are like us, hospitable, cordial and full of life."

Speaking of southern people brings me to the southerners in California. There are three kinds—the newcomers, the old settlers who are still attached to their native country, and those who are not.

The newcomers like the country, but miss their old friends and associates, and are apt to draw unflattering comparisons between the mode of entertaining here and in the southern states. The southerners who have been living here fifteen or twenty years, but who still cherish loving memories of the land that was once theirs, are apt to look back upon it with a pitying retrospection. They want to know of any visitor from the south if the country isn't in a very bad condition, if there isn't a great deal of poverty and trouble down there, and in vain does one answer them with cheerful assurances to the effect that a good deal of hard work during the last thirty years has made a country of successful people forget that there ever was a war. These old timers will not take your word for such a statement. They smile indulgently and declare that nothing could induce them to go back home since things must be so sadly changed. In fact, they seem to take a perfect delight in believing the entire southern territory in as woebegone state as it was in the year of our Lord 1864.

The other southerner is the one who has become identified with this country in a way that makes him violently aggressive when the south is mentioned. He, too, thinks it is the old south, and thinking this and fearing that some one might take him for a southern fire-eater of confederate days, he protests that he hates any talk about the south; that he has no patience with all of this sentiment, and for his part he is an American, pure and simple. He may be simple, but he can't be pure, for he is the only type of southerner who does not love to talk of the people and the land from whence he sprung.

He and his brother who thinks the south in ashes, are very funny specimens to the progressive young southern man or woman of today—specimens to make one laugh and wonder over numan narrowness and sightlessness.

So much for some of the types of a new country. There are plenty more besides these, but to describe them all would take a longer letter than this from

MAUDE ANDREWS

Los Angeles, Cal.

A Song of Maytime.

Come, sing a song of gladness,
While the world is jolly;
A song of mirth and madness—
A song of life and folly.

'S death to churlish sadness,
When all the world is jolly!
We'll harbor naught but gladness—
We'll drown our grief in folly.

For soon the Silent Boatman
(While all the world is merry)
Will touch life's strand, and bear us
Across the Stygian ferry.

Then hail the merry Maytime.
When all the world is jolly!
In darkness or in daytime,
We'll drown our grief in folly.

—ROBERT L. BLALOCK

FROCKS TO BE WORN AT COMMENCEMENTS.

New York, May 25.—Commencement materials vary with the fashions, of course, so this year the sweet girl graduate turns to Swiss, well knowing that there are marvelous possibilities in this dainty old-time texture. Nothing so lends itself to girlish simplicity as a Swiss muslin, and the crisp transparent weave makes it especially adapted to the charming old-fashioned trimmings. The tucked collars and bretelles worn by our mothers and that seem becoming to all types. Blonde girls and brune girls, thin maids and fat maids, are all alike adorable in these collars, which may be in the shape of square panel pieces narrowing at the top and hanging to a ribbon stock, or else have a sailor back and two square fronts that fall to the bust line three inches apart. Another shape has, added to the sailor back, two long, slender fronts that curve slightly at the outer bust line, and fasten loosely at each side in the belt. A short cape in deep points is yet another, and where the other trimming of the gown is to be tucks and knots of ribbon, a narrow edging of entre deux of yellow Valenciennes will give a modish and effective finish to all these.

Both Smart and Simple.

To be strictly up to date, the Swiss commencement frock must have absolutely no lining, though it needs to be worn with a high-necked, long-sleeved under slip of white silk. This insures proper protection for neck and arms, and does not take away from the diaphanous lightness of the outside material. The skirt of the slip, which may have a tiny foot ruffle of silk or lace, should be gored exactly as is the Swiss one, and this is most graceful when finished with a deep hem.

When insertion is used, it is put in crossways of sleeves and bodices, and an effective fad is to have it of thin lawn or cambric, in contrast to which the Swiss of the frock seems even more airy. Sometimes white satin ribbon is put behind the entre deux, and not uncommonly a Swiss gown will have wide sleeve flounces and an entire yoke of perforated cambric or lawn.

A commencement costume, illustrated, is of Swiss, with trimmings of fine embroidered lawn and white satin ribbon. The skirt is first gored and made entirely, and is then carefully cut in measured sections. The edges of these are rolled, and next they are finely whipped to the embroidered bands, which have a lace-like edge.

The short, puffed sleeves are arranged in the same way, but the square yoke, with its coquettish shoulder knots, is in one piece. If the whipping is too much stitchery for the average pocketbook—for stitchery comes dear—the embroidery may by sewed flat to the Swiss, which can then be cut away to show the sheen of the silk underslip.

Another Swiss graduating costume may be recognized in the design with the broad Breton band on skirt and bodice. This band, as well as the wide shoulder flounces, is of embroidered Swiss edged with tiny ruchings of pale yellow Valenciennes lace.

White taffeta ribbon, repeating in a satiny border the pale corn tint of the lace forms belt and long sash ends, and though both of these trimmings have been much run in the ground by the Philistines, when used sparingly, they make dainty and elegant garnitures.

The pale yellow described is the best tone for the lace, as some of the canary and brown tints seen in the streets would be trying even to a goddess.

In the faint tint it is especially charming with thin white textiles, being just enough away from white itself to have the effect of old lace.

Other graduating frocks are in crepon, in crinkled and figured weaves, in mouseline de soie and silk mull made gorgeous with satin petticoats. White, of course, it must be; but simplicity, alas! is no longer an essential of the gown that may be said to be making its debut in life. In the very diaphanous costumes, yards upon yards of stuff are packed into one little rig, and there are loops and streamers of ribbon galore, and not infrequently bits of precious lace that are spread into demure old-time collars and epaulettes. Seen altogether such a commencement frock looks as if it couldn't say "beans." But take the miserable little hypocrite apart—and look at the bill—and weep!

Muslin Frocks.

A graduating costume, however, without too many furbelows or suggestions of extravagance, is here realized in silk mull over china silk, and with trimmings of silver braid. It is shown in the blouse design with V-shaped vest and double sleeve capes, which, like the vest, is of the silk ornamented with the braid.

The sleeves, which meet the tops of the long white suede gloves, are the short puffs so becoming to young arms, and though the simply hemmed skirt is made full and without gores, an interlining of haircloth in the silk petticoat gives it a modish flare.

Crepon, the crinkled weave, guipure lace and white satin ribbon, build up the last toilet. The lace, in narrow jacket fronts, turns back in revers from the chest and ends at the waist in a little Eton effect; four great rosettes in satin ribbon mark the shoulders and bust line. The sleeves are short puffs with Trilby cuffs of the guipure and a belt with long sash ends of white satin ribbon outlines the waist.

But unlike the other toilets described, this frock is lined throughout with white grosgrain silk. And the method of lining is this: Each gore, of which there are seven, is carefully basted to a second one of silk that has an entire interlining of grass cloth; the skirt, lining and interlining are sewed up together at one time like a body in single seams, the edges of which are neatly bound with white ribbon. Simply the way skirts have been lined since the year 1—long before loose linings were ever dreamed of—but it is being taken up again.

As to all the various accessories that go with a commencement toilet: In the way of jewelry, it is generally conceded that a bracelet, a locket or a pair of dainty stick pins, is all that can with taste be worn. Various designs in lockets are seen for that purpose, but the newest and most novel thing in lockets out is a large disc in dull gold ringed with turquoises, to be worn on a chain in delicate hair links.

The newest in pins is a fragile safety pin in gold wire, the upper portion turned in a spiral and often surmounted by some simple, girlish stone, a pearl, a turquoise, or a sapphire. Gloves, of course are long and white like the gown and may be either glace or suede kid. If the toilet is elaborate shoes must be white, also satin or undressed kid, but if the gown is a dressy white serge that has been made with an eye toward after wear, the shoes may be of canvas with kid trimmings, or else of black patent leather.

Bouquets should be tied with the same knots of ribbon that ornament the graduating gown, and be always of the simplest posies. Moss rosebuds, jonquils, lilies of the valley, mignonette and the little spicy old-fashioned musk roses, are all recognized as legitimate girl flowers.

NINA FITCH.

Crystallizing Fruits.

Few confections are more delicious than candied fruit, and, too, few sweetmeats are more expensive, 60 cents a pound being the regulation price, and a pound represents a very small amount. They can be prepared at about half the cost, however, at home, if care is taken.

Cherries, currants, pineapples, apricots, pears and peaches are best experimented upon. The two former can be used in bunches; the pineapple is sliced across the fruit, each piece being a good quarter of an inch thick; apricots are cut on one side and the stone sliped out, while pears and peaches are halved, and, of course, peeled.

Make a very thick sirup, pound for pound, adding for each pound a small cup of water. Boil the sugar first, then drop in the fruit, and when they have boiled clear take out and drain from the sirup. If the cherries are stoned—the red ox-hearts make the finest, being not so sweet as the white and without the rank tartness of the sour red ones—it is nice to string them on a broom splint, as they can be more cleverly handled.

Sprinkle liberally with powdered sugar, lay on a sieve and set the fruit in a warm oven. I used a wire dish, such as our grandmothers kept fruit in, set within another dish to catch the sirup. In two hours turn the fruit, sprinkle with sugar again. Keep this up until the sugar has all dripped out. On no account have the oven hot, as it will dry the fruit and leave it like so much leather; and, of course, the fruit must be laid in single rows when drying.

When the juice has evaporated and the sugar has formed a glazed surface put away in boxes in a dry place. Waxed paper should be laid between each layer. A bureau drawer is as good a place as any to keep them.

KENNET WOOD.

The Valedictorian.

NEWS AND GOSSIP IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

Years and years ago very few Americans, especially southerners, traveled abroad, and when a wealthy, but ignorant, South Carolinian sent his only child, a son, to Paris to get a finishing touch to his education, he said: "Now, my son, if you like Paris, I'll buy it for you." Now, however, hundreds go, and Atlanta is always represented in the leading cities of the old world. At present, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Johnson are in France, and Miss Joan Clarke has been, and will go again to spend the next year there. Mr. Louis Hess is also in Havre, and Mrs. Mary Jackson and her two daughters, Callie and Florence, with Mrs. Bozeman, Mrs. Parsons and Eric Parsons, are in Paris. Mr. and Mrs. John Sanders have made their home in Bremen, Germany, for a few years, and Miss Clara Sanders and Mr. Inman Sanders will remain in Europe until next October. Mrs. Hammond is living permanently in Italy, and many will travel through the famous countries for the summer, among whom are: Mrs. Joseph E. Brown, Miss Sallie Brown, Miss Mary Connolly, Miss Mildred Rutherford, Miss Iza Glenn, Mrs. William L. Peel, Miss Lucy Peel, Mr. and Mrs. William Dickson, Miss Mamie Barnes, Dr. and Mrs. Crow, of West End, Mrs. Bertha Peck Towers, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Angier, Miss Rebie Lowe, Miss Emily English, Mr. James English and others.

Very few, if any, of those mentioned will follow the same route; some will make Russia their objective point, while others will go to Japan, Africa, Australia and other places of interest before returning home.

***

The concert Friday night for Edgewood Presbyterian mission, given at the Freyer & Bradly recital hall, was rendered to a thoroughly cultivated and appraciative audience. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather quite a good house assembled. Mr. Meyer gave several numbers in his own peculiar artistic style, so perfect in sympathy and technique, possessed by few and which he so happily imparts to his pupils. The Apollo quartet received quite an ovation, and evince fine training in concerted work. Mr. King made a most happy effect with his solo "Don't Ask Me." Mr. Simpson's rendition of the violin solo "Tranmeri," charmed the audience and brought forth warm applause. The committee in charge was gratified as to the effort both socially and financially and too much cannot be said of the exceeding kindness of the Freyer & Bradley Company in the gratuitous use of their beautiful hall and exquisite instruments.

***

Mrs. George Traylor is working on a unique plan by which to secure money for the woman's department. She has sent to a number of friends requests for contributions of 50 cents in stamps and the responses have been many. The executive committee of the woman's department has decided that it is necessary to build an annex to the building, so great is the demand for space, and plans for securing the necessary money are now under contemplation.

***

Miss Rosalyn Drew has returned from New York with all the latest styles in hair dressing; also a complete line of shell goods. Would be pleased to see all of her customers at the old stand—Miss Cogswell's, 73½ Whitehall street.

***

Wednesday evening Mrs. Ella Elders and Mr. W. O. Flanagan were united in marriage at Barnett's church, on Bradley avenue. The ceremony which unted the young couple was performed by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Davis, at 8:30 o'clock. The wedding, although quite simple, was impressive, and was witnessed by a large number of friends and relatives of the bride and groom. The bride is a very pretty young woman, and is admired by a large circle of friends. The groom is well known and popular in Atlanta, and is congratulated by his friends on his good fortune in winning the affections of his fair bride.

***

The marriage of Miss Justine Erwin and Mr. Charles A. Talmadge, of Athens, will occur on June 6th, in Chattanooga, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. L. L. Peak, 226 Vine street. No cards. The marriage will be a quiet one, only the relatives and intimate friends will be present. After the wedding breakfast the happy couple leave for an extended trip north. Athens will be their future home. Miss Erwin has spent much of her time in Atlanta, and is highly esteemed, and loved by all who know her.

Mr. Talmadge is one of the leading young business men of Athens, of the firm of Talmadge Bros. The future promises much for this unusually well mated young couple.

***

A beautiful wedding will be solemnized in the little city of Hapeville on June 5th at 6 o'clock p. m., the bride being the beautiful and accomplished Miss Lowe, of that city, and the groom will be Mr. George F. Eubanks, of Atlanta. The contracting parties are both well known in Atlanta and their friends are legion, all of whom welcome them as one of us, as after a short bridal trip they will make Atlanta their home. A special train will bring the bridal party and friends back to the city about 11 o'clock.

***

Mrs. B. S. Willingham has returned to her home in Manchester, after a pleasant two weeks' visit to her parents in Richmond, Va.

***

Wednesday morning, May 29th, from 10 a. m. to 12, the closing exercises of Miss Hanna,s and Professor Glenn's schools, will be held jointly at the music hall of Messrs. Phillips & Crew, kindly tendered them for that purpose. The public is cordially invited. Thursday night at the Young Men's Christian Association hall, the graduating exercises will take place. General Clement A. Evans will deliver the diplomas.

***

Mrs. John Richardson, a beautiful and cultured representative, is in the city, at the request of the Louisiana committee, to consult the woman's board regarding the elegant exhibit the ladies of New Orleans will make in the interest of their state. Mrs. Richardson is a guest of Mrs. A. J. Orme.

***

Much to the regret of friends Mrs. Joe Printup and her daughter, Miss Nellie, returned to Rome yesterday. Miss Nellie took an important part in Professor Fortin's concert Wednesday and Thursday evenings. The selections she rendered are by no means juvenile, but were executed with a grace possessed by but few violinists, much less one so young as little Miss Printup. Professor Fortin says her tone and technique are wonderful, and that the young lady has a great future in an artistic way.

***

Miss Nell O'Donnelly, who has been spending the winter in New York, has returned to Atlanta.

Mrs. Andrew Carter is spending some time with her mother, Mrs. W. W. Austell, at her lovely country home, "Bungalow."

***

Miss Lula Morris has returned to the city, after a very pleasant visit to friends in Augusta.

***

There will be a lot of June brides, as usual, and they will be interested to know that mirror silk holds the lead for wedding gowns. The foot of the gown is festooned with lace, the more matriarchal the better; a low-cut bodice is never good taste for either day or evening weddings, but the neck may be cut out a little and filled in with lisse or tulle through which a flesh-tint shows. This is less trying to a face than uncompromising white. The veil ought to be real lace; but every one has not had a grandmother and heirlooms are not mushrooms. The tulle veil is really more becoming and softening, though the lace veil gives stateliness and looks like royalty. How many brides know that the veil is an emblem of bygone days when men gained their wives by capture and facilitated matters by throwing a sheet or cloth over her head that her screams might not avail? There are occasions nowadays when the groom might more fitly don the veil.

***

Wristbands are being worn of ribbon or velvet. A dainty one is made of turquoise or tender rose velvet, clasped by a garnet buckle. Of course, you can go in for all manner of extravagance on these foibles.

***

Suspenders are all the go again. The first really warm day will reveal a pink cotton shirt and a pair of dotted black straps that apparently hold in the black serge skirt. This is not good taste, and there is a flaunting mannishness about it that isn't pretty.

***

Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Davis have returned to West Point.

***

Buttons play a prominent part in fashions of the season, and are chiefly for ornament; except in tailor-made gowns. Large buttons of rhinestones, and dainty miniatures are seen, while tiny black silk and small round pearl buttons are sewn on in rows as a bodice trimming.

***

Rev. W. J. Brindsfield has a little son at his home, on Fair street, whom he has named Marion, for Bishop Marion.

***

"Psycho-physical culture" is the last modification of the mind cure, a kind of judicious if consistent combination of the real and the ideal. It is defined by a woman whose business is teaching it as "those exercises or movements of the body excited and sustained by some force directed by without taxing mental activity." One branch of psychic physical exercise consists in going through all the motions usual in gymnastic practice, but without weights or dumb bells, a mental picture of a resisting force being substituted. A trial will convince the experimenter that it really is quite possible to put as much effort of muscle into these motions without actual weights and pulleys as with them, and all possibility of over strain is avoided. Psycho-physical culture pupils are invariably women. Most men would consider it utter nonsense.

***

A deep V of all-over insertion extends from the collar to the waist of a pretty frock of blue and white fine plaid gingham, with a small red spot. The edges of the V are concealed under revers of the gingham, edged with embroidery. These revers are prettily slashed right in front of the shoulders to form broad epaulettes. The wrists of the leg-of-mutton sleeves are trimmed with narrow bands of embroidery, and the standing collar is of the same. The skirt is straight and full, and is finished with a deep hem attached to a row of narrow inserting. The frock fastens down the center of the back with small pearl butons.

***

Mrs. Hodges and Miss Gertrude Bealer will have a dainty little booklet of poems and prose from southern writers published as a souvenir of the exposition. The book will be contributions from the following writers: Joel C. Harris, F. L. Stanton, H. S. Edwards, Charles Hubner, Will N. Harben, Will H. Hayne, Emma M. Tyng, Mary E. Bryan, Henry Jerome Stockard, Lucius Perry Hills, Logan E. Bleckley, Leonora Beck, Thomas Nelson Page, W. T. Cheney, Rogert Loveman, W. S. Hays, Minnie Quinn, Lucian Knight, Alex Bealer,

Continued on Eighth Page.

Domestics.

Remnants yard wide good Bleachings, from 1 to 10 yds. in each piece, only 3c.
Good yd. wide Bleachings, 5c.
Good yd. wide Sheetings only 4 1-2c
Yd. wide Fruit of the Loom, 6 3-4c.
Best Lonsdale Cambrics, 9 1-2c.
Best 46-inch Pepperell Casings, 10c.
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25c Outings, new spring colors, 8c.
8c Scrims, to close only 4c.
15c Scrims, satin stripes, 10c.
15c Silkolines, all styles, 10c.
Best indigo and turkey red oiled colored prints, only 4 1-2c.
$1.50 Counterpanes only 75c.
$2.00 Counterpanes only 98c.

Our Mr. J. L. Bass, who has been in New York market for the past ten days, has succeeded in getting about $12,000 in choice Dry Goods at less than 50 cents on the dollar. His purchases consists of the cream of several stocks--people who needed gold, which we had to give. This will enable us next week to make your dollar do the work of two.

SO COME TO

Linings and Findings

Best 9 and 10-inch Bunch Bones, 5c.
Best bone Casings 3 yards for 5c.
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25c Linen Canvas, the best, 15c.
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We carry only the best Linings and Findings made, and save you 30 per cent of your money.

The Ladies' Bazaar. E. M. BASS & CO. 37 Whitehall Street.

Black Dress Goods

35c 36-inch Cashmeres only 15c.
39c 40-inch Brocades only 15c.
39c diagonal Serges only 19c.
49c all wool Serges, 29c.
49c all wool Henriettas, 29c.
59c brocaded Mohairs only 39c.
59c fancy Wool Goods, 39c.
89c silk luster Mohaire only 49c.
89c 48-inch imperial Serges, 49c.
89c imported Batiste only 49c.
$1.25 48-inch silk finished Henriettas, 59c.
$1.25 48-inch Biarritz cloth, 59c.
$1.25 black Crepons only 59c.
$1.39 Crepe Taffetas only 69c.
$1.39 silk finished Soliels, 69c.
$1.50 Crepons only 75c.

Colored Wool Goods.

25c fancy Stripes and Checks, 10c.
25c two-tone Serges only 15c.
39c Diagonals and Wool Mixtures, 19c.
50c fancy Baiirritz Cloth, 25c.
$1.00 all wool Crepons, cheap, 29c.
$1.25 all wool Crepons, only 39c.
$1.00 all wool Serges, special, 39c.
$1.50 fancy Silk and Wool Goods, 59c

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40c on the Dollar

SILKS. SILKS SILKS.

NEW SILKS received on Saturday at half price. Balance of our present stock on hand at same great Sacrifice.

SEE THEM SURE.

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25c colored French Batiste for 5c.
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15c Percales, short lengths, 6 1-2c.
15c yard wide Percales only 8c.
15c Royal Plisse, all shades, 7c.
15c heavy Crinkle Crepons 7 1-2c.
20c Jaconette Duchesse only 10c.
25c Creponettes, to close, 8c.
25c Ducks, spring colors, 10c.
25c American Organdies 10c.
49c French Organdies only 25c.
50c Swivel Silks only 25c.
15c Seersuckers only 7c.

Hosiery.

Children's ribbed fast black Hose 5c
Ladies' fast black Hose only 5c.
Children's regular made stainless Hose 10c.
49c Ladies' 40-gauge Hermsdorf's dye, fast black Hose, double heel and toe, 19c.
50c Ladies' fine black Hose only 25c
80c Ladies' Silk and Lisle Hose only 25c
$1.50 Ladies' Silk Hose, worth $1.50, for 75c,
$2.50 Ladies' Silk Hose only $1.25.
$3.50 Richardson's Silk Hose only $1.98.
Our Hosiery stock is complete with values unheard of. See them.

Gloves and Mitts.

$1.25 Kid Gloves, all colors, 69c.
$2.00 Kid Gloves, all sizes, only 98c.
These are in blacks, tans, white and light grays with buttons to match.
50c black and tan fabric Gloves 15c.
50c Gauntlet Gloves only 15c.
49c Silk Mitts this week 19c.
75c Silk Mitts, Special, 49c.
75c Kayser patent Silk Gloves 49c.
$100 Kayser patent Silk Gloves 75c
Big Reductions in Prices of Corsets. See them!

Shoes. Shoes.

About 2,000 pairs of those Sample Shoes left at 63c on the dollar. These are great values. Over 1,000 pairs sold last week.
75c Ladies' Dongola Oxfords, 49c.
$1.00 Ladies' Dongola Oxfords, 63c.
$1.25 Ladies' Dongola Oxfords, 88c.
$1.50 Ladies' Dongola Oxfords, $1.23
$1.75 Ladies' Dongola Oxfords, $1.38
$2.00 Ladies' Dongola Oxfords, $1.48
$2.50 Ladies' Dongola Oxfords, $1.74
$3.00 Ladies' Dongola Oxfords, $1.98
$1.50 Ladies' fine button Boots, 98c
$1.75 Ladies' fine button Boots, $1.38.
$2.00 Ladies' fine button Boots, $1.48.
$2.50 Ladies' fine button Boots, $1.75.
$3.00 Ladies' fine button Boots, $2.20.
$1.50 Men's fine Calf Shoes, 98c.
$2.00 Men's fine Calf Shoes, $1.48.
$2.50 Men's fine Calf Shoes, $1.76.
$3.00 Men's fine Calf Shoes, $2.20.
$4.00 Men's fine Calf Shoes, $2.97.
$6.00 Men's fine Calf Shoes, $4.38.
$1.50 Men's fine Kid Oxfords, 98c.
$2.00 Men's fine Sandals, $1.28.

Grand bargains every hour in the day and every day next week; but for a SPECIAL BARGAIN don't fail to see our

SECRET BARGAIN MONDAY FROM 10 TO 11 O'CLOCK

Umbrellas and Parasols.

$1.00 Gloria Umbrellas only 59c.
$2.00 silk Umbrellas only 98c.
$2.50 silk Umbrellas only $1.48.
$2.00 pure white silk Parasols, 98c.
$2.50 white Parasols with ruffle, $1.25.
$3.00 white silk Parasols only $1.75.
$3.50 white silk Parasols only $1.98.
$2.50 black silk Parasols, $1.25.
$3.50 black silk Parasols, $1.98.
$4.98 black silk Parasols, $2.50.

Ladies' Waists.

$1.00 percale Shirt Waists, 49c.
$1.25 percale Shirt Waists, 59c.
$1.50 percale Shirt Waists, 98c.

Embroideries and Laces.

One box Embroideries worth from 10c to 15c, this sale only 5c.
One box Embroideries worth from 19c to 25c, this sale only 10c.
One lot 39c Embroideries only 19c.
25c Dress Laces only 10c.
35c Dress Laces only 15c.
50c Dress Laces only 19c.
15 linen Torchon Laces only 10c.
39c doz. Valenciennes Laces only 19c.
50c doz. Valencines Laces only 25c.

White Goods.

15c plain India Lawns only 5c.
25c plain India Lawns only 10c.
39c plain India Lawns only 19c.
19c Dotted Swisses only 10c.
25c Dotted Swisses only 15c.
39c Dotted Swisses only 19c.
50c Dotted Swisses only 25c.
50c plain White Organdies only 25c
10c Checked Nainsooks only 5c.
25c White Dimities only 15c.
39c White Dimities only 19c.
50c White Swisses only 25c.

Buying and selling for the spot cash enables us to buy and sell cheaper than others. This is why our prices are lower than others.

Specials.

25c Men's fast black Sock, only 10c.
50c Men's Balbriggan Vests only 25c
$1.00 Men's Balbriggan Vests, only 48c.
$1.00 Men's Balbriggan Drawers, 48c.
$1.50 Scriven elastic seam Drawers, 75c.
50c unlaundered Shirt, only 25c.
$1.00 unlaundered Shirt, only 49c.
$1.00 Negligee Shirts, new styles, 49c.
$1.50 Negligee Shirts, new styles, 75c.
$2.00 Madras Shirts, all sizes, 98c.
25c Anti-Guyot Suspenders, 15c.
19c Washable Four-in-Hands, 10c.
15c White Lawn Bows, only 5c.
25c Pique Four-in-Hands, only 10c.
25c Boys' Shirt Waists, only 10c.

Notions.

Pure Castile Soap only 2c.
Mexican Buttermilk Soap, 3 1-3c.
Buttermilk Complexion Soap, 5c.
Watermelon Soap only 7c.
Pears' unscented Soap, 8c.
Hairpins, 1; Linen Thread, 2c; Pins, 1c paper; Whisk Brooms, 10c; Towel Rings, 10; feather edge Braids, 8c.
Fans cheap to open season.

Mail Orders Filled the Day Received. Extra Force Employed and Wagons Engaged for the Week's Trade. Secret Bargain Monday 10 to 11 O'clock

The Ladies' Bazaar. E. M. BASS & CO. 37 Whitehall Street.

ON THE ATLANTA.

One of the Finest Cruisers in Our White Squadron.

HER CAPTAIN A FORMER ATLANTIAN

He Has Been in the Service Many Years, and Has a Splendid Record—Georgians Will Cruise on Her.

Savannah, Ga., May 25.—(Special.)—The United States steel cruiser Atlanta, in port here the past ten days, has been tendered to Governor W. Y. Atkinson by the navy department for the purpose of giving the Brunswick naval reserve a cruise and a little insight into life on a warship on the seas.

No definite date has yet been fixed for the cruise but it will likely take place about July, as that is the time Governor Atkinson thought would be best suited for the purpose when he was here. It is highly appropriate that the naval reserve from Georgia should make its first cruise aboard the cruiser named for the capital of the state. Much more so, it may be considered, when it is known that her commander, Captain B. J. Cromwell, is a native of Georgia and received his early education as a boy in the Gate City.

Captain Cromwell was born at Springplace in Walker county in 1840. Robert McCamy, a well-known resident of Dalton, is one of the earliest playmates Captain Cromwell can remember. Their fathers' plantations were adjoining in the region between Springplace and Dalton. The celebrated Julian Gap, which formed a strategic point during the war, was on his grandfather's estate. Colonel Lloyd's sons, James and John, and Mr. George Frazier's son, James, were about the same age and were his classmates at Ward's school in Atlanta in 1849-50. For a short time after this period he spent some time at Stone Mountain.

General Armstrong's son, Richard, of Macon, was Captain Cromwell's roommate at the naval academy at Annapolis from 1857 to 1861, the former leaving when Georgia seceded a few months before his term was up. Captain Cromwell was appointed to the naval academy from Nebraska in 1857. Nebraska was at that time a territory. He left the academy at the beginning of the war, when General Butler took possession, and railroad communication being cut off he was one of ten classmates who marched to Washington on foot to assume active duty.

His first active duty was on board the receiving ship Princeton, at Philadelphia, from which he was detailed to take charge as senior midshipman of about 300 recruits quartered on the sailing sloop Jamestown, for drill and instruction. His next duty was on board the steamship Iroquois, which went in search of the Sumter in the West Indies, and was attached to the Iroquois when she found and blockaded the Sumter in the harbor of St. Pierre Martinique, the birthplace of the Empress Josephine.

From the Iroquois he was promoted and transferred to the Quaker City as navigator, jumping entirely the grade of past midshipman, and from the Quaker City he was ordered to the United States steamer Conemaugh, relieving as first lieutenant the present Rear Admiral Meade.

From the Conemaugh he was ordered to command the captured Confederate ram Atlanta, which, by the way, is another coincidence. He was in charge of her during her passage from Port Royal to Philadelphia. That this was a hazardous duty may be imagined from the fact that the ram was subsequently purchased by the Haytian government, went to sea and was never again heard from, being lost as is supposed on account of a heavy leak which was not properly repaired. He was attached to the Conemaugh at the time General Gilmore made his attack on Morris island, and Admiral Rowan made her his flagship for the day. She participated in the attack and Lieutenant Cromwell was the first to test the range on Morris island with the ship's battery.

His next duty was aboard the United States steamship Proteus, cruising in the west gulf squadron. Among the prizes captured by the Proteus was the Ruby A. Mallory, one of the last vessels that attempted to run the blockade. This was in 1865. He found aboard a package of cards belonging to Miss Mallory, after whom the vessel was named, and sent them to her, but has never heard to this day whether or not she received them.

His next duty was on board the Shawmut at the Brazil station. He then went to the naval academy as instructor, during which time he made three practice cruises in squadron to the Azores, Europe and the Madeira islands. Having made two cruises to the Madeiras as midshipman, three as instructor and two subseqeuntly, Captain Cromwell has been seven times to the Madeiras.

In 1869-70 he was executive officer of the original monitor Miantonomoh, cruising on the New England coast. He was attached to the Miantonomoh at the time H. M. S. Monarch brought Mr. Peabody's remains to Portland, Me., and was present during the ceremonies when Admiral Farragut assembled the fleet in the harbor on that occasion. This was the last occasion on which Admiral Farragut flew his flag. Captain W. C. Wise, the commander of the Amphitrite, which is also in port here, was with him on the monitor as navigator.

For a short time he was executive officer of the Plymouth, and afterwards of the United States steamship Powhattan at the time when Admiral Case assembled the fleet at Key West, owing to the Virginius difficulty. The Powhattan was then engaged in convoying monitors to Key West.

He was promoted to commander and ordered to the navy yard at Philadelphia as ordnance inspector in 1874, being afterwards transferred to League island. He was next ordered to command the Rio Bravo, on the Rio Grande river, which was engaged in the work of preventing cattle raids by Mexicans. Of the several officers who commanded that vessel he was the only one who attempted and succeeded in going with her as far up the river as Ringgold barracks. This was the first and only gunboat ever known to have gone as far up the river.

In 1897-81 he was in command of the United States flagship Ticonderoga. This was the cruise in which Commodore Shufelt took the initiatory steps toward perfecting the Corean treaty. The vessel sailed from Norfolk, touched at the Madeiras, Cape Verde islands, Sierra Leone, spent some months at Monrovia and the Solymoh river in adjusting the disputed boundary between Liberia and the English territory, touched at many points along the African coast, including Madagascar and Zanzibar, sailed up the Persian gulf and Euphrates river to Basra, the old town of Bussorah of Sindbad the Sailor, and returning visited Bombay, Ceylon, straits of Malacca, Singapore, and many ports along the coast of China and Japan, and stopped for some time at Fusan, in Corea, where Commodore Shufelt was engaged in negotiating matters connected with the Corean treaty. Coming across to San Francisco, Commodore Shufelt hauled down his flag, and Captain Cromwell in command sailed the Ticonderoga from San Francisco to New York, where the ship went out of commission September 16, 1881, having made an entire cruise around the world as nearly as possible in the tropical belt.

He was next made inspector of ordnance at Portsmouth, N. H., and then ordered on duty in connection with the installing of the batteries of the Yorktown, Baltimore and Bennington at Cramps's and the Chester shipyard. He was then placed in command of the flagship Omaha, in the Asiatic station, then at Yokohama. The last duty prior to his present command was captain at the Norfolk navy yard, where he remained three years.

Captain Cromwell was singularly enough launched aboard the Atlanta when she first went off the ways. He was placed in command of her December 22, 1894, and sent first to the coast of Honduras, and learning there of threatened difficulties for American interests at Colon, the Atlanta proceeded there at once.

Captain Cromwell's tour of duty as captain will be out in July, but he says he will remain aboard her to take the Brunswick naval reserve and Governor Atkinson out for a cruise. This, he feels, will be an appropriate close to his career as a captain. After that time he will go on duty as a flag officer, and his next rank will be a commodore. He is now the senior captain in the north Atlantic squadron, and the chances are that promotion will follow the expiration of his service as captain.

The Atlanta is capable of making from fifteen to sixteen knots per hour, on a steady run, and her coal bunker capacity is 491 tons.

The officers of the Atlanta are: Captain B. J. Cromwell, commanding officer; Lieutenant C. W. Bartlett, Lieutenant R. Hunt, Lieutenant B. T. Walling, Lieutenant John Hood, Ensign H. P. Jones, Ensign M. H. Signor, Ensign P. Symington, Naval Cadet L. B. Jones, Naval Cadet H. H. Osborn, Naval Cadet G. E. Gelm, Naval Cadet C. England, Surgeon D N. Bertolette, Assistant Surgeon J. M. Moore, Paymaster J. B. Redfield, Chief Engineer J. S. Ogden, P. A. Engineer W. M. Parks, Naval Cadet (Eng. Div.) H. I. Cone, First Lieutenant of Marines B. H. Fuller, Gunner (Acting) F. L. Hoagland, Carpenter L. L. Martin, Pay Clerk T. G. Hausche.

FRED LEWIS.

For sale cheap, lot of oak grained shelving enclosed in glass. Southern Paint and Glass Company, 40 Peachtree street.

Postponed Auction Sale.

On account of rain the stores and building, Nos. 27 and 29 South Pryor street, next to old police station, were not sold today, but will be sold Monday, the 27th, at 11 a. m. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

Auction Sale Tomorrow, 11 A. M.,

Nos. 27 and 29 South Pryor street, 3-story brick building on lot 50x120 feet to 15-foot alley, next to old police station.

SAMUEL W. GOODE & CO.

SEZAGEE, THE LOVED ONE

AN INDIAN STORY.

Away out in the land of charral, prowling coyotes, prickly pear, cacti and blistering heat, dwelt, and perhaps still dwells, the heroine of this true sketch, a dusky Indian maiden, "Sezâgee" (the loved one). On the apex of a small hill, sheltered by larger surrounding mountains, there was an airy little tepee, the roof covered with picturesque boughs of cotton-wood trees, the supports of straight poles of the pines, which grow slim and tall throughout the mountainous regions of Arizona, and the sides void of covering except by an occasional piece of brilliantly colored calico, an old strip of carpet or a be-ribboned saddle blanket tossed up over the corner of the roof. Under this tepee dwelt the famous beauty of the "White Mountain Apaches." All about grew the wild sumac, with its poppy colored berries gleaming in artistic contrast to its vivid green leaves. The burros and ponies grazed, without hobble or tether, in the valleys near, and came at a call from their red-brown mistress. The wild mocking birds imitated the sweet voice of the Indian girl, and made the echoes ring with her mellow notes. About her throat, firm and bronzed by the sun, were rows and rows of rainbow tinted beads; her long black hair was smooth, shining and arranged in the prevailing fashion of the unmarried Apache women, that is tucked up under and tied to the maiden comb, the latter gorgeously decorated with fine silver tacks driven through the leather foundation and made more gaudy by a covering of red flannel. Her feet (perfect as a Trilby's) were protected by and adorned with moccasins reaching up to just below the knees, ornamented with beading, and the toes guarded by a stiff round piece (about the size of a silver half-dollar), which turned up in front to ward off the pricks of cacti and the bruises of stones. All day she carried water, in ojos made of closely braided tules (grasses) and covered with pitch, from the nearest stream; rode her handsome broncho or played the famous gambling "pole" game with her companions, deftly stitched on a buckskin coat with sewing dainty enough for a baby robe, wove the baskets out of many colored grasses, and kept her father's gun polished until it shone like glass.

"Natchez," the Chirachua, admired the slim, young Apache maiden, and offered many ponies for her; but she did not love the "man of the big mouth," and her father allowed her to choose as she desired. Natchez brought rare gifts of Navajo saddle blankets, "moche" placques, Mexican filigree silver trinkets, a Comanche war bonnet, a white man's meerschaum pipe, and many other curious and costly presents, but the maiden scorned them, and grew each day more haughty as her lover became more importunate. At last the day came when, looking from out the side of the tepee, the poor little prairie flower felt her own heart stir, the warm blood rush and tinge the smooth bronze cheeks and the big, dark eyes fill with tears. At what? Nothing, only—she was a woman, and—at last she had seen her ideal in the half-breed Jose Herrara, the new interpreter for her tribe. He, Jose, drew rein and spoke to her, asked only a few questions about a tiswin (whisky) camp supposed to be then in existence on government reservation. Only a few questions! But Jose had such a smooth, seductive voice and such a fine pair of soft eyes, that from that time on no one else lived for poor Sezagee.

The days began to grow more cold. The little tepee was deserted and a warm adobe jacal (mud house) took its place, cuddled down in the very center of a delightful valley. The leaves showered down their rich gold, the long strings of yellow corn and flaming scarlet chili (peppers) were hung with strips of dried beef, and all spoke of winter's near approach. The waxen berries of the mistletoe filled the trees with their transparent freshness nestling among its thick, smooth leaves. The tall grass flung its white tassels against the rugged sides of the now-barren mountains, and the trees began to spread their limbs as though in protest of their coming nakedness. Sezagee laughed no more, the broncho was seldom ridden, "pole" was forgotten, and the father wondered what had come to his one child, his gay, "loved one."

The great medicine dance was started. A "bazhazha" (baby) had crossed eyes, and the medicine men had undertaken to straighten them. Seven huge fires were lighted, piled high with pine logs, and sending forth the pungent odor of burning rosin. Grouped about were many warriors, each with his blanket, for the dance must continue all night long for three consecutive lights. Overhead the moon soared in an absolutely cloudless sky, the strains of "Santiago" proceeding from the hoproom of Fort A.—the garrison near—floated out on a balmy breeze (though it was the middle of December) and mingled with the monotonous sound of the tom-tom (the Indian drum). One could hear in that clear silence of nature the call of an "espigee" (quail) or the shriller cry of a wild "togee" (turkey), disturbed by the glare of the fires. An occasional dismal howl from a coyote blended in with the wild and really fascinating scene. The roar of mighty waters tumbling over great bowlders came from the canyon of the East Fork. Wierd, grotesque shadows, made more distinct by the gigantic whirlwinds of flame, stood out like black silhouetes, vivid and fantastic.

Sezagee had sat apart from her usual companions, her eyes downcast and her lithe form drooping. Now it was her turn to choose a partner. Natchez looked expectant. Going up to Jose, the maiden gave him a terrific blow between the shoulders. This is the usual invitation to dance, and according to the force of the blow the desire for the partner is shown. Jose turned, smiled, caught one end of the shawl Sezagee deftly threw him and held it 'round his back. The "loved one" held the other end, triumphant, happy, straight and radiant. Then began that slow, rythmic treading, almost panther-like in its stealthiness, backward and forward, first to one side, then to the other, swaying, undulating, noiseless. When a maiden has once chosen her partner, she must dance with no other for that night, and Natchez had anticipated the honor of being Sezagee's choice, in exchange, perhaps, for some of his many gifts. As he saw Sezagee go up and strike Jose (and with all her might), his savage blood rushed hot through his veins, his eyes, bloodshot from long dancing, much tiswin and little sleep, seemed like live coals, the fury made them glare so. With one wild shriek of rage and hate, he sprang across the blazing fire nearest him and sank his hunting knife deep in the back of the unfortunate Jose.

On the most dismal mountain top strays a woman, bent, feeble and with all intelligence gone from a pair of once dazzling eyes. No one goes near her, for it is a custom among the Apaches to entirely abandon all such from their midst. Miserable, often hungry, sometimes cold, but always harmless, roams the former beauty of the tribe—Sezagee, the loved one.

M. B. W.

Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga.

How It May Be Done.

From The Chicago Daily Tribune.

"Miss Mansard," said the head of the business house to his pretty stenographer, "have you written those letters to delinquent debtors this afternoon, if you please?"

"Yes, sir," said Miss Mansard.

"And that long letter to the Kansas City branch house?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well," said the head of the firm, "I have another letter here I'd like to get off this afternoon, if you please."

The stenographer approached and sat down by the little wooden leaf which he drew out from his desk for her.

"The address," said the head of the house, commencing to dictate rapidly, "is James Broderick, Trent Falls Station, Vt. Dear old friend: Your letter is received, and I assure you it gives me great pleasure to hear of your welfare. I hope your family will continue in the best of spirits, and I shall certainly look forward with satisfaction to your proposed visit here. Paragraph. In regard to your inquiry as to why I don't get married, would say I have been too busy, but mean to take steps to remedy the matter at once. I am this afternoon about to make a proposition of the kind you suggest to Miss Mary Mansard, a charming young woman who is employed in my office, and who is in every way fitted to adorn a home with womanly graces. Miss Mansard heretofore has been rather distant in her conduct, but this may be due wholly to a natural reserve. Paragraph. My stenographer has instructions to append to this letter the fact that Miss Mansard's answer is—"

The head of the firm interrupted himself and turned to open a fresh batch of business letters.

"You may finish that letter, Miss Mansard, yourself," he said, "although I trust you understand that the first duty of an employe is to obey the evident wishes of her employer, whether spoken or implied."

And Miss Mansard obediently withdrew to her typewriter.

A GOOD BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

Will Sell on Good Terms a General Mercantile Business in One of the Best Towns in Florida.

Orange groves all 'round it were not hurt by last winter's freeze. Business is clearing $4,000 to $7,000 per year. Phosphate plants in operation all round. For the right man a good thing. Satisfactory reason for selling. Every branch of the business open to inspection. Address Box 323, Atlanta, Ga.

SAMUEL W. GOODE & CO., Agents.
N. R. FOWLER, Auctioneer.
may 26—sun trues fri.

Sam'l W. Goode & Co., Agts.—N. R. Fowler, Auctioneer, No. 31 Hood Street, Neat, New 10-Room Residence, on Lot 53x166 Feet, at Auction, Friday, May 31st, 4 P. M.

This is a choice central home, one block from Whitehall street car line, with all modern conveniences, water, gas, bath, paved street and walks, large lot, 53x166 feet good garden, pleasant neighbors and everything to make home pleasant. Terms 1-3 cash balance in 1 and 2 years, with 8 per cent interest. Titles perfect. Abstact furnished purchaser. Take Whitehall cars to Hood street on day of sale.

SAMUEL W. GOODE & CO., Agents.

Mr. E. D. Crane, of the Georgia Buggy Company, has just returned from the northern market, where he has been purchasing some of the latest novelties in pleasure vehicles.

Continued from Sixth Page.

Wallace P. Reed, E. F. Andrews, Lollie Bell Wylie, Julia Riordan, Robert L. Adamson, Henry Fairman, Gertrude Bealer, Myrta Lockett Avary, Amelie Rives, Helen Gardner, Mel Colquitt.

Mr. James F. Alexander, Jr., gave a very delightful progressive dinner party Friday evening to a few of his friends. Those present were Miss Annie Lou Hawkins, Eugenia Oglesby, Bessie Jean Swift, Lottie Stewart and Ada Alexander; Mr. Lowry Porter, June Oglesby, Marion Underwood, Tom Meade, Ernest Ottley.

A very delightful picnic was given the children of the Inman orphanage by the teachers of the Sunday school on Wednesday, the 22d instant. The ladies of the board allowed a holiday to be given in order that the day might be spent in the woods. A special car was secured from the Traction company and at 9 o'clock the band of merry, bright-faced little ones boarded it and were carried swiftly to Grant park, that spot having been selected for the picnic as the prettiest and most accessible place near Atlanta. The animals in the zoo were a source of absorbing interest and received a lengthy visit from the children as soon as the park was reached and before they scattered for play. Never did children receive more kindly treatment than did these little ones from every one in charge at the park. The boats were placed at their disposal by Dr. D'Alvigny and his kindly assistants, and under the care of the teachers the children enjoyed a long row. The swings were also given them for the day, and were a source of infinite pleasure. A delightful lunch was served and the teachers wish to thank the ladies of the board who sent generous baskets, packed with all kinds of picnic dainties. A happier day was never spent, and many thanks are returned to all who contributed to make it a day long to be remembered by the little ones.

Mrs. McCollough, of Greenville, S. C., with her two little sons, will visit her father, Dr. D'Alvigny, this summer.

Miss Virginia Arnold will go to California this summer to visit her aunt, Mrs. Walter Taylor.

It is said with authority that a well-known professional man, a widower, of high standing, and a charming young woman, of Rome, will be married during the early summer.

Colonel and Mrs. B. F. Abbott have returned from New York and the east, where they have been spending some time. Their stay was indeed a pleasant one and both are looking better since the trip.

There is to be a Martha Washington tearoom in the woman's building. The apartment will be conducted under the auspices of the Virginia, Illinois and Georgia committees. Each state will have a day for serving tea, and on those occasions the ladies will wear colonial gowns and powdered hair, and use valuable old china and silver of ancient date.

Mrs. Amelia Adalaid Nodenberg, secretary of the New York committee, writes most interestingly of the work going on in behalf of the exposition. She advises the secretary, Mrs. Steel, of the success of the work that is being conducted in that state.

Official requests from France and Italy for space in the woman's building to exhibit the work of their women have been received.

The ways and means committee are raffling a beautiful sewing machine at 50 cents a chance.

Mrs. Isabella Mallon, known as "Bab" through her bright writings, has accepted the honor conferred by the woman's board, and has become a member of the press committee.

The entertainment to have been given by Professor Estes yesterday has been postponed until next Saturday. The same programme will be rendered.

The musical reception given at the residence of Judge W. R. Hammond on Thursday afternoon and evening was a brilliant social event. The house, which was beautifully decorated in the interior, was made doubly beautiful by a profusion of rare flowers and delicately tinted lights, and handsome women and men, in fine evening toilettes. Mrs. Hammond is a lovely woman, that resembles a dainty porcelain ornament, with exquisite lines and coloring, and on this occasion she was unusually attractive in an airy becoming gown of some light material. The programme was good. The presence and witty remarks of Judge Van Epps, who introduced the participants, were a source of much pleasure to the guests. Mr. Marion Dunwoody played with exquisite taste, and Miss Tuggle, of LaGrange, sang beautifully. Miss Stocker recited a charming selection; Mrs. Randolph sang sweetly, Miss May Howell accompanied Mr. Lansdell in his violin solo, which was one of the sweetest numbers on the programme.

Miss Annie Howard, the song bird of Atlanta, gave several solos in answer to repeated encores, and quite won the audience with her ingenuous and sparkling manner. Mr. Randegger played in his usual brilliant manner and Mr. Ed Brown and Mr. Wakefield then gave their inimitable recitations and comic songs.

Mr. Hubert Wakefield is a bright, talented man, and added much to the evening's entertainment.

A handsome sum was realized and the homemade candies, tied up in dainty paper boxes, were one source of revenue that proved successful.

The many friends of Rev D. Shaver, D.D., will be glad to hear of his rapid improvement and restoration to his usual health. The doctor preached in Augusta at the First Baptist church last Sunday, and his sermon was pronounced one of his ablest efforts. He will occupy the pulpit again today, much to the gratification of his numerous Augusta friends.

Next Thursday afternoon and evening, May 30th, at the convent of mercy on Loyd street, there will be held a very charming entertainment. The afternoon will be devoted to the young people. A "peanut hunt" will be the principle feature. Handsome prizes will be given. The little lady finding the greatest number of peanuts will be given a dainty little ring. A bat and ball will go to the successful boy. A very enjoyable programme has been arranged for the evening. Some of Atlanta's best talent will be heard. Perhaps the most pleasing number will be the playing of the Beasey family, an exceptionally talented quartete of children, ranging in years from nine to sixteen, each one playing the violin in a masterful manner. They were heard in a matinee at the convent Wednesday afternoon and rendered in an artistic manner the most difficult selections.

Miss Lucy Schley, a charming young lady of Huntsville, Ala., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Al C. Billups at 196 East Pine street.

The appearance of Miss Pauline Romare and Miss Louise Romare at their recital the past week was in the nature of a delightful surprise to these two young women. Their musical and dramatic talent are strongly defined, and the evening they gave to their friends was most enjoyably spent.

Mrs. Charles Campbell will spend the next few weeks with friends at Savannah.

Mrs. B. M. Hunter will go to La Grange this week to visit friends and relatives.

Comparatively few of us are fortunate enough to possess a collection of miniatures of our ancestors; if we have any, now is the time to bring them out and set them in quaint little frames about the low tables of our drawing rooms. But, as is more probably the case, if we haven't any we may produce the soft old daguerreotypes instead. These, in dull-colored velvet or in pewter or silver frames, are most lovely additions to the small collections of bric-a-brac that add so much to the modern apartment.

Those who love art in its best and highest expression could have had no more delightful symposium than the entertainment given Tuesday night at Freyer & Bradley's recital hall under the auspices of the Misses Romare.

Whether we consider the character of the selections or the masterly way in which they were rendered, it must be admitted no entertainment hitherto given for the benefit of the exposition has measured up so fully to the requirements of high art or has afforded more abundant proof of the brilliant possibilities of Atlanta artists.

As marvelous as are Miss Louise Romare's gifts as a pianist—and we should have to seek far to find her superior—they hardly excel the taste and judgment she displayed in the selection of her assistants. All who heard Mrs. Jarnagin Tuesday night confess the magnetic charm of her pose and presence, and recognize in her voice that rarely conditional quality, that mysterious blending of soul, sense, strength and sweetness which proclaim her kinship with the world's greatest queens of song. Her selections were singularly happy not only in illustrating her large and varied possibilities in the realm of song, but in bringing out that quality of vibrant sweetness so peculiarly her own.

Mr. Rose's rich, full baritone was a revelation to those who had never heard it before and was a happy augury of the brilliant future before him if he makes vocal art his chosen career. In the "Creole Lover's Song" his voice reached and soared among the empyrean heights of pure impassioned melody.

Mr. Mayer showed himself all through in full sympathy with the vocalists, than which no higher praise can be accorded.

Nothing could have been more delightfully inimitable than Miss Pauline Romare's perfectly natural, perfectly realistic elocutionary renderings, which scored for her a signal triumph in her art.

The wild, frantic beating of the air, the set stage smile, the counterfeit conventional trills and tremors that have served to make elocution a by word and reproach among all cultured and critical people had no place in Miss Romare's simple, natural and most effective rendering, and her most adverse critic would have sought in vain for one false intonation, one studied gesture, one overdone inflection, or for one flaw in her pure accentuated English.

It is to be regretted that other entertainments on the same night, among them several school commencements which patrons felt bound to attend, should have caused one vacant seat to be left in the hall, and the ladies who are working so zealously for the woman's building could do no better than to induce the same artists to give an entertainment at the Grand, where a full house should, and no doubt would, be accorded them on the now well-known merits of the artists.

Miss Gipsy Morris will give a fashionable assemblage to her young frineds at the Aragon Wednesday afternoon, which will bring together all the charming people from the younger set.

Mrs. Margueret Q. Sangster, editor of Harper's Bazaar, has been appointed a member of the press committee of the exposition, and has accepted. Mrs. Sangster is a brainy, strong woman, and will do much to aid the work of the woman's board.

Miss Iza Glenn will make her debut before an Atlanta audience at the musical reception to occur at Mrs. W. D. Grant's next week. Her voice is said by critics to be a superb contralto, with strength and sweetness combined.

The Princess is slowly coming into form again, but it is made quite modern by the addition of epaulettes, cape effects, and all sorts of colors, such as appear on other gowns of the usual cut.

The ladies of Grace church, on Jackson street, will give an ice cream festival on Tuesday evening, which will be a pleasant affair. The entertainment will occur at the residence of Mrs. Martha Smith.

Ninon de l'Enclos passed at seventy the complexion of a girl of sixteen. And this is to what she attributed it: "Half an ounce of tincture of benzoin, sixteen ounces best rose water, ten drops attar of roses. Sponge the wet skin with this preparation after the bath. An equal weight of refined linseed oil added to this mixture and rubbed well into the arms and neck twice daily will preserve them from attenuation."

Miss Dorothy Colquitt, Mr. and Mrs. George Howard and Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Butleer will go to St. Simon's island in June.

Miss Chisholm, of Savannah, is the guest of Mrs. Welborn Hill.

Miss Sallie Lowe and Mr. George F. Eubanks will be married on the 5th of June at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lowe, at Hapeville.

Mrs. R. N. Garwood is convalescent after a painful illness.

It is said without denial now that one of Atlanta's most attractive vocalists will be married this summer to a wealthy and influential New Yorker, and will go abroad for several months.

Mrs. Loulie Gordon will go to attend the International League of Press Clubs' meeting at Philadelphia in June, and will also attend the wedding of Mr. Henry Grady and Miss Goode.

Captain and Mrs. Robert Lowry have gone to New York for a few weeks.

Mrs. Annie Rhett will go to Macon next week to visit her friend, Mrs. Ovid Sparks.

Mrs. Julia Taylor McKinlock has returned to her home in Chicago.

Thursday morning Mrs. Edward Peters gave a six-handed euchre party to a few friends at her cozy home, Ivy Hall, on Ponce de Leon circle. The first prize was won by Mrs. Henry Tanner and the second by Miss Laura Knowles. The table was beautifully decorated with gold field daisies, and delicious refreshments were served.

Miss Mary Ella Reed will return home from Philadelphia and New York in June.

Miss Leonora Beck will go to New York in October to spend a year or more.

Miss Margaret Lawshe is spending some time with friends at Norfolk, Va.

Miss Mary Davenport, of Kentucky, has returned home after a plesant visit to Mrs. Eugene Hardeman.

Miss Williams, who has been the admired guest of Mrs. J. K. Ottley, has returned to her home in Mississippi.

Mrs. Bishop Nelson will spend part of the summer in Virginia.

Mr. Elmo M. Massengale left for Macon on yesterday to attend commencement.

Miss Odessa Sherman, one of the most beautiful and charming belles of Cornelia, is visiting friends in the city.

Miss Alice May Massengale is attending commencement at Wesleyan Female college this week in Macon.

Mrs. Bessie Millie Oton has postponed the testimonial benefit that was to have been given in her behalf. She will, however, be heard in several parlor recitals during her stay here.

Mr. Langdon Hale, of New Orleans, now a student at Emory college, Oxford, is a visitor in Atlanta.

Mrs. General Alfred Austell will spend the summer north. She will go to Cornell to attend the interesting exercises of the university, where her son—Alfred—is being educated, and together she and Mr. Austell will tour over the north.

This week has been marked by many interesting happenings. The presence in the city of Dr. Charles Dabney, Mrs. Lomax, Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. Warrington and Miss Morton, has been the occasion of many social triumphs in the way of teas, breakfasts, dinner parties and receptions, each of which was characterized by hospitality and elegance.

The luncheon given by Mrs. Joseph Thompson was one of those happy, memorable occasions that leaves an odor of roses and sunshine on the mind, and pleasing thoughts that shape themselves to the form of brilliant and handsome women. This affair occurred at the home of Major and Mrs. Livingston Mims.

The dinner party given by Mrs. William Hemphill was also an ideally graceful compliment to the distinguished ladies of the capital, and was emphasized by showers of superb roses and rare and dainty viands.

Mrs. A. B. Steel, who is a peerless hostess, entertained the same ladies at an English breakfast, where quantities of water lilies were used and cordons of asparagus ferns adorned every nook and alcove in the home.

Mrs. Sam Inman opened her handsome home for an afternoon reception, which was attended by hundreds of fashionable and cultured people.

The afternoon reception given by Mrs. William D. Grant was another of the delightful entertainments given during the week, and with the assistance of her beautiful daughter, Mrs. Grant Jackson, the affair was made, perhaps, one of the most elegant ever given in the city.

Other events of importance have transpired that have made the week an unusually pleasant one socially, conspicuous among which was the presence of Miss Winnie Davis in the city, who was greatly honored by the southern people in various ways. One of the courtesies shown her was the visit of many well-known veterans to her private car, and the presentation of two wonderfully ingenious floral offerings by Dr. D'Alvingny, which represented two confederate flags made of carnations.

Several weddings have also occurred, and the presence of belles from neighboring states have all gone toward making up a cycle of gaieties.

Next week has many joys in store for the society folk. The first event of note will be the garden party given at Brookwood by the charming president of the woman's board, Mrs. Thompson. The affair will bring together about three hundred clever, brainy and beautiful people, who will be entertained in the most sumptuous manner.

Next will follow the reception given at the Capital City Club, which will be given under the management of that delightful and elegant host, Major Livingston Mims.

In various other ways the Washington correspondents will be honored, and as a body and as individuals they will have innumerable tea parties, dinner parties and luncheons given them by residents of the town.

It will surely be a happiness too, to entertain them, for each and every one of the party is thoroughly interesting and in touch with all tnat is broad and advanced.

There will be about thirty ladies in the party who will, in many instances, make their first visit to Atlanta on this occasion and everything will be done to make the time one round of sumptuous feasts.

Miss Ruby Edens is expected home from Gainesville the middle of June.

Little Claire Ridley has returned from a visit to her grandmother at LaGrange.

Mrs. Lochrane-Austell will visit her children, who are at a convent near Washington, D. C., during the coming month.

Miss Josephine Inman will spend the summer with her parents in their country home near Rome.

Miss Bennie Thompson will return to her home in Thomaston early in June.

Miss Bessie Fitten will return from North Carolina, where she has been attending school, in June.

Miss Mamie Ashford, Miss Lucia Abbott and Miss Emma Markham are three lovely young girls who will return from Athens the week after next.

Mrs. Will Campbell will go to Gainesville to visit her mother soon.

Mrs. Eugene Crichton will spend a few weeks with her father, Dr. Battey, of Rome.

Miss Annie Speer has returned home from Rome.

Mrs. Hugh Angier, chairman, requests the music committee of the woman's department to meet Tuesday, the 28th instant, at 10 a. m., at the Leyden house. A full attendance is desired.

Miss Carrie Smith will return to her home at Indian Spring the second week in June.

Miss Bertha Waxelbaum, one of Macon's most charming young women, will spend today in Atlanta. She will be the guest of Miss Blanche Rosenfeld, of this city.

To Go to Chicago.

The ladies of the Ladies' Memorial Association and all persons interested in their work are invited to call and see the floral design to be sent by them to the unveiling of the confederate monument in Chicago, May 30th. The design is being made by the Brookwood Floral company and will be on display in their window, 13 Decatur street, from 11 to 12 a. m., Tuesday, May 28th. The Ladies' Memorial Association, as an organization, is requested to meet at the Brookwood Floral Co.'s office at 11 o'clock, May 28th.

MARTHA E. GOODE,
Secretary Ladies' Memorial Association.

A Mi Nino.

Not a blossom in the spring—
Little one! Little one!
Not a bird upon the wing—
Little one!
Not a flash of golden light—
Not a star that shines by night—
Half so sweet, so fair, so bright,
Little one!

Not the wind among the trees—
Little one! Little one!
Not the hum of busy bees—
Little one!
Not in all earth's tuneful throng,
Such a symphony of song,
As you croon the whole day long,
Little one!

Like the blue forget-me-nots
Little one! Little one!
Are your eyes two living spots,
Little one!
Of that sky from whence you came,
Where the angels breathe your name,
And a cherub kinship claim,
Little one!

Tell me how you lost your way,
Little one! Little one!
Where did your white feet stray?
Little one!
Did they lead you from afar
Through the gateway of a star
By the seraphs left ajar?
Little one!

Ah, no matter if your soul
Little one! Little one!
From the land of Aiden stole—
Little one!
Unawares, we'll keep you here,
For they do not need you there
Half so much as we do, dear,
Little one!

—LOLLIE BELLE WYLIE.

Special This Week.

A full 25 per cent cut on all grades of furniture. Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Company.

THEY ARE WELCOME

A Galaxy of Washington Correspondents Reaches Here Tuesday.

ATLANTA WILL BE LONG ON BRAINS

Every Courtesy Will Be Extended To Them—A Reception, a Lawn Party and a Barbecue.

Among Atlanta's conventions of this week is the convention of jolly good fellows, the Washington correspondents, who will reach here via the Southern Tuesday morning and will make their home in Atlanta for a couple of days.

They come just at the time when the Southern Association of Wholesale Grocers is in session and the city will thus be well prepared for any contingency—long on brains and with plenty to eat. More than this could not be desired.

The principal object of the visitors' visit is to take a look at the exposition grounds and obtain some idea as to the progress that has been made and as to the scope of the exposition. At the same time the visit of these potent press influences is a splendid compliment to Atlanta and to the two young men who represent her daily papers at the national capital—Mr. E. W. Barrett and Mr. Jack Cohen, who did much toward bringing their conferers here.

In the fight that Atlanta made for the government appropriation there were no more stanch friends on the scene of action than the Washington correspondents, and they naturally feel a deep interest in the welfare of the city whose plucky fight they applauded through the columns of the various papers they represent. It is a visit which will be long remembered by Atlantians, and which, it is to be hoped, the Washington correspondents will keep green in their memories for many moons to come.

Naught will be lacking in the entertainment of the cohort of journalists who are to reach here nearly a hundred strong Tuesday morning.

Rooms have been engaged for them at the Kimball and the Aragon, and upon the arrival of the train from Washington the newspaper men will be escorted to these two hotels, where luncheon will be served at 12:30 o'clock. An hour later they will be hustled into carriages and driven over the city.

After a short rest at 4 o'clock they will go to the beautiful country home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thompson. Brookwood is the name of this enchanting spot, and the trip to it will probably be the chiefest delight of the newspaper men's entertainment while here. There will be an English lawn party tendered by Mrs. Joseph Thompson, whose graciousness as a hostess will long linger as a sweet memory of the Atlanta trip.

At night at the Capitol City Club the Washington newspaper men and the committee from the Cincinnati Commercial Club will be jointly entertained.

The reception by the Capital City Club will probably be the swellest affair of its kind ever given by the club. In fact it will be one of the most elegant and most elaborate receptions ever held in the south. A delightful supper will be served and every potion of the clubhouse beautifully decorated and brilliantly lighted.

To add to the magnificence of the scene it will be a full dress affair. When it is told that Major Mims will personally superintend the arrangements for the reception and will be the presiding genius, nothing more in description of the completeness and elegance of the affair could be said.

The governing committee of the Capital City Club met yesterday and unanimously decided to supplement the fund set aside by the entertainment committee of the city and the affair will thus be made two fold the reception it was orignally intended to make it. All of the members of the club and their ladies will be out.

Twenty pieces of music have been engaged for the evening and every feature has been as bountifully looked after.

Entertainment for Wednesday.

Wednesday there will be a street car ride all over the city and for a few hours the correspondents can wander at free will.

In the afternoon at 1 o'clock all the guests will leave for the exposition grounds, where a splendid barbecue will be ready for them. It will be a barbecue of the old-time type and many of the Washington newspaper men will be initiated into the joys of a genuine Georgia barbecue.

Wednesday evening they will leave for Washington via Asheville and other Carolina resorts.

THE DELICATE VOYAGER.

Sensible Schemes for Alleviating the Horrors of Sea Sickness.

A delicate woman who suffers from mal de mer, the voyage to Europe, which so many undertake at this season of the year, is a veritable purgatory; anticipated with dread and remembered with a shudder. The long days of confinement in the narrow berth, in the tiny stateroom, are really a serious strain upon the vitality, and the gaunt, pinched face that appears on deck after land is sighted, is visible proof how great a trial the system has undergone.

Perhaps the most serious difficulty is lack of air. Of course the desirable thing is to have a deckroom, where, in any weather, the ports can be kept open, but the great Atlantic liners' deckrooms cost all the way from $500 to $700, and such a sum as that for a seven days' voyage is beyond the purses of any but the very rich, or very extravagant. The majority must be content to stand the infliction of a closed window and such amount of air as wanders in from the corridor or the mouth of a wind sail.

They can, however, by a little pains and forethought, greatly modify the trials of the voyage, and such pains, while adding to the comfort of the robust are really necessary precautions for the delicate. Take, for example, the matter of the bed linen. For some reason or other the sheets and pillow cases aboard even the best ships are usually damp, clammy and uninviting. Due, perhaps, to the humid sea air.

To the poor wretch, shivering and nauseated, who has been driven to the refuge of bed, cold, moist bed clothes cause an amount of discomfort that would surprise a person in good health. The two conditions most necessary to allay what the doctors call "naupathia" are warmth and fresh air, and warmth is difficult to obtain in damp sheets. If one can afford the expense a pair of silk sheets, with pillow case to match are causes of infinite comfort in seasickness.

They Are Not Expensive.

To the casual ear silk sheets has a sound of Sardanapalian luxury, but in reality they are not matters of such great importance after all. They should be manufactured of India (not China) silk, which costs about 60 or 70 cents a yard. Two yards and a quarter is quite sufficient length, and for the narrow berth two breadths will make a sheet of ample width. Two yards more will make a pillowslip. That is to say, eleven yards of silk at 70 cents a yard—$7.70. Not a great sum to pay for a great comfort and a matter nearly affecting the health. The more they are washed the pleasanter they are to the touch, and rolled up tightly occupy but a tiny corner of the steamer trunk. Deftly slipped over the linen of the bed, they afford to the wretched sufferer a most inviting nest, and will prevent any chill or dangeous lowering of the temperature.

If these are impossible a silk night gown, if really long and ample, will go far towards filling their place, and in any event the most economical can provide themselves with a hot water bottle—one of the sort which has an outside cover of lamb's fleece, and a tightly screwed mouth that does not leak. When driven to bed by mal de mer make the stewardess fill this with very hot water (the fleece cover prevents any danger of blisters), and fight the cold moisture of the sheets with artificial heat. Very frequently a very hot bottle placed at the feet or upon the stomach will greatly mitigate one's misery, and in all cases the warmth is comforting and healthful.

The other great trial of the sick traveler confined below, is the aforementioned deprivation of fresh air. It is all very well for those who can robustly defy the terrors of the sea to insist upon the seasick coming above into the fresh wind. The wind is very reviving no doubt, but those in the throes of naupathia are in no state to be out of bed, and they are concerned most with remedies that will reach them in bed and put them in a state in which they will have strength enough to go above for air. The best agent at this stage is a big bottle of aromatic lavender salts.

Provide one of the ample, wide-mouthed bottles, and when the air below becomes close and lifeless, open and let it stand so in the room for an hour or more. The effect is marvelous, and even the sensitive nostrils of the seasick sufferer can stand the clean, volatile odor of the lavender salts when any other perfume whatever would inevitably produce a fresh crise of nausea. Repeat this as many times as is necessary. The bottle will keep its potency throughout a whole voyage. Many travelers who manage to keep well and on deck during the day pass very qualmish and uncomfortable nights when shut away down below, deprived of air. All such will derive great comfort from this use of the salts in their stateroom.

A Dry Diet Best.

A great mistake, and one from which delicate travelers suffer frequently, is the ignorant conviction of many well-meaning persons that the continual pouring of slops, tea, soup and the like down the unlucky throats of those who are seasick, will improve their condition or lessen their misery. Nothing can be further from the truth, or further from real kindness. Except in the stage of recovery, when the patient begins to feel an appetite once more, food, and particularly liquid food, should be avoided.

One experienced traveler who suffers from the "sorrows of the sea," always goes immediately to bed upon going aboard. This is a wise precaution, because usually the work of packing and preparing for the voyage has produced nervousness and fatigue, the two most actively predisposing causes of mal de mer. This sensible traveler, it seems, retires at once, armed with a hot water bottle, and passes the first few hours in complete relaxation and repose, sleeping as much as possible; indifferent to every one and everything and refusing to exert herself in any way.

If the water is reasonably calm and she feels no premonitary qualms, she makes a light first meal on cold meat and a dry biscuit. By preference, if obtainable, the meat is the dry breast of chicken or turkey, and is eaten with a plentiful allowance of salt; but no butter, no gravy, no tea, and only the smallest sip of water. By following this regimen she may, if the voyage is smooth, escape the enemy altogether, and after the first fatal twenty-four hours has elapsed can return to her ordinary menu.

In cases of very violent seasickness, where the system becomes exhausted by the violence of the trouble, and long-forced fasting, one of the best restoratives is to pour upon a glass of finely crushed ice two or three tablespoonfuls of brandy or whisky and slowly eat the brandied ice, spoonful by spoonful. This very often settles and strengthens the stomach and produces a return of appetite. For this stage beef tea is sometimes the food most craved, and carries forward the progress towards recovery rapidly. It is not, however, always easy to procure, more especially of the sort that is nourishing and relished.

Perhaps the best way of obtaining this is to go to the caterer or confectioner before leaving home and get from him some well-sealed jars of pure beef jelly of the sort he keeps on hand to melt into bouillon and clear soups. This will keep throughout a voyage, and has only to be melted to make a pure, clear and nourishing soup, which will rebuild the strength rapidly and prepare the way for more solid diet.

A Bath at Sea.

Still another preparation to be made by the delicate voyager for the woes to come should take the shape of a small, rubber-corked bottle of household ammonia. Any one who has ever been seasick will remember that one of the most painful phases of that distressing complaint is the very ecstacy of languor and feebleness that seizes upon one when struggling up from the heated berth and endeavoring to summon strength and courage to make a toilet and seek the air. One feels sticky and frowzy, and yet the water seems uninviting and cheerless. The best way to overcome this is to fill the basin with warm water, add a tablespoonful of ammonia and sponge one's self from head to foot. Of course great care must be taken in using ammonia and water near the eyes, but bathing one's face this way and as much of the body as the strength will permit will leave a most invigorating and freshening effect. It is well, after doing this, to use the towel freely and thoroughly and wrap up warmly before going into the outer air, to avoid the chance of cold.

Science has found several harmless and very helpful palliatives for seasickness in the new sedatives, such as bromide, sulfonal and phenacetine, but it is well to consult a physician as to the proper doses of these.

E. W. B.

MISS ANTHONY'S SUCCESSOR.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt Is Now Training To Take the Leadership.

The woman suffrage party has covered the entire country with a network of organizations, in which women are receiving political training. They are being taught to think and act in lines tending to the political enfranchisement of women, causing thereby an enormous agitation to be reflected into home life.

This value of well organized work has already been realized in New York state, as evidenced by the recent triumph of the woman suffragists in gaining a coveted point, that of giving to the people the right of decision as to the political status of women in the empire state. This value will be more fully tested in the coming campaign that will settle for the New Yorker this momentous question.

The wedge has been well driven into the west. The plan for the present year includes a canvass of the south that will leave no state in that section untouched from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. The New York agitation will keep the east alive. Now does it not behoove all, even the opposition, to keep an eye upon the leaders, at least, of a movement, that, if successful, will revolutionize the present idea of government?

Who is responsible for the generalship of this army of women workers?

The president of the National American Suffrage Association, "Aunt Susan," as her followers love best to call her, is still the active leader, despite her more than three score of years and ten. But probably realizing the value of a trained successor, with her wonderful astuteness, Miss Anthony has chosen as her prime minister Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, one who is undoubtedly destined to wield the gavel of the woman's party when the time comes for Miss Anthony to lay down, and who, in her present capacity as chairman of the committee on organization is practically the engineer that is drafting the plan of battle.

Miss Anthony and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the present and, as knowing ones say, the future leader of the suffrage party, graphically illustrate the "Pioneer" and the "Coming Woman" in "The Cause." Both of them, Gladstonian in their ability—the one representing an aggressiveness that was a sort of necessity in the early days of the movement, when the path of the seeker after woman's rights was so full of briars an brushwood that cutting and hewing was the only way of opening up a passage in which the other, armed with feminine grace and suavity of the college trained woman can employ the keenest weapon of diplomacy. Miss Anthony still occasionally flings a dart at the men, while Mrs. Chapman Catt pats them on the back. As the elder woman in her sometimes extreme views stands as a type of the progressive woman of the past, so her coadjutor, keeping within a safe midway, stands for the progressive woman of today.

Mrs. Chapman Catt is eminently fitted for a leader, being gifted with magnetic presence, a charming personality, fearlessness where the good of the cause is concerned, and the power of making others believe in her, her quickly recognized ability as a diplomat giving assurance of "no mistakes." As an orator she has hardly a peer among women and, indeed, there are few men who can equal her. She speaks extemporaneously, employing the logic of a statesman. Her voice is soft and full, having remarkable carrying powers, which, combined with natural eloquence, gives her the charm of holding her audience enthralled.

This interesting young woman, who is destined to be a factor in political life, has gained her present high place in the ranks of the cause she so enthusiastically champions after only five years' work. In that time she has spoken in about one-half of the states of the union. Her acquaintance with Miss Anthony dates from her alliance with the suffrage work.

Mrs. Chapman-Catt was born in Ripon, Wis., receiving her education at the State Industrial college of Iowa, in which state she spent most of her life pursuing there the study of law. During late years she has divided her time between California and Washington, her present home being in Bensonhurst-by-the-Sea, a suburb of Brooklyn. Her husband's business, contractor for civil engineering, at present requires her to reside near New York city.

KATHARINE NOBLES.

ASK FOR DEPUTIES.

Strikers It Is This Time Who Ask Protection.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 25.—The miners' strike in the Pittsburg district has taken an unusual turn and interesting developments are promised. John Cairns, president of the district, says he will today ask Sheriff James, of Richards, for 100 deputies to protect his strikers and will also pray the courts for an injunction to prevent interference on the part of the twenty deputies given President W. P. Dearmitt, of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company. These latter officers, Cairns says, have transcended their rights in ordering miners off the public highway and denying them the friendly intercourse with the men in the mines. This is part of the programme for a last hard fight to win the strike for a 69 cents a ton rate. Tomorrow afternoon there will be a mammoth mass meeting of the Youghiogheny valley miners at West Newton. It is intimated that after this meeting strikers will march to the mines of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, at Sandy Creek, Turtle Creek and Plum Creek mines. This march, however, may be delayed until Monday. The officials expect to have 2,000 strikers in line. They will use only moral suasion in trying to have Dearmitt's men quit work. If Dearmitt's men cannot be persuaded to quit the strike will undoubtedly be called off. Dearmitt says his men are satisfied and any violent interference with his miners will be resisted.

At Selma Female College.

Winston, N. C., May 25.—(Special.)—The ninety-third annual commencement of Salem female college, the oldest educational institution in the south, opened tonight with a grand concert. The programme opened and closed with a college chorus, in which 400 girls took part. The baccalaraute sermon will be preached tomorrow by Bishop Cheshire, of the Episcopal church. The graduating class this year numbers fifty-three. It is the largest in the history of the school. The young ladies represent nearly every state in the south, besides several northern states. Among the distinguished visitors who will attend the commencement will be Mrs. Stonewall Jackson and Mrs. Senator Z. B. Vance.

The Trilby Capsized.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 25.—Connolly's steam yacht, Trilby, employed by the city to convey passengers across the creek at the foot of Michigan street, capsized this morning just after leaving docks. The little craft was loaded to the gunwales with passengers and all were thrown into the water. It was said at first that fifteen lives were lost, but at 11 o'clock it was reliably reported that five persons were drowned. The creek is being dragged for the bodies of the missing. About thirty or thirty-five men were on board the yacht when it capsized. All were Poles, crossing over to tre island, where they were employed at various places.

Facts in Few Words.

Eighty-one thousand passengers cross the English channel every month on an average.

It is now proposed in England to drive tram cars by power derived from huge springs, which can be wound while the whole is in motion or otherwise.

A lens sixty inches in diameter has just been cast at the Standard plate glass works, in Butler, Pa. It is for the telescope of the American university at Washington.

Maxim's cavalry gun, which fires 700 shots a minute, weighs but thirty pounds and can be strapped to a soldier's back. The gun he made for the sultan of Turkey fires 770 shots a minute, but it is a fieldpiece on wheels.

There are doors in some old houses in Holland which were in former days never used except for funerals and weddings. After the bride and bridegroom had passed the door was nailed up to await the next occasion.

London has maintained for many years pre-eminence in the fur trade. American and Russian buyers both visit that city to buy furs originally taken in their own respective countries. The sales amount to $20,000,000 a year.

From the top of the cathedral spire in Mexico you can see the entire city, and the most striking feature of the view is the absence of chimneys. There is not a chimney in all Mexico; not a grate, nor a stove nor a furnace. All the cooking is done with charcoal in Dutch ovens.

The Exposition in North Carolina.

From The Wilmington Messenger.

This is the last part of May. On the 1st of September next the great Atlanta exposition opens. Will North Carolina get there? If so, how? The incapables at Raleigh (the Fred Douglas worshipers) failed to appropriate a penny for such a wise, such a patriotic end. Can the money be raised by individual subscription to place a proper exhibit of our state's products at the big southern show? It will be a great disappointment if North Carolina, with its manifold resources, fails. Thousands of North Carolinians will visit Atlanta and they will be indeed mortified to see the other southern states well represented and no exhibit from a state the full equal of any in the variety and excellence of its resources and poducts. It will perhaps be better to have nothing at Atlanta than to have a half, or very imperfect exhibit. Let the false legislators bear the stigma and the shame rather than put forth a poor effort resulting in a meager, detracting representation. We must hope that ways and means can be devised to place North Carolina among the best at Atlanta.

If present indications are fulfilled the most striking exemplification of southern progress and enterprise in connection with our exposition will be a unique volume containing artistic historical and statistical information of the south, its exposition and its most prominent people and locations. Unlike most art publications, it will be as useful as it is ornamental, a book that will be kept in the archives of our finest libraries and in future years will be referred to as a standard of reference; its standard will be of the highest, both of the matter which it contains and the workmanship with which it is gotten out.

Think of it! While we will have our exposition with us, showing at one time, the whole resources of the south, with its advancement and its most prominent people, the view is fleeting; in this book, a photographic view of it all will be caught and perpetuated in such form that it will be "a thing of beauty" and "a joy forever"—"The Cotton States and International Exposition and South, Illustrated."

Vignaux's

Restaurant, cafe and lunch rooms, 16 Whitehall and 14 E. Alabama streets.

Regular meals 25 cents. Our specialties in lunchroom steaks, chops, French coffee, whipped cream, small steak, potatoes, corn muffins, hot rolls and coffee, 15 cents, served daily. A la carte orders at moderate prices. Everything in season. Prompt service. Under new management. eB sure and call at Vignaux's. may19-1w

NO GAMES PLAYED.

The Southern Association Had an Off Day.

SCHMIDT HAS BEEN RELEASED

And Will Be Found Next in Memphis. There Has Been No Change in the Standing.

Southern Association Standing.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Nashville	22	16	6	.718
Evansville	22	15	7	.682
Atlanta	23	14	9	.609
Memphis	22	12	10	.545
Little Rock	21	9	12	.428
New Orleans	21	8	13	.381
Montgomery	23	7	16	.304
Chattanooga	20	6	14	.300

National League Standing.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Pittsburg	28	20	8	.714
Cincinnati	29	19	10	.655
Chicago	29	19	10	.655
Cleveland	28	17	11	.607
Philadelphia	25	13	12	.520
New York	25	13	12	.520
Boston	24	12	12	.500
Baltimore	21	10	11	.476
Brooklyn	25	9	16	.350
Washington	25	9	16	.350
St. Louis	29	10	19	.345
Louisville	24	5	19	.208

Monday the teams change around again and will line up as follows:
Little Rock at Atlanta.
Montgomery at Chattanooga.
New Orleans at Nashville.
Memphis at Evansville.

It was an off day all over the Southern Association yesterday.

There was not a game played in the league during the day, and it was because it rained in every one of the association cities except one, Evansville, where Sunday games are allowed and where the game scheduled for yesterday will be played today.

In Nashville where the Little Rock team has been planted for the last three days an attempt was made to play, but the game was called at the end of the second inning. Herman was in the box for the Rock city people, while Morse was booked to do the twirling for the Arkansaw crowd. In the first inning the Nashvilles failed to accomplish anything, while the Little Rocks made one in their half of that innig. In the second neither side got a man away from the plate, and then the rain began to fall so hard that the umpire called the game.

Right here at home it rained all morning, but about noon cleared up a little and there were many who thought that a game would be played. Manager Knowles long ago gave it out that he would play every game scheduled in Atlanta whenever there was any possible chance to play the game, and as the cloud broke away about noon he gave it out that the game would be played. Mr. Clark, the umpire, at once notified Manager Levis that there would be a game, but Manager Levis was not at all anxious to play, saying:

"Those grounds were too tough to play on yesterday afternoon and they are in a worse condition now than they were then. One of my men came very near being hurt and I don't care to put them on that field again. I had rather lose a game of ball than to hurt one of my men. But if Knowles insists on playing then I'll try him one and go out."

Both teams were on the grounds in uniform when the time came around, but the grounds were in a most wretched condition. The rain started up again and even Manager Knowles was not willing to undertake the game and the two teams came back to the city and during the evening moved around under umbrellas or hugged the hotels. Last night the Memphis team left for Evansville where Manager Levis will play Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and then go home for a turn where he won't have drills or races or anything else to work against. Than the team Levis has around him, there is not a better one in the association, and the people of the Bluff City should give them a good, hearty support. They can play good ball and there is no better evidence of that fact than the games they put up right here in Atlanta. It is true that the Memphians lost both games, but both of the games were played for all there was in them and the result does not indicate by any means that the Memphis team is in the least inferior to the Atlanta team. In fact it would be hard to duplicate the players Levis has.

Monday there will be a change all around in the league, and Atlanta will open with the people from Arkansaw. The fiddlers will be here strong and play that Arkansaw traveler to the satisfaction of those who go out to the game. The Little Rocks are now right behind the Atlantas for a place, and the result of the three games will put the Georgians right up or down. Should Knowles win out Atlanta will be on the move to the top while Little Rock will be chasing Montgomery and Chattanooga for a bottom round hold on the ladder. On the other hand, should the Little Rocks do any of the winning they will go up and the Atlantas will go down the grade at a rapid rate.

While Little Rock is playing in Atlanta, Montgomery will be in Chattanooga and it will then be the two tail-enders against each other. New Orleans will be in Nashville and Memphis will be in Evansville.

Just because there were no games played yesterday there is no change in the standing of the association clubs. Nashville is still first with Evansville a good second and Atlanta a good third.

Emperor Schmidt, who pitched one or two games and a fraction or two of a game for Atlanta will not wear an Atlanta uniform again this season. The emperor for some reason could not control himself, and when he was away from the ball field it was mighty hard to tell where to find him. Manager Knowles and he could not get along and Manager Levis was anxious to buy his release. The two managers had no trouble in coming to terms and last nigth when the Memphians went away, Schmidt went along with them and will pitch one of the games in Evansville.

Before the National Sporting Club, of London, will be entertained the proposition of a match under its patronage between Corbett and Jackson. The mebers insist that the champion must apologize for what they term "an insult to the club." Matchmaker Fleming submitted a cablegram from Manager Brady to the club, and they refused to entertain it until an apology was received from Corbett. Resolutions to that effect were sent to Brady.

Jackson was present at the meeting and openly stated that Corbett was the only man he wished to meet. The negro stated further that he was of the belief that he would soon have to retire from the profession, but would remain in England a little longer.

Billy Sunday, the retired baseball player, is doing evangelistic work in Iowa, and it is stated that it is no unusual sight to see 500 men weeping at every one of his meetings. The reformed knight of the diamond appears to be doing good work among those who have strayed from the narrow path, and is bringing many to a realization of a hereafter.

Champion Jim Corbett is out with a string of declarations. He says Slavin is crazy and not in his class, and that he does not propose giving the Englishman any notoriety by answering his challenge. Corbett says he is anxious to have a go with Fitzsimmons, then he wants to "take on" with Jackson, whom he proposes to make fight or keep his peace. It is Corbett's intentions to retire from the pugilistic arena in September, and after that he does not want any one to say fight to him.

Wyly Evans, whose home is in Atlanta, returns after a twelve years absence passed in several of the principal cites of the east and far west crowned with pugilistic honors. He will have a "take on" with Kid Blue at Daly's school of athletics, Marietta street, tomorrow evening and an exchange of scientific parrying with "the mits" may be looked forward to.

During his absence Evans has faced and defeated many of the best pugilists known to fame, his especial victories being over the "Black Pearl" in four rounds, George Mullholand, the Australian, twice in twenty-three and eight rounds, Pepper Griffin, at Cincinnati, in three rounds and Jesse Smith in a like number of rounds at Omaha.

As a rule Evans finished his opponents in short order, his most stubborn and hotly contested bout being with Charley Smith, at Lima, O., where forty-two rounds were fought.

Al Weinfeld, an acknowledged authority on matters pertaining to base ball and all sporting events, will, in the course of a week or ten days, issue a pamphlet giving the individual averages of the players of the Southern League teams. Such a computation will prove of interest to baseball enthusiasts and the admirers of the several players, and whatever Mr. Weinfeld produces may be accepted as accurate and reliable.

National League Games.

At Pittsburg—

		R	H	E
Pittsburg	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 —	1	5	0
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —	0	4	0

Batteries—Hawley and Sugden; Nichols and Ryan.

At Cincinnati—

		R	H	E
Cincinnati	1 2 1 0 0 1 0 3 * —	8	7	2
Philadelphia	1 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 —	4	9	2

Batteries—Foreman and Merit; Smith, Grady and Buckley.

At St Louis—

		R	H	E
St. Louis	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —	1	3	5
Washington	1 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 * —	5	9	3

Batteries—Clarkson and Peitz; Mercer and McGuire.

At Cleveland—

		R	H	E
Cleveland	4 0 0 1 0 1 2 0 0 —	8	17	7
New York	1 0 0 1 1 5 2 1 0 —	11	15	3

Batteries—Cuppy and O'Connor; Meekin and Wilson.

At Chicago—

		R	H	E
Chicago	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 2 0 —	7	14	3
Baltimore	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 —	3	8	2

Batteries—Hutchinson and Donohue; Hemming and Robinson.

At Louisville—

		R	H	E
Louisville	0 0 0 0 0 1 2 4 0 0 —	7	11	6
Brooklyn	0 0 0 1 0 3 1 2 0 2 —	9	9	4

Batteries—McDermott, Zahner and Welch; Daub and Dailey.

Diamond Dust.

Chattanooga is just now playing the fastest ball in the league, and everyone wants to see the plucky Tennesseans win out.

Cincinnati and Chicago seem to be out for the pennant this year in the National League by the way they are playing ball.

The race now seems to be between Nashville, Evansville and Atlanta for the lead, with the pace very fast.

Delehanty is developing into a base stealer. He has stolen fifteen bases this season and leads the team in that respect.

The last three games have shown some magnificent ball playing—enough to satisfy the most exacting fan.

Coogan is a failure at short for Washington.

George Davis, of New York, has got his throwing arm sore.

In Chicago they size the Reds up as a dangerous factor in the race.

Hawley and Kinslow is Pittsburg's star battery.

Buck Ewing is batting the ball in his old-time style.

The Chattanoogas are playing ball now. Their bad luck is gone.

The Pittsburgs refer to the New York Giants as the "Hoodlums."

With better command Anderson should make a valuable man for the Senators. He has tantalizing curves and knows how to hit.

Gussie Weyling won the first game he pitched for Pittsburg.

Keeler, Kelley and Jennings, of Baltimore, are hitting like fiends. The former has an average of .508 up to date.

Sam Thompson, of Philadelphia, has made no errors in sixteen games. He is a great fielder and a good hitter.

Goodenough is one of the greatest fielders in the league. He is a hard working player and deserves great credit.

Atlanta has two of the best backstops in the Southern league—Armstrong and Wilson. Both of them are sluggers, too.

Jack Wantz, who played second base for Charleston last year, is playing that position for Memphis this season. He is a dandy, too.

If good hard work and plenty of effort made a ball player, McDade is certainly one. He tries for everything. All he wants is half a show.

Delehanty has stolen six bases in the last four games, and made nine hits.

AROUND THE TRACKS.

Races at Gravesend, L. I., and Cincinnati Yesterday.

Gravesend Race Track, N. Y., May 25.—Those who visited the track here today were not disappointed so far as the racing was concerned. The sport was really bordering on the brilliant order. In many instances the finishes were well fought and the racing was by far the most exciting seen this season. The 5,000 odd spectators were disappointed in the weather. They came prepared for a summer's day. It really felt like a day in March. An occasional glimpse of the sun was the only reminder of summer during the afternoon.

First race, heavy handicap, six furlongs, Liza won, Applause second, Beldemere third. Time, 1:14¼.

Second race, one mile and an eighth, selling, Bucktrene won, Prig second, Little Mat third. Time, 1:56.

Third race, a private sweepstakes of $500 each, for colts, two-year olds, five furlongs, Applegate won, Handspring second. Time, 1:01¾. Only two starters.

Fourth race, one mile and one-sixteenth, Belmar won, April Fool second, Sue Kittie third. Time, 1:50½.

Fifth race, one mile, Keenan won, Rey el Santa Anita second, Ajax third. Time, 1:42½.

Sixth race, four and one-half furlongs, Damesel won, Belle Amie second, Intermission third. Time, 0:56.

At Latonia Park.

Cincinnati, May 25.—At Latonia this afternoon Lissak made a run of one and a sixteenth miles in 1:48¼, showing that the accepted belief that he is the only rival of Halma in the west is not a wild statement. Mr. Augustus Strauss today entered Myrtle, Harkness and Amanda in the stake race and captured first and third money. The other events of the day were not of special interest.

First race, six furlongs, selling, Santa Maria won, Peytonia second, Contest third. Time, 1:15½.

Second race, one mile, selling, Pearl Song won, George Beck second, Orinda third. Time, 1:41½.

Third race, mile and a sixteenth, Lissak won, Raysell second, Cattaragus third. Time, 1:48¼.

Fourth race, Clipsetta race for two-year old fillies, five furlongs, value to the winner $2,380, Myrtle Harkness won, Altedena second, Amanda third. Time, 1:02¼.

Fifth race, two-year old races, five furlongs, Ramero won, Squire G second, Damien third. Time, 1:03½.

A COMPLIMENT BALL.

One Will Be Tendered the Woman's Press Club at Lookout Inn.

The Woman's Press Club of Georgia will meet at Lookout inn in the parlors of the hotel on June 19th and on the night of June 20th will be tendered a ball by the management of the hotel.

Like all that the management of this hotel does, the ball will be an elegant affair in every way. The people of Chattanooga and the press club of that city will extend to the Woman's Press Club all the courtesies possible.

For Beautiful Pictures
Go to R. S. Crutcher, 53 Peachtree street.

BROKE THE RECORD

A 'Varsity Boy at Athens Beats All Amateur Records.

HE DASHES THE FIFTY YARDS

In Less Time Than Any Amateur Ever Did Before, and Is a Good All Around Athlete.

At the field day exercises at the University of Georgia, on the 14th instant, Mr. Fred Morris, of the junior class, beat the world's amateur record in running fifty yards.

This record has been held for some years by Mr. L. E. Myers, president of the New York Athletic Club, who ran fifty yards in five and one-half seconds. Mr. Myers is, by the way, an old Georgia boy, hailing from Augusta. He made his record north three or four years ago, and it was never lower until Morris ran it in five and two-fifth seconds this month.

Fred Morris, the lad who has been so successful in this race, is from Marietta, where his family reside. He is twenty-one years of age, is five feet, nine inches in height, and weighed on the day of his race 145 pounds. This is Morris's first year

MORRIS ON THE START.

at the university, where he stands excellently in his studies as well as in athletics.

Morris talks very interestingly of his race. A Constitution reporter saw him a day or two ago, and had quite a talk with him. He is very enthusiastic, and believes he will be able to lower even the record he has made. He said:

"Yes, I ran the race on field day in better time than Myers did, I believe, which gives me the amateur record. I never thought much of my running until this year, when I entered the university. The last two years I have been at Emory, but they paid very little attention to athletics there, and I took little or no interest in it. When I entered the university this year I became very enthusiastic, and secured a place on last fall's football team. It was here that I found I could run, and Mr. W. B. Fender, of Athens, who is quite an athlete, took me in charge to train me for running, and to his training I attribute my success. I was in steady training for nine weeks before field day, and am still in training, as I expect to run for a record in about three weeks, probably at Nashville. I ran in two events on field day—the fifty and the hundred-yard dashes—making the first in five and two-fifths and the latter in ten and two-fifths seconds. I attribute my whole success to my start and my training. I never exerted myself, I don't think, and I firmly believe I can beat the time I made. Mr. Carl Von de Leith, of Athens, was the starter in the race, and Messrs. Fred Morton, Gadloe Yancey and Frank Hardeman the time keepers. They all agreed as to the time and start. John White Morton, Frank Spain and Harper ran against me, Morton making second. This gives me both the college record and the world's amateur record on the fifty-yard dash.

"I didn't do as well as I had hoped to in the hundred-yard race, though I broke all former records made at the university. Yet, I believe I can lower the time I made there materially, while I am confident of doing some better in the fifty-yard dash. This was my first regular race, and, I am told, the track was not in the most favorable condition. I would attribute my whole success to my start, which I have practiced incessantly. I gained at least one-half a second on that."

Morris is a universal favorite in college. He is the pitcher on this year's baseball team, and one of the best the college ever had. He made many friends in Atlanta in the game with Sewanee last Saturday by his good work and good humor.

All will watch with interest for his next race, and wish him every success. He is now the toast of the college boys.

A NEGRO ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Robert Redwine, Known on Decatur Street, Wanted To Die.

Yesterday afternoon Robert Redwine, a colored bartender who has been working at Faith's bar on Decatur street, shot himself. The report of the pistol attracted a large crowd and as the street was crowded at the time, it caused great consternation among the negroes.

Redwine shot himself in the cheek and was carried to his home on Auburn avenue, where Dr. Elkin was called in. The wound is a flesh wound only, and will not result seriously.

Redwine gave up his position yesterday morning and went home sick. Later in the afternoon he returned to his accustomed place but soon left the bar. He went to Nally's barber shop and while sitting in a chair and before he could be stopped, fired a ball into the fleshy part of the cheek. He will be out in a few days.

A BOY RUN OVER.

A Small Boy Seriously Hurt by a Careless Drayman.

Yesterday afternoon a negro drayman by the name of Green, while driving recklessly on Wall street, ran over a small white boy.

The little fellow endeavored to cross ahead of the fast approaching dray, but was caught on the crossing and seriously trampled beneath the horses' feet. He was picked up bleeding and carried to the office of Dr. Grandy, in the new Norcross building.

He was badly bruised and otherwise injured, and will be laid up several days.

The negro who was driving the dray was arrested and tried before the recorder yesterday afternoon and fined $10 and costs for reckless driving.

MISS WINNIE DAVIS HERE.

She Will Arrive in Atlanta Today and Will Be Here for Twenty Minutes.

Miss Winnie Davis will be in Atlanta this afternoon for twenty minutes.

She will be escorted to Richmond by the Lee camp of confederate veterans and a host of others who have been attending the great reunion at Houston, Tex.

The train bearing Miss Davis will arrive in Atlanta at 11:40 over the Atlanta and West Point road. For twenty minutes she will be here, during which time there will be many whom she knows here in Atlanta that will call on her.

While here a special coach will be provided by the Southern and she will leave at 12 o'clock for Richmond. Mr. J. Taylor Ellison, the famous confederate who was chiefly instrumental in securing the next encampment for Richmond, will be the immediate escort of Miss Davis.

The Atlanta camp is also expected back during the day.

For Easels and Screens
Go to R. S. Crutcher, 53 Peachtree street.

HALL AND CAMPUS.

The college world is at present very much engrossed in attention to field work in athletics. Field games are occuring all over the country and some fine records are being made. Some world's records and a great many college records have already been broken. In the matter of world's records, at the Georgia State university field day a few days ago the world's record of five and a half seconds for the fifty yards dash was lowered by Mr. Fred Morris to five and two-fifth seconds. At the Yale invitation field day a few weeks ago the record of twenty-two feet eleven and one quarter inches for the running broad jump was increased to twenty-three feet. At the Emory college games on May 10th Mr. Thomas H. Milner touched the world's record in the hop-step-and-jump. Two college records were broken at the Harvard field day, H. R. Johnstone throwing the hammer 108 feet eight inches, and Coolidge finishing the mile run in four minutes thirty and three-fifth seconds. By the end of the field day season a great many other records will doubtless be broken, as strenuous efforts to accomplish that end are being made by athletes all over the country.

The track team from the University of California engaged in their first contest at Princeton May 11th. The results of the games were watched with great interest by the entire college world. Counting firsts as five and seconds as three the California team won by a score of 61 to 51. Although the western athletes clearly demonstrated their superiority over the Princeton men, no very startling records were made on either side, the best time in any event being that of twenty-two and two-fifths seconds, made by a Californian in the 220-yard dash. The work of the western team was a revelation to many who had never known of the great interest in field work that is taken by the Californian universities. Previous to the organization of one by the Leland Stanford university a few years ago, there had never been a football team in California. All the work was concentrated on the track.

The intercollegiate baseball season is on with a vim. Yale seems to hold an easy lead, although her team has sustained several defeats. Harvard is convinced of the weakness of her nine and has already despaired of doing anything brilliant on the diamond this year. The University of Pennsylvania has been very unlucky with its team this year, the weather having prevented them from doing anything like a reasonable amount of practice. Then they were rather unfortunate in the selection of their men. The Brown team continues to have great success, as does also the Cornell nine.

The main interest at Cornell, however, is just at present centered on their boating crew, which is to row at the Henley regatta race in England, the second week in July. Although several definite reports have been printed in the papers recently, giving the names of the crew which is to go, no positive selection has as yet been made, and will not be until about a week before the party sail. Cornell entertains great hopes of her eight being victorious at the race. The team will have a great time socially, anyway. One of the leading officers of the New York Central railroad has already tendered his private car to the crew in which to go to New York city. While in England the crew will have every attention paid them.

The recent game between Mercer and the State university baseball teams seems to have created quite a ripple among the colleges of the state. The resolutions which were adopted by the student body of the university were certainly harsh and possibly a great many of the Mercer students and others interested in the matter will think them uncalled for. Whatever the merits of the case may have been, it seems that Mercer should have been given some credit for some good intentions, even if her actions were rather peculiar. College athletics will always receive a set-back when the faculties of the various colleges see how these contests engender strife between the colleges. Possibly the university students have had good cause to complain of their treatment in this case, but it is not impossible that they will discover that they acted rather hastily. All persons interested in sport are heartily in favor of fairness in all cases, and they are equally in favor of the existence of that harmonious feeling among the students of the colleges, which it should be the province of these games to arouse.

Princeton is justly proud of her victory over Yale in the competitive debate held in New Haven May 6th. The debate was very hotly contested, and it was a high honor for either side to win, so evenly were the orators matched. After the debate a banquet was given complimentary to the visitors, at which Richard Watson Gilder, of The Century, and Professor W. M. Sloane made speeches. The literary societies at Princeton are generally considered to be the finest in the country. Secret societies are forbidden there, and these debating societies serve as a sort of substitute. The proceedings are secret, but it is a well-known fact that their deliberations are carried on similarly to those of the American congress. Daniel Webster once stated that the constitution of the American Whig Society was the finest document he had ever seen—next to the constitution of the United States.

Yale gained her first victory in an intercollegiate debate in the contest between the freshman classes of Harvard and Yale on the 10th of May. The subject discussed was, "Resolved, That the term of office of the president of the United States should be increased to six years, and that he should be ineligible for re-election." Harvard supported the affirmative, while the Yale representatives defended the negative. The judges were ex-Governor Morris, of Connecticut, General Merwin and Dr. Burton. The Yale speakers had set their hearts on winning this debate, and the enthusiasm was intense when the decision of the judges was announced. The speakers were carried out of the hall on the shoulders of the happy crowd, and they were lauded by all the college body for several days subsequent. The movement should be regarded as a very favorable one. The great eastern universities have recently experienced a great awakening in their attention to literary work, and it now seems that the time is not far distant when it will be esteemed as great an honor to be elected to serve on one of these intercollegiate debates as it now is to be chosen on the football teams. In this connection it may also be noted as a significant fact that although English is an optional study at Yale in the sophomore year, out of some four hundred freshmen every one of them has chosen that subject for next year.

Professor Thomas D. Seymour has recently published the report of the managing committee of the American school of classical study at Athens, Greece. This school mainly occupies itself with excavation and studies of ancient ruins and historical sites. The excavations during the past year have been carried on principally at Argive Heraeum and Eretria, in both of which discoveries of great interest and importance have been made. Professor Walstein would rank the excavations by the side of those at Olympia, Epidaurus, and on the Athenian Acropolis, and prospectively those at Delphi. The greatest event of the search was the discovery of the bee-hive tombs of the Mycenean period, which had in vain been sought for many years. The vases found therein were nearly all in a perfect state of preservation, and the position of the bones found massed together would indicate that the bodies were not laid out. During the course of the year the various parts of the school had also visited Eleusis, Euboea, Thessaly, Aetolia, Acarnania, Phoci and Boeotia. The work of this school will be of great service to students of history and archaeology all over the world.

The Harvard football trouble seems to be permanently settled, at least for a year. After President Eliot's return from Europe the Harvard faculty held a meeting. There was a full attendance, and among those present was Professor Eliot himself. A motion was made for the faculty to prohibit all academic students from playing intercollegiate football. After a long and spirited discussion a comfortable majority of the faculty voted against the motion. Thus will be verified the prediction made in this column some weeks ago, that the regular fall football contests between Harvard, Yale and Princeton will occur this year as usual.

On Monday, May 6th, occurred a meeting of the board of trustees of Columbia college, New York, that will be memorable. The president, Hon. Seth Low, announced that, as a memorial to his father, the late Abiel Abbot Low, who, as he said, was "a merchant who taught his son to value the things for which Columbia stands," he desired to present to the college a new library building to be erected on Cathedral heights, the site of the new college buildings. The cost of this building will be $1,000,000, representing the extent of President Low's gift. The announcement was also made that William C. Schermerhorn, chairman of the board of trustees, would construct a building for the use of the natural science or any other department which the trustees might elect, at a cost of $300,000. It is very unusual for a college to be thus favored all in one day. Columbia is doubtless destined to be the leading institution of scientific learning in this country.

IVY LEE.

Insurance News and Notes.

At the thirty-third annual meeting of the shareholders of the London and Lancashire Fire, held at Liverpool recently, the chairman reported that the total underwriting profit of the past year amounted to $326,290, of which between $120,000 and $125,000 was clear profit in the United States business alone. The net premiums of 1894 were reported at $4,231,065, against $4,340,690 in the preceding year, and net fire losses at $2,447,565.

The nominating committee of the New York board of fire underwriters has reported the following candidates for officers of the board and chairmen of committees, to be elected at the next annual meeting: For president, John H. Washburn; vice president, Mason A. Stone; secretary, Alfred M. Thornburn; assistant secretary, James M. Hodges; treasurer, Lindley Murray, Jr.; committee on finance, F. O. Affeld; committee of fire patrol, Benjamin G. Ackerman; committee on laws and legislation, E. F. Beddall; committee on surveys, George W. Babb, Jr., and committee on electricity, James A. Alexander.

Judge Pookstaver, of the supreme court, has denied the application of Attorney General Hancock for the appointment of a temporary receiver for the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance corporation of New York. The judge said that the law which permitted the insurance department to give the corporation thirty days' notice that it must make good the impairment of its capital, had not been complied with, and also that it had not been satisfactorily shown that the corporation is insolvent. Judge Bookstaver added that he was not convinced that the company had violated any act under which it had been chartered. No doubt there had been irregularities on the part of some of the officers and agents, but the good faith of the directors appeared to be unquestioned. In view of the circumstances and the fact that the directors had expressed for the corporation a desire to make good any deficiency in cash, the judge said that he would refuse to appoint a receiver, but would grant permission to Attorney General Hancock to renew the application if, after the thirty days' notice had been given the company to restore its capital, it failed to do so. Edward M. Knox resigned the presidency of the company at the meeting of its directors held on Saturday.

The directors of the Commercial Union Fire, of London, report that the net premiums in the fire department for 1894 amounted to $5,638,720, being an increase of $427,965 as compared with 1893, and the losses paid out outstanding to $3,394,365, or 60.19 of the premium income.

Samuel Wells has been elected vice president of the John Hancock Mutual Life of Boston, in the place made vacant by the death of Samuel Atherton. Roland O. Lamb succeeds to the place of second vice president, which was filled by Mr. Wells, and will also act as secretary of the company.

The thirty-one regular life companies doing business in New York state, collected in 1894, $24,100,441 in premiums on policies held by citizens of the state. The total insurance written in the year was $122,786,490. The amount remaining in force at the end of the year in all the companies on citizens of New York was $674,364,481. The companies gained in the year $28,750,933. The following comparative table of business of these companies in New York state in 1894 will be read with interest and prove valuable for reference:

	Insurance written.	Insurance in force.
Equitable	$ 27,924,470	$164,227,881
Mutual Life	26,769,762	147,578,042
New York Life	20,322,579	87,590,881
Northwestern	5,818,593	43,753,770
Connecticut Mutual	1,975,080	33,502,697
Mutual Benefit	2,269,014	25,519,414
Massachusetts	4,712,439	17,360,175
Aetna Life	1,663,648	14,801,400
Manhattan	1,757,791	11,738,875
Germania	1,029,987	9,031,314
United States	1,691,369	10,817,366
Washington	990,616	9,176,466
Penn Mutual	1,451,700	8,901,125
Provident Savings	1,764,732	10,977,007
Travelers'	1,745,492	10,447,899
State Mutual	1,344,689	7,571,022
Provident L'f and Tr'st	1,357,412	9,227,013
Phoenix	1,709,621	7,737,930
National of Vermont	2,317,000	7,191,460
Berkshire	1,121,500	5,830,247
Home	974,238	5,225,789
Union Central	1,288,854	4,232,403
New England	165,500	3,930,723
Prudential	2,788,964	4,858,245
Brooklyn	406,103	2,468,086
Connecticut General	614,910	2,669,839
Union Mutual	719,940	3,065,899
American Union	3,081,000	2,427,500
Nederland	2,727,460	2,225,460
Presbyterian Ministers	115,000	191,000
Vermont	147,000	88,000
Totals	$122,786,490	$674,364,481

The Queen City Mutual Fire Insurance Company has been floated at Manchester, N. H.

The National Fire, of Hartford, has reinsured the business of the Franklin, of Louisville, Ky.

It is understood that the guarantee Lloyds will succeed the Guarantee and Accident Lloyds of New York, when the accident business of the last named is absorbed by the new United States Casualty Company.

The Central Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Boston, will begin business Monday.

The Malby bill to regulate the Lloyds, failed of passage in the New York legislature before it adjourned last Thursday. The insurance legislation of the session was unimportant.

Ex-President Philander B. Armstrong has begun a suit in the New York supreme court against the American Union Life Insurance Company for $50,000 for libel; against five of the directors of the company—W. F. Smith, Alexander Pollock, J. J. Phelan, C. Middleton and John H. Flagler—for $50,000 each, also for libel; and against the company for $25,000 for services rendered in creating the company. The libel consists of a charge made in a report of the finance committee of the board of directors that Mr. Armstrong is not entitled to compensation for promoting the company as he claims. Notice of the suit was served on Secretary Whitney last week. He smiled.

At the annual meeting of the board of fire underwriters of the Pacific coast, held at San Francisco, May 10th, William J. Dutton, of the Fireman's fund, was elected president in the place of George W. Spencer, and W. J. Callingham, of the Scottish Union and National and Orient, vice president, in place of J. W. C. Cofran. The dissolution of the board is imminent.

ROSES FOR THE BRAVE

The Memorial Exercises at Marietta Next Thursday.

DR. ATKISSON'S SERMON TONIGHT

He Will Preach to the Grand Army Veterans at the Central Congregational Church.

Over ten thousand union soldiers are buried under the heaving mounds of earth that dot the national cemetery at Marietta, Ga.

Though sleeping in the soil of a state that was loyal to the old gray jacket and that sacrificed her richest treasure upon the altars of the confederacy, Georgia has always honored the graves of the federal dead and her blue skies have arched above them in the color of their favorite uniform.

Thirty years have passed since General Lee surrendered at Appomattox and the heart of the confederate soldier has grown tender towards her old enemy.

Next Thursday morning the graves of the federal soldiers in the national cemetery will be decorated by their surviving comrades and among the roses that love will scatter over their ashes not a few of them will express the generous tribute of southern soldiers.

On the 26th of last April quite a large number of union soldiers were present at the exercises in Oakland cemetery in honor of the confederate dead and next Thursday, in grateful acknowledgement of this tribute of respect, the old confederate veterans will return the patriotic courtesy.

Annual Sermon Tonight.

Rev. R. V. Atkisson, the pastor of the Central Congregational church, will preach the annual sermon to the veterans of the Grand Army of the republic.

The little church will be crowded to overflowing. The old veterans and their families are expected to attend the service, which promises to be one of peculiar and sacred interest.

Mr. Atkisson is one of the most impressive and eloquent pulpit orators in Atlanta. His sermons are all masterpieces of thought, clothed in beautiful diction and delivered with magnificent effect. Born in the south Mr. Atkisson will speak as a southern man, whose views are colored by no sectional prejudice but inspired by a broad and patriotic sentiment of nationality.

The church music has been arranged with special reference to this interesting anniversary occasion.

At the Cemetery.

The exercises at the national cemetery next Thursday morning will be of unusual interest.

General Willard Warner, of Chattanooga, will deliver the memorial address and which will no doubt be a gem of oratory.

A special train will leave the city at 8:10 o'clock next Thursday morning, immediately behind the regular passenger, returning to the city directly after the exercises.

Programme for the Day.

Assembly.
Music by the Fifth United States Infantry band.
Duty of the Day—Comrade W. M. Scott, commander Post No. 1.
Prayer.
Reading of national and department Grand Army of the Republic orders—Comrade F. Reimann, adjutant Post No. 1.
Festival of our dead—Comrade W. M. Scott, commander Post No. 1.
Music by the Fifth United States Infantry band.
Address by General Willard Warner, of Chattanooga, Tenn.
Music, "America," by the Fifth United States Infantry band.
Symbolic decoration of graves by the officer of the day and chaplain.
Salute to the dead by the firing party.
Music, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," by the band.
Benediction.
General decoration of graves.

The fare for the round trip will be 50 cents for adults and 35 cents for children. The Fifth United States Infantry band will act as a special escort to the O. M. Mitchel post. The procession will be formed at the depot in Marietta and will then march over to the cemetery.

General Lawler's Visit Recalled.

The recent visit of General Lawler, the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the cordial reception tendered him and his staff by the people of Atlanta in the hall of the O. M. Mitchel post, may be pleasantly recalled in this connection.

A large delegation, representing the best element of the Atlanta camp of the United Confederate Veterans, were present by invitation.

Early in the evening the confederate veterans were called upon and responded in the true soldier style. They declared that the south had appealed to the arbitrament of the sword and the battle had been decided against them; that they accepted the result and recognized but one common country, which they would ever protect and defend, knowing no north, no south, no east, no west.

Commander-in-Chief Lawler made a most happy address, at the conclusion of which he declared that every man who had stood squarely in the front, as he had been, would bear him out and corroborate his declaration that Johnnie Reb not only commanded respect on account of his heroic courage, but the unswerving fidelity with which he carried out every pledge he made. He said: "I have been in the front, on the picket line, when the two armies were so near together that we could have easily conversed in an ordinary tone, and when a glimpse of a head or any part of the body invited the almost unerring bullet. In times like these I have placed a white rag upon a stick and displayed it, that Johnnie might know I wanted to exchange civilities. If he said 'Come on,' I unhesitatingly left my gopher hole and went over to his, for I knew Johnnie would never deceive me; that there was no more danger in my going over to his gopher hole than walking through our own camp. If Johnnie received an order to advance he always gave us notice and ample opportunity to get back in safety. At such times, when ordered to fire, his first shot was in the air, but after that he shot to kill. I never knew Johnnie to take any advantage and we, as religiously, kept our pledges made to him.

"The men in the front bore no personal malice to each other. Each contended for a principle; each honestly believing his to be correct and true.

"I dare any man," said he, "to say the soldiers who were in front bore malice or violated any pledge he made to another.

"When the war was over those who were in the front laid aside the implements of war and mingled with those they had so lately met in deadly conflict, as brother meets brother. The old soldiers did their fighting with weapons of death and upon the fields of battle, not upon the hustings or in print."

A Great Work.

"The Cotton States and International Exposition and South, Illustrated," will be devoted to southern progress and will show the exposition and the south at its best, giving biographical sketches of its leading men and women with handsome engravings of a few of those holding leading positions in its progress and culture. The volume will be printed upon the finest enameled paper and bound in handsomest Morocco and gilt and altogether will be the most elegant and select work of the kind ever gotten up and from start to finish will be of southern workmanship and material. It deserves the hearty indorsement and support of every believer in the progress of the south. A handsome prospectus of this work will be issued within the next week, the Southern States Publishing Company having an active corps now at work gathering the material for the work with great care.

IN REACH OF ALL.

Warm Springs, the Beautiful and Healthful, Is Centrally Located.

THE WATERS ARE MOST BENEFICIAL

It Is a Place Where the Weary May Renew Vitality—Mr. Joel Chandler Harris Tells of It.

It is not an easy matter, even in this large country of ours, to find an ideal summer resort—a place were the weary may renew their vitality, where the afflicted may find a remedy and where pleasure seekers may discover fresh diversions. These elements are apt to clash when they meet. Their interests are wide apart. The result is that in the ordinary run of events at the average summer resort there is a constant jar between these elements.

I had long sought for a place where I might rest myself if I chose, enjoy myself if I felt in the humor, or renew my energies if I found them waning. In fine, I have sought a place where I could freely surrender myself to every passing mood, sure that no element of discord would enter. Talking over the matter with a lady, who is as wise as she is charming, she asked me if I had ever been to Warm Spring, in Meriwether county. I had not, whereupon the lady replied:

"I wonder at that. The place is at your very door."

So she told me about it. Her great grandmother had visited the spring; therefore, it had the stamp of age. She herself had spent some happy days there, as she said; therefore the place had the approval of the most charming of our modern spirits. So, what else could I do but seek it out? And there was not much seeking to do. A pleasant ride of three hours from Atlanta, a brisk swing of half a mile up a spur of Pine mountain in an old-fashioned stage coach, and there you are in front of an airy hotel that has been planted on the crest of the mountain spur.

It is a lovely spot, and such improvements as are necessary have been ordered with a taste and a foresight that leave nothing to be desired. All the more prosaic accompaniments of such a resort have been dealt with in a way to excite admiration. The vegetable garden, the stables and the like are all hid behind the hills, and there is nothing tame or commonplace in the surroundings. Even the ballroom has been disposed of in a way that prevents the music and laughter from disturbing those who desire to be left to their own meditations.

The hotel is fronted and flanked by comfortable white cottages, and the distances between each and all are liberal enough to suit those who enjoy quietude even at a pleasure resort, and yet not far enough away to prevent them from catching the echoes of happiness. The wide square enclosed by the hotel and cottages is laid out in pleasant winding walks, adorned with flowers and beautified by a velyety turf of bermuda.

On every side the primeval forests stand. In one direction the spur of the mountain suddenly dips into a most picturesque valley. Where the mountain dips the deepest a wonderful spring gushes forth from the rocks. The volume of water is calculated to inspire a thoughtful man with awe. It is sufficient to form a large creek, and is clear with a clearness that gives a prismatic tinge to the sand and rocks over which it flows.

At the point of issue it has been caught and controlled. It is made to do duty in an elegant bathhouse, in which are private baths and swimming pools for ladies and gentlemen. For the experienced swimmers a welcome addition to the other attractions has been made in the shape of a swimming pool 150 feet long by fifty feet wide and five feet deep.

The most remarkable thing about the water is not the volume that gushes forth from the mountain side, extraordinary as that feature is, but the temperature. It is this temperature which never varies winter or summer that gives the spring its name. This can best be described by a recent experiment. During last winter the thermometer registered 10 degrees in the open air. Placed in a bathroom which was well ventilated, it rose to 70 degrees. This difference in the temperature was made by the vapor rising from the water. Placed in the water itself the mercury rose to 90 degrees, there being a difference of 80 degrees between the temperature of the air and that of this extraordinary water.

Held against the sun a glass of this water is seen to be full of the most minute globules that rise to the surface, giving the liquid the sparkle of some rare wine. In the coldest weather no fire is necessary to make the bathrooms comfortable. The water exhales a vapor that is more grateful to the bather than the radiation of a grate or stove. This being so, and now that the hotel will be kept open, Warm Spring at all seasons will become famous as a winter resort for tourists from the north, who are on their way to and from Florida. These travelers will not only see one of the most remarkable natural curiosities in the world, but will get the benefit of the most delicious bathing to be found on the continent.

The waters have strong medicinal properties, having been found to be a certain cure for various forms of rheumatism and all manner of skin diseases, dyspepsia, kidney and liver trouble. Thus they are a delight to the mere pleasure-seeker and a boon to the afflicted. I hear that Mr. Davis, the proprietor, is arranging to keep this wonderful resort open next fall and winter. This will give northern visitors to the Atlanta exposition an opportunity to rest and refresh themselves in a manner new to their experience.

Mr. Davis, the proprietor of the hotel, deserves a word for himself. He is a type of two or three characters in one. He is a college-bred man, and he has builded on this foundation by travel and experience. He is a successful farmer. He is a successful business man. Above all, he is a successful hotel man. Withal he is fond of horses and dogs, and is noted in the region that gave Hodo, the great fox hound to the history of hunting, as one of the most enthusiastic of fox hunters.

Such a man must, in the nature of things, be possessed of a marked individuality. That of Mr. Davis is shown in everything he takes hold of. He has the knack of doing the right thing at the right time and in the right way. The service at his hotel is better disciplined than any that has ever come under my observation. It is more exact than clock work. Clocks sometimes stop or get out of order and fail to keep time. Nothing of this sort happens at the Warm Spring hotel.

I say nothing of the magnificent drives and riding paths that are to be found on the upper levels of Pine mountain, or of the wonderful scenery that spreads out before the eye like a huge panorama. There are saddle horses and roadsters at hand in the stables, and the guests need not be of an adventurous turn to find out these beauties for themselves.

I can only add that I am glad I found this remarkable spot, and that I have enjoyed its attractions to the utmost. Heaven willing, I shall enjoy them again, for they are of such a character that monotony cannot venture within a dozen miles of the place. Against such an invasion nature has set up her everlasting sentinels.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night, sweats, etc., should try them.

Postponed Until Monday, 27th, 11 a. m., the auction sale of two stores on South Pryor street, next to old police station, on account of rain. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

LITTLE . . . .
- - - THINGS.

It's the little things that tell the story. Find a druggist who is careful about small things and you may be sure he's all right when it comes to big ones. Nothing that we do here is too small to be done well. Whatever we keep is good—whatever we do is right.

Get it at Jacobs'

Sapolio	.08c
Carter's Little Liver Pills	.13c
Dr. Palmer's Little Liver Pills	.13c
Cuticura Soap	.15c
Cutilina Soap	.10c
Menneus' Talcum Powders	.17c
enameled sprinkle-top box	.15c
Copperas, for disinfection, per pound	.2c
Chloride of Lime, for disinfecting, per pound	.10c
Hances Bros.' Cold Cream, beautifully put up in collapsable tubes and elegantly perfumed with Attar of Roses, per tube	.08c
Jacobs' Lavendar Ammonia for domestic purposes, pint bottles, five or six times as strong as any ammonia on the market	.10c
Squire's Root Beer, package	.15c
Will in five minutes make five gallons of delicious Root Beer,	
Corn Files	.15c
Magic Corn Salve (Jacobs')	.10c
Sticky Fly Paper (dozen)	.25c
Eye Wash, Jacobs' Golden	.25c
Tetlow's Gossamer Powder	.15c
Bromo Seltzer	.08c
Rubifoam	.18c
Mermaid's Sea Salt (box of four or five pounds)	.25c
Colgate's Shaving Soap	.17c
Arnica Tooth Soap	.18c
Woodbury's Facial Soap	.25c

There are only thirty-two recognized Cut Rate Drug Stores in the United States. Only one in Georgia, and that is JACOBS' PHARMACY, Junction of Peachtree and Decatur Streets and Edgewood Avenue. Telephone 82. Wholesale Department 47 and 49 East Alabama Street. Telephone 297. Postoffice Drawer 357.

SUMMER RESORT

HOTEL TURNELL-BUTLER.

(FIRST-CLASS.)

Located at Madison, Morgan county, Georgia, offers superior inducements to tourists and health seekers. Large, airy rooms, single or en suite. Electric lights throughout and all modern conveniences and appointments. Excellent table. Moderate charges.

Madison is situated on the Georgia railroad, 68 miles from Atlanta, and is pronounced to be the garden spot of the state.

The scenery and climate is unsurpassed. Good society, churches and schools.

For terms and other information, address, MRS. G. C. ARNOLD, Madison, Ga.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

VACATION EXCURSIONS to EUROPE

Cunard S. S. "Aurania," July 4.

Prices $190, $220, $240, and $290, all necessary traveling expenses included, with facilities for annex tours to Switzerland and Italy.

North Cape party sails June 29th, per steamer Campania.

Fall Palestine party sails August 28th, per steamer New York.

Round the world party starts October 8th.

Grand cruise to the Mediterranean by specially chartered steamer Friesland, (7,116 tons), January 29, 1896, accompanied by F. C. Clark, ex-United States vice consul at Jerusalem.

Frank C. Clark, tourist agent, 111 Broadway, New York, official ticket agent of Pennsylvania and Erie railroad, etc. Rue Auber, Paris; 2 Charing Cross, London. General agent in the United States for Great Western railway of England, (Cathedral route).

10 DAY
Furniture Sale

Bargains, Bargains, Bargains,

20 %

Bargains that are tangible. Bargains that you can see, feel and enjoy.

We will commence tomorrow and for ten days, that is from the 24th of May to the 4th of June, we will deduct 20 per cent from our already low market prices throughout our Furniture department.

Our Goods Are Priced Low

As low already as any of their kind in any market. But during these ten days 20 per cent will be deducted from every sale in the Furniture department, not one piece will be exempted.

CAUSE, COMMON SENSE

We have on our floors the largest stock in the south in any store, besides we have three large warehouses full to the doors and more in transit. Now to show these goods properly we must reduce the quantity and have simply decided to do so while the goods are fresh, new and stylish.

Read the List:

PARLOR SUITS—Parlor Cabinets, Library Suits, Hall Furniture.

BEDROOM SUITS—Dining Room Suits, Folding Beds, Iron Beds, White Enameled Beds, Three Quarter Beds, Brass Beds, White and Gold Beds, Children's Beds, Book Cases.

LADIES' DESKS—Card Tables, Chiffoniers.

DRESSING CASES—Music Racks, Hanging Mirrors, Flat Desks.

STANDING DESKS—Roll Top Desks, Desk Chairs, Office Chairs, Reed Rockers, Umbrella Stands, Shaving Stands.

INVALID'S TRAYS—Invalid's Chairs, Commodes, Bidets, Hall Stand.

PEDESTALS—Easels.

Don't misunderstand us, we mean this, that we will deduct 20 per cent from any and every piece of Furniture sold for ten days, whether $1,000 or $10,000 are sold, but it means Furniture, not Bedding or Springs. See and price the goods is all we ask.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

Right from Germany

1,000
Prima Dona Corsets.

FOR

Comfort, Durability and Shape They Have No Equal.

The order for these Corsets was placed last October; they arrived a few days ago and are now on sale at about half their value. Prices............$1.00 to $2.50

REMEMBER

$1.00

Will buy about as many Dry and Fancy Goods in our store as

$2.00

Will buy elsewhere.

T. N. Winslow,

28 Whitehall Street.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

M'CLESKY.—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Jeff L. McClesky and Mr. L. L. McClesky are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. Jeff L. McClesky today at 3 p. m., from his late residence, 144 Crew street. Interment at Westview. The following gentlemen will act as pallbearers, and will meet at the office of H. M. Patterson, 16 Loyd street, at 2:15 p. m.: Howell Peeples, W. H. Tayloe, Samuel W. Wilkes, D. W. Appler, Frank J. Hoyle, L. R. Vandiviere.

CALLAWAY.—The friends and acquaintances of Mrs. M. W. Callaway, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Callaway, Mr. Clayton Callaway and Mr. and Mrs. William W. Reid are requested to attend the funeral of the former from the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William W. Reid, 20 Highland avenue, this morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Westview. The following are requested to act as pallbearers: Mr. B. S. Drake, Mr. A. McD. Wilson, Captain Wingfield Woolf, Mr. H. S. Johnson, Mr. E. C. Stewart, Mr. T. J. Stovall, Judge John T. Pendleton and W. A. Long. Pallbearers will please meet at J. F. Barclay & Co.'s at 9:15 o'clock this morning.

MEETINGS.

Funeral Notice.

Fulton lodge No. 140, Good Templars.

All members of the lodge and sister lodges are requested to meet at hall 42½ North Broad street, at 9 o'clock this morning, sharp, to attend the funeral of Brother J. E. Zimmer.

J. G. THROWER, W. C. T.
W. H. SIMPKINS, R. S.

LADIES'
English Sailors

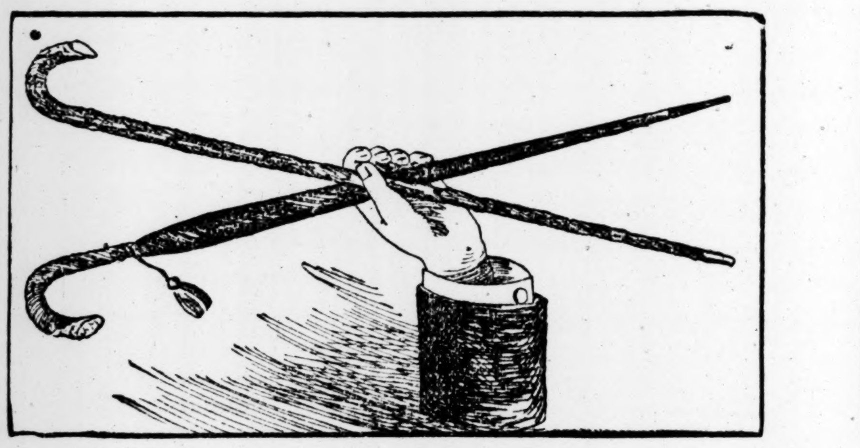
We have just received a new line—our own importation. Styles exclusively ours.

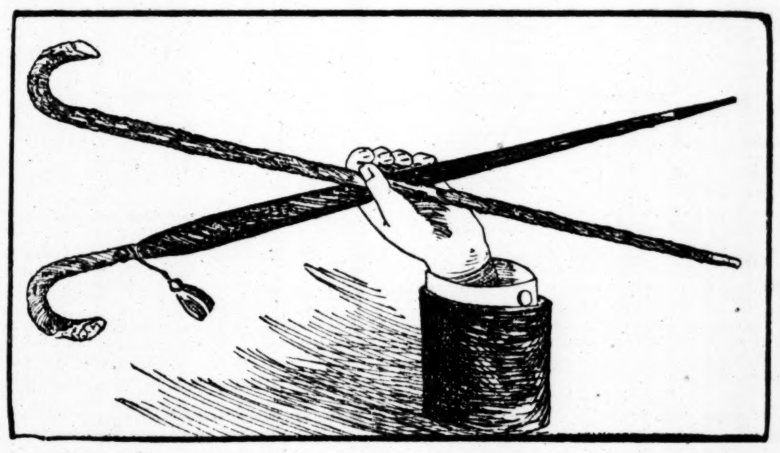
A. O. M. GAY & SON

ATLANTA.

OUR GIFT SALE

CONTINUED FOR ONE WEE





We give free to every person who orders a Suit of us this week, a tan, kid-covered Silk Umbrella like above cut. A silver-tipped handsome Cane goes free with every pair of Pants ordered. Our

$16.00 SUITS

We're never or ever will be sold again for less than $25. Order one this week at $16 or $20 or better, and get the handsome Umbrella free.

We're selling Pants made to order for $4 and $5, worth $7. The Cane mentioned above thrown in. Values better, prices lower and assortment larger than anywhere in the south or north.

ORDER THIS WEEK.

Five pieces of that English Clay Worsted left. Our price, Suit to order, $16.

Kahn Bros

TAILORS, 8 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

A Few :=: Good Reasons :=: :=: Why

When you want anything in Hardware or House Furnishings you should first call at the Fitten-Thompson Hardware Company, cor. Broad and Marietta sts., for the following reasons:

1st. You will find their Prices lower than otherss.

2d. Their Goods are all new and bright, and bought at panic prices.

3d. There is not a dollar's worth of old stock to put off on you.

4th. They keep every new and useful article on earth in Hardware and Kitchenware.

5th. Every street car in Atlanta takes you directly to their store, which saves time—and time is money.

6th. Their store is more conveniently arranged than any store in Atlanta, and you can be waited on in less time.

HEADQUARTERS FOR REFRIGERATORS, HAMMOCKS, LAWN MOWERS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, ETC.

THE NEW YORK BANKS

Since April 1, 1895, Loans Have Increased $18,000,000.

BUT DEPOSITS ARE $57,500,000 LARGER

Which Is Not Easily Explained in View of the Reported Business Improvement—An Exciting Week.

New York, May 25.—On favorable crop news and a further break in wheat stocks showed a rising tendency in the early trading. The strong features were Burlington, Lake Erie and Western common and preferred, Minneapolis and St. Louis old and new stocks, Texas Pacific, American Tobacco, Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, Jersey Central, Colorado Fuel, Colorado Development, Hocking Coal and Laclede Gas. The rise in these shares were equal to ½@¾ per cent. Tobacco jumped 3⅜ to 114¾, Laclede Gas 1¾ to 33, Colorado Fuel 1½ to 27⅛, Colorado Development 1⅛ to 10⅝, Jersey Central 1¼ to 102¼, Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg 1¼ to 24, Minneapolis and St. Louis, assessment paid, 1 to 38, Minneapolis and St. Louis new common stock ⅝ to 18⅛, Minneapolis and St. Louis first preferred 3 to 83½, and Minneapolis and St. Louis second 2 to 44, Leather common 1⅛ to 23, and Leather preferred 1½ to 95⅞. Jersey Central was bought on the favorable report for April. The rise in the specialties was due principally to purchases for commission houses. London was not a factor in the market, selling a little St. Paul and buying some Northern Pacific preferred, but not enough to have any influence either way. In the closing dealings wheat suddenly shot up over 3 cents a bushel on alarming reports from the west and this led to a general reaction in prices. American Tobacco, which had led the early rise, yielded 1⅛ per cent to 113¾ and the remainder of the list receded ⅛@¾ per cent and closed rather weak in tone. As compared with Friday's closing prices for the active issues, the list shows losses of ⅛@½ per cent.

Total sales were 150,105 shares, including 13,800 Tobacco, 11,700 Sugar and 9,000 Distillers; 127,000 shares were listed and 23,000 unlisted.

The bond market was active and strong. Sales were $1,672,000.

Treasury balances: Coin, $83,484,000; currency, $60,921,000.

Money on call 1@1½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent.

Berling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87@$4.87¼ for sixty days, and $4.88@$4.88¼ for demand; posted rates, $4.87½@$4.88½; commercial bills, $4.86@$4.86¾.

Bar silver, 67.

Government bonds higher.

State bonds firm.

Railroad bonds strong.

Silver at the board was 67¼@67½.

London, May 25.—Bar silver, 30¾d.

The following are closing bids:

Am'n Cotton Oil	28⅝	Mobile & Ohio	24
do. pref.	75½	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	†94
Am'n Sugar Refin.	118⅝	U. S. Cordage	4⅝
do. pref.	99½	do. pref	6¾
Am'n Tobacco	113¾	N. J. Central	101⅝
do. pref	114½	N. Y. Central	102
Atch., T. & Santa Fe	8⅛	N. Y. & N. E.	42⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	64	Norfolk & Western	15
Canada Pac.	52¾	Northern Pac.	5½
Ches. & Ohio	22⅝	do. pref	20
Chicago & Alton	150	Northwestern	98⅝
C., B. & Q.	80¾	do. pref	144
Chicago Gas	74⅛	Pacific Mail	27½
Del., Lack. & W.	161¾	Reading	19⅜
Dis. & Cat. Feed	19⅝	Rock Island	69⅝
Erie	13⅝	St. Paul	67⅝
do. pref.	27½	do. pref	120¾
Ed. Gen. Electric	33	Silver Certificates	67¾
Ills. Central	96	T. C. I.	29⅛
Lake Erie & West.	24⅝	do. pref	86
do. pref.	83	Texas Pac.	13⅛
Lake Shore	146	Union Pac.	15
Lous. & Nash.	59⅝	Wabash, St. L. & P.	8⅜
L'ville, N. A. & Chic.	10⅛	do. pref	19½
Manhattan Consol.	115¾	Western Union	92¾
Memphis & Chas.	†15	Wheeling & L. Erie	14
Mich. Central	100⅛	do. pref	45⅛
Missouri Pac	29		
Bonds—			
Alabama, Class A	107⅛	Va. funded debt	60⅛
do. Class B	108	U. S. 4s, registered	112¾
do. Class C	97⅛	do coupon	113
Louisiana stamped	100	do. 2s	97
N. C. 4s	102	Southern Railway 5s	94⅛
N. C. 6s	124	do. common	14⅛
Tenn. new set'm't 3s	87	do. preferred	39¾
Virginia 6s deferred	8½	S. C. 4½s	107
do. Trust rec'ts, S.	6½		

*Ex-dividend †Asked. ‡Ex-interest.

Closing Stock Review.

New York, May 25.—New York News Bureau by private wire to J. C. Knox, manager.—The stock market was irregular today, but presented many strong features. There was an early disposition to buy owing to an easy feeling as to the crop outlook, and Burlington and Quincy showed marked strength. Near close realizing sales were induced by predictions from the west and killing frosts for Sunday over a large part of the northwest, and prices fell off.

In the Industrials American Tobacco rose 4½ and lost only part of the gain subsequently. Sugar was heavy. Gas fluctuated eratically, but Whisky held steady with a cessation of the recent liquidating pressure.

Especially strong features of the railroad list were Lake Erie and Western, Minneapolis and St. Louis and Texas Pacific.

Jersey Central rose sharply on its favorable April traffic statement and Reading was firmer in sympathy.

The market closed irregular but not weak.

DESCRIPTION.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Closing bids.	Yesterday's Closing bids.
Delaware & Lack	....	....	....	161⅝	162
Northwestern	99	99⅛	98½	98⅝	98¾
Tenn. Coal & Iron	29¾	29¼	29	29⅛	29
Southern Railway	....	....	....	14⅛	14
New York & N. E.	....	....	....	42½	42⅛
Lake Shore	....	....	....	146	146
Western Union	93	93¼	92¾	92¾	92½
Missouri Pacific	29⅜	29¼	29	29	29
Union Pacific	11⅛	15	14¾	15	15
Dist. & Cattle Feed Co.	19⅛	19⅝	19	19½	19¼
Atchison	8	8½	8	8⅛	7⅞
Reading	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	19⅞
Louisville & Nash	....	....	....	59⅛	59⅜
North. Pacific pref	20	20¼	19⅞	20	19⅝
St. Paul	67½	67⅞	67⅜	67½	67⅝
Rock Island	70	70⅛	69½	69½	69⅛
Chicago Gas	74⅝	75⅛	74⅜	74⅜	74¾
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	81	81½	80¾	80⅝	80½
Ame'n Sugar Refinery	118⅝	118¾	118⅜	118⅛	118⅝
Erie	....	....	....	13⅝	13⅝
Am'n Cotton Oil	....	....	....	28½	28
General Electric	33⅜	33⅝	32⅝	33	33½

Financial Gossip.

It will take a little time for the speculative community to appreciate the meaning of the altered crop situation. The rare promise of early spring is gone, while in its place are the certainty of a shortage in the winter wheat yield and enhanced uncertainty as to the outcome for corn, in the latter instance due to the setback the crop has received from the unseasonable weather.

The exceptional warm spell which ushered in the present month was well calculated to encourage the belief in a perfect agricultural outlook and to intensify the bullish sentiment which prevailed. Nearly every day the necessity of a good harvest was pointed out, if the revival in business was to continue. Daily the assumption was indulged that such a result would materialize in the case of all the principal cereals.

Regretably the first fact to materialize is a serious disappointment, a poor crop in the winter wheat belt. Nor is this conclusion predicted solely on the advance in the price of wheat. That, in part at least, would have come anyhow as an effect of an excess of demand over supply. But trustworthy private advices, state reports and the daily weather map, combined with the week's heavy buying movement by the farmers, are evidence that the first great crop to be harvested will be a poor one.

All this, together with the increased uncertainty as to the final yield of corn, comes at a time when high priced stocks have risen to a level which discounts the recovery in trade, the betterment in traffic and such increase as has occurred in earnings. As to net earnings it is plain that in consequence of expenditures for repairs deferred for three years, but which must be made, stockholders will get no direct benefit from the enlargement in gross for some time to come.

We believe, therefore, that holders of such stocks as Northwest, Burlington, Jersey Central, Delaware and Hudson, Lackawanna, Sugar, New York Central, Lake Shore, Michigan Central and Western Union should utilize rallies to sell on. Northwest, Jersey Central and New York Central, which are not earning dividends, do not look cheap around par, and if their surroundings alone determine their prices the latter would be many points lower.

Of course all this does not mean that low-priced stocks and specialties will not have exceptional movements. Local operators will no doubt get under these from time to time and advance them, especially such solvent ones as are fortunate enough to show increased earnings during the next few months.

Thursday's news consisted largely of crop reports and wheat quotations. Products generally advanced, wheat 1½ cents a bushel, pig iron 50 cents a ton. Exchange was reduced, it being reported that another large block of American securities had been placed abroad, while in the line of earnings was the Pennsylvania's April statement showing an increase in gross of $670,000, though, on an account of a heavy increase in expenses, the net gain was only $86,000.

London sent moderate buying orders and higher quotations, in response to which the market on a volume of business that in railway shares was relatively limited ruled steady and finally recorded net gains. The grangers reflected the covering of shorts and some profit taking, the low-priced stocks buying by commission houses.

The head of one of the latter, in illustrating the risk and chances of profit in buying high-priced stocks, as compared with low ones, said to us: "The small speculator who buys 100 Burlington at 79 has to wait for a 5 point rise before he sees a profit of $500. If he buys 500 shares of cheap stock, say Texas Pacific around 12, he make as much on a point, if the price advances, as he would on 5 points in Burlington, and, of course, the risk is very much less."

The New York Bank Statement.

New York, May 25.—The New York Financier says this week: It is evident that the banks of New York are accumulating money faster than they can loan it out. The bank statement for the week ending May 25th, shows a further increase of $2,387,250 in the reserve, which is now nearly $40,000,000. The increase of $4,795,600 in loans is a favorable indication of increasing business, but the rate for funds is so low that it is possible that New York is doing a large share of business usually transacted by banks at other places. Loans have expanded since April 1st $18,000,000, but deposits in the same time have increased $57,500,000 and the excess reserve is $27,000,000. The accumulation of money at this center, in view of the unquestioned advance in all lines of business, is not easily explained, and cannot be accounted for on the mere supposition that trade balances are being settled. One year ago this month, when business was generally depressed the New York banks were carrying only $13,000,000 more in deposits than at the present time, and the excess reserve was then nearly $80,000,000. Naturally, the large volume of loans—over $500,000,000—is proof conclusive that somebody is finding use for money, but the fact remains that idle funds are increasing for the want of borrowers still. Two or three weeks' further increase in loans, such as has been reported for a month past, will make that item the largest ever known in the history of the New York banks, and if there is a cessation of interior shipments to this point the market will quickly recover its tone. New York, however, cannot use all the money in the country, and the increase of $8,125,000 in deposits was anything but welcome. The gain in cash during the week was $4,418,500, made up of $3,630,000 in legal tenders and $788,300 in specie. The offerings of money while active, seem to be regulated to avoid if possible a long return to the 1 per cent money rate.

New York, May 25—The following is the statement of the New York associated banks for the week ending today.

Reserve increase	$2,387,250
Loans increase	4,795,600
Specie increase	788,300
Legals increase	3,630,200
Deposits increase	8,125,000
Circulation increase	54,100

The banks now hold $39,975,150 in excess of the legal requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

BOND AND STOCK QUOTATIONS.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
New Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	102	103	Atlanta 4½s	104	
New Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	102	103	Augusta 7s, L. D.	113	
New Ga. 4½s 1915	115	116	Macon 6s	111½	
Georgia 7s, 1896	101		Columbus 5	102	103
Savannah 5s	106		Rome graded	103	
Atlanta 8s, 1902	119		Waterworks 5s	100	
Atlanta 7s, 1904	113½	114	Rome 5s	99	
Atlanta 7s, 1899	110		South Car. 4½s	105	
Atlanta 6s, L. D.	112		Newnan 6s L. D.	103	106
Atlanta 6s, S. D.	100		Chattanooga 6s 1921	93	
Atlanta 5s, L. D.	102		Col. S. C. grad'd 3s & 4s, 1910	71	
			Ala., Class A	107	109

RAILROAD BONDS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Georgia 6s, 1897	101	102	C. C. & A. 1st 5s, 1909	106	
Georgia 6s, 1910	108		do. 2d 7s, 1910	114	
Georgia 6s, 1922	110	113	do. con. 6s	—	
Central 7s, 1893	120		Aug. & Knox. 1st 7s, 1900	101	
Ga. Pac. c't'fs	110	112	All'nta & Char. 1st 7s, 1907	120	
Ga. Pacific 2d	52		do. income 6s 1900	103	
A. P. & L., 1st 7s	110	116			
Mari'ta & N. G.					
S., A. & M. 1st	50	65			

RAILROAD STOCKS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Georgia	159	160	Aug. & Sav	81	90
Southwestern	74	75	A. & W. P.	94	96
Central	9	11	do. deben	96	
Cen. deben	16	20			

THE COTTON MARKET.

Local market closed nominal; middling 6⅛c.

The following is our statement of the receipts, shipments and stocks at Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS 1895	RECEIPTS 1894	SHIPM'TS 1895	SHIPM'TS 1894	STOCKS 1895	STOCKS 1894
Saturday	35	7	101	....	3809	2015
Monday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tuesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wednesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	35	7	101			

S. Munn, Son & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager.

New York, May 25.—Liverpool this morning was a great surprise with its advance of export from yesterday's close. Our market opened at 12 points higher on shorts covering and continued local and outside buying. The Chronicle report was fully as good as expected, but the weather continues cold at the south and there are complaints of too much rain. The market closed at an advance of 8 points from last night's prices.

The following is the range of cotton futures in New York today:

MONTHS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Close.	Yesterday's Close.
May	....	....	....	7.14-16	7.07-08
June	7.13	7.15	7.12	7.12-13	7.04-05
July	7.22	7.22	7.18	7.18-19	7.10-12
August	7.25	7.28	7.23	7.24	7.18-17
September	7.32	7.33	7.28	7.28-29	7.21-22
October	7.35	7.34	7.31	7.32-33	7.24-25
November	7.31	7.36	7.35	7.35-36	7.27-28
December	7.38	7.40	7.38	7.38-39	7.30-31

Closed steady; sales 129,400 bales.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1895	RECEIPTS 1894	EXPORTS 1895	EXPORTS 1894	STOCKS 1895	STOCKS 1894
Saturday	2913	1276	9598	3751	542551	458427
Monday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tuesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wednesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	6913	1276	9798	3754		

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	7.14	July	7.03
February		August	7.08
March		September	7.06
April		October	7.04
May	6.96	November	7.07
June	6.96	December	7.10

Closed quiet but firm; sales 11,800 bales.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, May 25.—(Special.)—A week of great activity and lively fluctuations in cotton closed today with prices only about 5 points below the highest point yet reached and with the tone of the market steady. Influenced probably by the bad weather report of The Financial Chronicle cabled hence Livepool advanced sharply today and closed firm. Our opening was higher, August selling on the call at 7.28, but large speculative holdings were thrown upon the market and prices were forced down to 7.23 for August. After some nervous fluctuations between these prices August closed at 7.24. Wednesday next will be notice day for June deliveries and many think that there will be heavier tenders than the market can stand. This fear may tend to depress prices somewhat on Monday, but the bad start that the unseasonable weather has undoubtedly given to the crop strengthens our confidence in the market irrespective of the fluctuations of the moment, and we think that purchasers upon declines as reasonably certain to be profitable; but while we expect the general course of prices to be upward, the market probably will be sensitive and subject to frequent reactions. We therefore advise the acceptance of moderate profits on advances.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, May 25—The statistical position of cotton, as made up by Saturday's Chronicle, is as follows:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
Visible supply	3,762,752	3,896,127	3,447,577
American	3,384,552	3,521,927	2,841,377
Crop in sight	9,512,765	9,492,472	7,209,050
Came in sight	20,293	31,391	19,446
Plantat'n deliveries	6,302	19,334	9,048

Liverpool showed an improvement of 4-64d this morning on reports from this side of bad crop accounts in the south. The effect of this improvement abroad caused our market to open at an advance of from 8 to 12 points under the influence of buying orders for Wall street and Chicago, which demand was freely supplied by the continental holdings and southern orders to realize from Texas. Under the pressure of these sales the market closes steady 8 points higher than last evening. The market is essentially a weather market and will be governed entirely by conditions reported from the south. The temper of speculation is exceedingly bullish and higher prices are universally looked for by the majority of the trade.

Visible Supply of Cotton.

New York, May 25.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,762,752 bales, of which 3,384,552 bales are American, against 3,447,577 bales and 2,841,377 bales, respectively, last year. Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns, 12,807 bales. Receipts from the plantations, 6,602 bales. Corp in sight, 9,512,765 bales.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

New York, May 25.—Cotton rose 10@11 points, then reacted slightly and closed steady at a net rise of 8@9 points with sales of 129,400 bales. Liverpool advanced 4@4½ points for future delivery and 1-32d on the spot with sales of 8,000 bales. The signal service predicted generally fair weather with occasional showers and southerly winds. New Orleans advanced 8 points and then lost 4@5 points of this. Spot cotton here was 1-16c higher. No sales. Memphis received twenty bales against 151 last year; Houston, 235 against fifty-four. New Orleans expects on Monday 2,500 to 3,000 against 2,787 last Monday and 770 last year. Port receipts today, 2,293 against 4,846 this day last week and 1,276 last year. The southern spot markets were quiet. New Orleans, Savannah and Norfolk advanced 1-16c; Wilmington and St. Louis ⅛c. On Friday New Orleans closed within 12 points of New York, whereas the normal difference is about 53 points. New Orleans acts as though it believed the bullish crop news which it is sending to New York. The Chronicle states that the temperature is low in many districts of the south during the greater part of the week, tending to check the development of the cotton plant; that the precipitation has been light as a rule, and there is no complaint of lack of moisture, more particularly in Arkansas and Tennessee; that reports from Texas denote that beneficial rains have fallen in most sections, but that the weather continues too cool.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, May 25—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot demand moderate with prices hardening; middling uplands 3⅞; sales 8,000 bales; American 7,400; speculation and export 500; receipts none; American none; uplands low middling clause May and June delivery —; June and July delivery 3 51-64, 3 52-64, 3 54-64; July and August delivery 3 53-64, 3 54-64, 3 55-64, 3 56-64; August and September delivery 3 54-64, 3 55-64, 3 56-64, 3 57-64; September and October delivery 3 56-64 3 58-64; October and November delivery 3 55-64, 3 56-64, 3 58-64; November and December delivery 3 57-64, 3 58 64, 3 59-64; December and January delivery 3 60-64; January and February delivery 3 59-64; futures opened steady with demand fair.

Liverpool, May 25—1:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause May delivery 3 55-64, 3 56-64; May and June delivery 3 55-64, 3 56-64; June and July delivery 3 56-64, sellers; July and August delivery 3 57-64, buyers; August and September delivery 3 58-64, buyers; September and October delivery 3 59-64, buyers; October and November delivery 3 59-64, 3 60-64; November and December delivery 3 60-64, 3 61-64; December and January delivery 3 61-64, 3 62-64; January and February delivery 3 62-64, 3 63-64; futures closed firm.

New York, May 25—Cotton dull; sales none bales; middling uplands 7⅝; middling gulf 7⅞; net receipts none; gross 3,612; stock 216,856.

Galveston, May 25—Cotton, holiday; middling —; net receipts 151 bales; gross 151; sales none; stock 20,799.

Norfolk, May 25—Cotton firm; middling 6¾; net receipts 82 bales; gross 82; sales 103; stock 13,791; exports to continent 2,005; coastwise 4.

Baltimore, May 25—Cotton quiet; middling 7 3-16; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 17,718.

Boston, May 25—Cotton dull; middling 7 5-16; net receipts 339 bales; gross 339; sales none; stock none.

Wilmington, May 25—Cotton steady; middling 6⅝; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 11,843.

Philadelphia, May 25—Cotton firm; middling 7½; net receipts 10 bales; gross 10; sales none; stock 10,653.

Savannah, May 25—Cotton firm; middling 6¾; net receipts 798 bales; gross 798; sales 250; stock 24,115.

New Orleans, May 25—Cotton steady; middling 6⅞; net receipts 1,352 bales; gross 1,352; sales 850; stock 184,096; exports to Great Britain 680; to France 150; coastwise 2,712.

Mobile, May 25—Cotton firm; middling 6¾; net receipts 2 bales; gross 2; sales 50; stock 10,424; exports coastwise 469.

Memphis, May 25—Cotton steady; middling 6¾; net receipts 20 bales; shipments 201; sales 75; stock 18,449.

Augusta, May 25—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 7; net receipts 9 bales; shipments 33; sales 234; stock 12,144.

Charleston, May 25—Cotton firm; middling 6½; net receipts 87 bales; gross 87; sales none; stock 29,059.

Houston, May 25—Cotton quiet; middling 6 11-16; net receipts 235 bales; shipments 50; sales none; stock 6,870.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, May 25.—There was a cessation of five minutes in the wheat market today when the prices with rapid stride recovered 79¾c for July. The day began with a rather discouraging outlook for holders, yesterday's closing weakness being carried into the opening transactions, and for a while it looked rather gloomy for prices, 2¼c in all being cut from quotations. At 74¾c for July a steady feeling developed, following which a gradual rise to 76¼c took place. The weakness was the effect of rains and showers in Kansas and Nebraska last night, further realizing sales being due to this cause. When the weather predictions of frost in the west and northwest became public about 10:15 o'clock, there was one of the greatest bursts of strength that has yet been seen. July was holding steady around 76c, but within five minutes sales were being made at 79⅝@79¾c. The bulge was so quick and unexpected, that the amount of trading was comparatively small between the prices mentioned, the gain being made in ¼ and ½c jumps. At the advance there was scarcely any relaxation in strength, the close being within ¼c of the top. July wheat opened from 75⅞ to 75c, sold between 74¾ and 79¾c, closing at 79½c—2½c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was strong and higher, relatively with the futures.

Heavy receipts of corn continue to be in order. The rains in the southwest were an inducement to sell at the opening today, but when wheat experienced the change of heart, there was a reversal of sentiment in corn. The rally carried prices back to where they were at the close yesterday, with an easy undertone ruling. July corn opened from 53 to 52¾c, sold between 52 and 54c, closing at 53¾c—unchanged from yesterday. Cash corn was steady.

Responsive to the action of wheat, oats opened steady and became firm. The grading was not notable for anything of unusual or inspiring character. July oats closed a shade higher than yesterday.

Provisions—The product market was in a weak-kneed state at and around the opening. Quotations on hogs were 5c lower, and it looked as though the boom in wheat was about to collapse. Under these circumstances it was not surprising that prices suffered somewhat. The bulge in wheat later was reflected in provisions, and a fair rally took place. July pork closed 2½c higher, July lard 2½c lower and July ribs unchanged.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT—				
May	74⅞	78⅞	73¾	78⅝
July	75⅞	79¾	74¾	79½
September	76	80¼	75	80⅜
CORN—				
May	51⅛	52¾	51	52⅛
July	53	54	52	53¾
September	54⅛	55⅛	53⅛	54⅞
OATS—				
May	28½	29⅛	28⅜	29
June	28¾	29⅛	28¾	29¼
July	29¼	30⅛	28¾	29⅛
PORK—				
July	12 10	12 35	12 10	12 35
September	12 37½	12 60	12 37½	12 60
LARD—				
July	6 60	6 62½	6 60	6 62½
September	6 80	6 80	6 75	6 80
SIDES—				
July	6 12½	6 25	6 12½	6 25
September	6 37½	6 42½	6 42½	6 42½

Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.

By private wire to J. C. Knox, manager.

Chicago, May 25.—The past week will go on record as the wildest and most exciting one in the grain markets the trade has experienced in years. Since the close last Saturday wheat has shown an advance of 10¼c per bushel and closed today with a net advance for the week of 7¾c. The most phenomenal advance here occurred on Wednesday and Thursday (8⅜c) and today 5c. Until late in the session on Thursday the market was all one sided. Holders were then treated to a bit of experience, the bears have had on this big upturn and saw their anticipated profits slipping away from them. A rush to realize caused a quick drop and shortly after the opening today the 82c mark had been discouted 7¼c. It was then that the rise of 5c occurred, brokers having the wildest kind of fight to procure for their clients a reinstated place in the ranks of holders. Had there been an attempt made to have bought the same amount of wheat that has been dumped overboard the last two days it is no telling where the price would have landed. Conservative bulls view the advance entirely in keeping with the situation and look upon declines as beneficial to higher prices, believing that the wheat that is sold by weak holders will fall into the hands of strong parties who will hold for higher prices. They are also encouraged by the fact that the big professional short sellers show no disposition to sell, but on the other hand, some of them have taken the long side on the merits of the situation, and are aiding the country to establish and maintain the prices that ruled some years ago. The impetus that has been given the bull campaign is almost entirely local, coming from bad crop reports, big interior cash demand and the rapidly decreasing visible and available supplies. We notice the foreign markets are not as friendly to our advance, as they are to our declines. Since Saturday Liverpool shows an advance of only about 4d, Antwerp, 3¼d, Paris, 1¼d and Berlin 4c per bushel. Although clearances show a little more than the weekly average they are by no means large, and the export inquiry at the seaboard is very poor. Prospects, however, are as a rule not good abroad for the coming crop, especially in Argentine, where reports say it will be almost a total failure.

Corn shows but little change for the week, although the market has been extremely nervous and active. Heavy receipts are a damper on the trade, 1,050 cars being estimated for Monday. The export demand the latter part of the week has been fairly good. Elevator people and country commission houses have fully met the demand in a speculative way.

WORKED WONDERS.

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS CURE AFTER SKILLFUL PHYSICIANS FAIL.

Tickled to Death.

Mrs. W. W. Parlin, Los Angeles, Cal., says: "Am much interested in HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS. Hearing of the remedies, my husband was induced to try No. 15 for INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM in knee. One bottle of the Specific 'worked wonders' for him. Did more than six weeks' close attention of best physicians."

Defective Liver and Kidney Action.

The connection between liver and kidney action and rheumatism is conceded by the medical profession.

The special function of the kidneys is to throw off the waste which accumulates during the process of digestion, and which reaches the kidneys by means of the blood. If, from any cause (and there are many), this waste, such as urea, uric acid, and lactic acid, etc., is detained in the kidneys and not swept out of the circulation, or only imperfectly so, then their residue remaining in the blood causes Rheumatism, Gout, etc.

Dr. Humphreys' Specific No. 15 acts directly on the liver and kidneys; purifies the blood; restores health and vigor, curing Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Lumbago, Sciatica, and every form of rheumatic pain, soreness, stiffness, and lameness.

Tickled to Death.

Edgar M. Hooper, manager of The Morning News, Wilmington, Del., writes: "I am in receipt of a neat cabinet of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS. Mrs. Hooper is 'tickled to death,' and we shall probably spend the balance of our lives advertising your remedies."

MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. HUMPHREYS' Specific Manual of diseases mailed free.

Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price, 25c., or five for $1.00. HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE COMPANY, corner of William and Johns streets, New York.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., May 25, 1895.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, May 25—Flour, first patent $4.75; second patent $4.50; straight $4.15; fancy $4.30; extra family $3.90. Corn, white 66c; mixed 65c. Oats, rust proof 50c; white 48c; mixed 42. Rye, Georgia 75c. Barley, Georgia raised 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy, large bales 90c; small bales 85c; No. 2 timothy, small bales 80c. Meal, plain 63c; bolted 60c. Wheat bran, large sacks, 90; small sacks 92½. Shorts $1.00. Stock meal $1.00. Cotton seed meal 90c ℔ 100 lbs. hulls 7.00 ℔ ton. Peas 75c ℔ bu. Grits $3.25.

New York, May 25—Southern flour quiet but firm; good to choice $3.50@4.25; common to fair extra $2.65@3.40. Wheat, spot stronger and moderately active; No. 2 red winter in store and elevator 80; afloat 81⅛; options opened weak and declined 1@1⅛c; rallied 3¾@3½c, fell ¼c and closed firm at 3⅛@3¼c over yesterday with trading fairly active; No. 2 May 80¼; June 80½; July 81¼; August —; September 81⅞. Corn, spot dull but firm; No. 2 in elevator 57⅞; afloat 58⅞; options declined ⅞@1⅛c, advanced 1@1⅜c, closing firm at ⅛c over yesterday with trading fair; May 57⅝; July 58⅜; September 59. Oats spot dull but firm; options quiet; May 32⅝; June 32⅞; July 33⅝; September —; spot No. 2 32¾@33; white do. 38@38¼; mixed western 3 @34.

St. Louis, May 25—Flour firm; patents $4.10@4.25; fancy $3.50@3.60; choice $3.15@3.25. Wheat higher; No. 2 red May 84; July 80¾@80⅞; August —; September 80⅛. Corn higher; No. 2 May 53; July 53⅝; September 54¾. Oats higher; No. 2 May 29¼; June —; July 29⅛; September 29⅛.

Chicago, May 25—Flour strong; winter patents $3.25@3.50; winter straights $2.75@3.10; No. 2 springg wheat 82½@83½; No. 3 spring —; No. 2 red 78¾@79, No. 2 corn 53. No. 2 oats 29@29½.

Cincinnati, May 25—Flour active and higher; winter patents $4.15@4.50; family $3.50@3.75; extra $3.00@3.25. Wheat firm; No. 2 red 85½@86. Corn quiet; No. 2 yellow 54½. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed 31¾.

Groceries.

Atlanta, May 25—Roasted coffee 21.60 ℔ 100 ℔ cases. Green—Choice 21c; fair 19½c; prime 18½c. Sugar—Standard granulated 4⅞c; off granulated 4¾c; New Orleans white 4½c; do. yellow 4⅜c. Syrup—New Orleans open kettle 25@30c; mixed 12½@20c; sugarhouse 20@35c. Teas—Black 30@65c; green 20@50c. Rice—Head 6c; choice 5½c. Salt—dairy, sacks, $1.40; do. bbls. $2.25; ice cream $1.00; common 70c. Cheese—Full cream 12c. Matches—65s 50c; 200s $1.30@1.75; 300s $2.75. Soda—Boxes 6c; kegs 5c. Crackers—Soda 5½c; cream 8½c; ginger snaps 8½c. Candy—Common stick 6; fancy 12@12½. Oysters—F. W. $1.70; L. W. $1.25. Powder—Kegs $3.25. Shot—$1.25.

New York, May 25—Coffee, options closed firm and unchanged to 5 points up; May —; June —; July —; September 15.00@15.05; December 14.95@15.00; March 14.80@14.90; spot Rio quiet and steady; No. 7 16. Sugar, raw quiet but firm; fair refining 3; refined quiet and steady; off A 4⅛@4⅜; mould A 4 11-16@4⅞; standard A 4 7-16@4⅝; cut loaf and crushed 5 1-16@5⅛; granulated 4 -16@4⅝; cubes —. Molasses, foreign nominal; New Orleans firm and in good demand; open kettle 26@32. Rice firm and in light supply; domestic fair to extra 4¼@6; Japan 4¼@4⅝.

Provisions.

Atlanta, May 25—Clear rib sides, boxed 6⅞c; ice-cured bellies 8½. Sugar-cured hams 10¾@12½c; California 7¾c. Breakfast bacon 10½c. Lard—Best quality 7¾c; second quality 7¼c; compound 5¾c.

St. Louis, May 24—Pork, standard mess $12.50. Lard, prime steam 6.37½. Dry salt meats, shoulders 5.25; long clear 6.37½; clear ribs 6.50; short clear 6.62½. Bacon, boxed shoulders 6.12½; long clear 6.75; clear ribs 6.87½; short clear 7.12½.

New York, May 25—Pork dull but steady; old mess $13.50@14.25. Middles dull and nominal; short clear 6.90. Lard quiet but firm; western steam 6.90 asked; city steam 6.25; options May 6.85; July 6.95.

Chicago, May 25—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $12.25@12.27½. Lard 6.52½@6.55. Short ribs loose 6.15@6.20. Dry salt shoulders boxed 5.25@5.37½; short clear sides boxed 6.50@6.62½.

Cincinnati, May 25—Pork, mess $12.75. Lard, steam leaf 7.00; kettledried 7.00. Bacon, shoulders 5.50; short rib sides 6.65; short clear 7.00.

Naval Stores.

Savannah May 25—Spirits turpentine firm at 27½ for regulars; sales 1,200 casks; receipts 1,144. Rosin firm at the advance on several medium grades; sales 3,000 bbls; receipts —; A, B and C $1.10; D $1.20; E $1.25; F $1.40@1.45; G $1.55; H $1.75; I $1.90; K $2.10; M $2.45; N $2.50; window glass $2.60; water white $2.85.

Wilmington, May 25—Rosin firm; strained $1.15; good strained $1.20; turpentine steady at 26½; tar firm at $1.25; crude turpentine steady; hard $1.20; soft $1.50; virgin $2.25.

Charleston, May 25—Turpentine firm at 27; rosin firm; good strained $1.10.

Live Stock Market.

Chicago, May 25—Cattle steady; receipts 800; common to extra steers $4.00@6.05; stockers and feeders $2.80@4.75; cows and bulls $1.75@4.50. Hogs weak and 5@10c lower; receipts 18,000; heavy packing and shipping lots $4.35@4.65; common to choice mixed $4.25@4.55; choice assorted $4.35@4.50; light $4.20@4.50; pigs $3.00@4.50. Sheep easy; receipts 4,000; interior to choice $3.00@5.25; lambs $3.50@5.75.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

Atlanta, May 25—Apples—$7.50@8.00 ℔ bbl. Lemons—Messina $4.00@4.50; Florida $1.50@1.75 ℔ box; Sicily $1.50@1.75. Oranges—California $2.75@3.00. Cocoanuts 3@3½c. Pineapples—Crates of 2 doz. $2.00@2.05; 4 dozen $4.00@4.50. Bananas—Straights $1.50@1.75; culls 90c@$1.25. Figs 11@11½c. Raisins—New California $1.75; ¼ boxes 65@75c. Currants 6½@7c. Leghorn citron 20@25c. Nuts—Almonds 15@13c; pecans 7½@8c; Brazil 7½@8c; filberts 11½c; walnuts 10@11c; mixed nuts 8@10c. Peanuts—Virginia electric light 3½@4c; fancy handpicked 2¾@4½c; North Carolina 2¾@4½c; Georgia 2@2½c.

Taylor & Galphin

238 240 MARIETTA ST.

OFFER NEXT WEEK:

FIRST FLOOR.

OPERA SHADES.

22 pieces of 36-inch all wool fine Henriettas, in lavender, yellow, cream, primrose, pink and light blue, at 29c yard.

SILKS.

28 Silk patterns for Waists, 6 yards in each piece, no two alike; includes all the latest designs and colorings in stripes, checks and changeables, 29c to 98c yard.

MOHAIRS.

10 pieces fine black figured Mohairs, silk finished, in seed, dot and crepe effects; in great demand for extra skirts, at 33c yard.

LINENS.

10 pieces assorted patterns, 64-in. full bleached, double Satin Damask, actual value 75c, Monday at 50c yard.

SHEETS.

Embroidered hemstitched Sheets and cases, in all sizes and qualities. Tomorrow, Pepperell 10-4 Sheets, made up in very best manner, 90c pair.

PERCALES.

We will sell Monday one case of 36-inch 12½c Percales, in full pieces and choice colors, at 8½c yard.

GINGHAMS.

Two cases of the well known Criterion fine Ginghams, in very choicest styles; never sold for less than 12½c, tomorrow at 7½c yard.

Third Floor.

(Take Elevator.)

DUCK SUITS.

15 dozen Ladies' Genuine DUCK SUITS in all colors, extra full skirt and perfect fitting at

$1.25 Each

LADIES' WRAPPERS.

Ladies' Calico Wrappers, 49c.

Printed Batiste Wrappers, 69c.

Trimmed Chambray Wrappers, 75c.

Fine Satteen Wrappers, 75c.

Percale and Irish Lawn Wrappers, 98c.

2½c TABLE.

Check Nainsooks in 2 to 10-yard lengths.

Fast color printed Lawns.

Cream ground Challies, full pieces.

5c TABLE.

31-inch navy printed Ducks.

32-inch fine printed India Mulls, solid color Cotton Crepons.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

100 dozen Ladies' hand-embroidered and hemstitched fine linen Handkerchiefs, 25c value, at each....10c

LADIES' VESTS.

25 dozen Ladies' full-bleached extra long ribbed Vests, with silk tape, arm and neck, at

10c Each

LADIES' WAISTS.

Ladies' plain changeable crush Collar, $1.98; striped changeable Taffeta Blouse, $2.98, black Surah and cheek Taffeta at $3.98. Ladies' laundered Percale Shirt Waists at 50c.

SECOND FLOOR.

(Take Elevator.)

Shoes.

Buy your Shoes now and save paying the advance price. Every shoe manufacturer has advanced prices from 10c to 50c a pair, and there is no saying how much more they will advance. We have a large stock of Shoes bought at the lowest prices solid leather shoes were ever made for, and will sell them accordingly until we are compelled to buy at advanced prices.

$2.50 a Pair.

Men's Genuine Calf Custom Made Shoes, Balmoral or Congress, cap or plain toe, any wanted shape; better than most $3.00 shoes. Satisfactory wear or another pair free.

$1.98 a Pair.

Men's Genuine Calf Custom Made Shapes, Balmoral or Congress, any wanted shape; the $2.50 kind elsewhere.

$1.98 a Pair.

Ladies' Finest Vici Kid Goodyear Welt and hand-sewed Button Shoes, any new or staple shape, $2.50 to $4.00 values.

$2.50 a Pair.

Ladies' Finest Vici Kid Silk Dotted Vesting Tops, genuine hand-sewed Oxford Ties and Bootees, $4.00 values.

$1.98 a Pair.

Ladies' Finest Vici Kid, hand-sewed, patent tip Oxford Ties, any shape or width, $3.00 values.

$1.25 a Pair.

Ladies' Genuine South American Dongola custom made patent tip Oxford Ties, new pointed toes, $2.00 values.

75c a Pair.

Ladies' Hand Turned Dongola and Tan "Trilby" Sandals, nice buckle and bow, $1.25 value.

39c a Pair.

Ladies' Hand Turned India Kid Patent Tip Oxford Ties, others say 75c value at this price.

75c a Pair.

Misses' Dongola One-Strap Sandals, nice buckle and bow, regular $1.00 value.

98c a Pair.

Misses' Patent Leather or Vici Kid Sandals, nice buckle and bow, $1.50 value.

50c a Pair.

Infants' Vici Kid Patent Tip Sandals, buckle and bow; they are worth 75c anywhere.

50c a Pair.

Men's first quality Tennis Shoes, leather lined—$1 is the price everywhere.

50c a Pair.

Ladies' India Kid three point House Slippers, very comfortable—usual 75c kind.

50c a Pair.

Infants' and Children's finest Red Goat Oxford Ties. We make the above price to close them out at once. They are worth $1.25 a pair.

CLOTHING.

200 Men's fine imported all wool Clay Worsted and Cheviot Sack Suits, well made, perfect fitting, actual $10 value, for Monday's selling

$5 a Suit.

TAYLOR & GALPHIN,

MARIETTA AT FOUNDRY ST.

Dressmaking.

We take all responsibility, and give you the best work, best styles, obtainable anywhere. Suits to order on short notice, Street and visiting Costumes, Reception Dresses, tec. Mis. Miner's work this season has proven the most acceptable that Atlanta people have yet known.

Suits to order, including work and all materials, **From $20.00 up**

Estimates furnished for completed costumes.

Fashionable Black Dress Goods

And nothing is demanded more certainly by fashion than black dress goods. We show the proper materials and place the D. T. & D. reputation back of the prices we name.

Honeycomb Crepons, Priestley's make, right in touch with the advance samples being shown for fall, 45 inches wide, been selling at $2.50 yard, **This week it goes at $2.00**

Sea wave and crocodile French Crepons, the very tip top of fine weaving, designs only received the past week, **Price per yard $2.50**

Mohair Diagonal, 54 inch width, makes a handsome looking skirt or costume, **Per yard 75c**

Storm Serge, 44 inches wide, medium twill, strictly all wool, a few bolts only **At 39c**

French Foule Serge, fine cashmere finish, 50 inches wide, extraordinary value, **At 65c**

Tamise, the most delightful of all summer wool fabrics, 46 inches wide, and fine smooth quality, **Price 65c**

Brilliantines, both figured and plain, now becoming the leading material for separate skirts. We show them at prices ranging **From 35c up**

Clay Worsted, 46 inches wide, the newest and best thing in the entire Serge family, **Price 75c**

Colored Dress Stuffs

That traveling dress, That outing costume, for seashore or mountain wear, or that general utility dress, can be had now at prices never before possible.

Choice of twenty-five Novelty Suits, no two alike, and the finest imported goods we bring, finer or better styles not produced, worth up to $25 each, **For $7.50**

40 pieces fancy weave Colored Dress Goods, small checks, small stripes, mixtures, etc., altogether a very notable collection, values up to $1.00, on sale on bargain counter, Dress Goods Department, **Choice per yard 50c**

All wool and silk and wool Mixed Dress Goods, 38 to 40 inches wide, best spring styles, **Per yard 35c**

Navy blue Corrugated Serge, just out, specially good for skirts and outing suits, 50 inches wide, **Price $1.00**

Wide wale Storm Serge, in navy, 50 inches wide, fine mohair finish, **Price 75c**

Navy Cassimere Suiting, 50 inches wide, soft and fine, an elegant material for tailor suits, outing suits, etc., **Price $1.25**

Clay Worsted, 56 inches wide, the genuine article is sold only here, in navy or black, **Price per yard $1.50**

75 Dress Patterns, on sale on main isle Bargain Counter, from 38 to 50 inch wide goods, and 7 yards in each piece, each piece worth at least a fourth more than price asked, and many going at half price, **Price per Suit $1.50**

Silks That Sell

Because they are what the people want—timely styles and timely prices.

At 75c we place on sale a line of Waist and Costume Silks that are worth up to $1.25 yard, including many of our best figured and brocaded Taffetas and Louisines, any shade you please.

At $1.00 we will sell all our finest Taffeta Plisses, those exclusive styles heretore $2.00 yard.

All black, figured Gros Grain and Gros de Londres Silks, small and medium figures, the popular item in black silks, **Per yard $1.00**

24 inch black China Silk, the real article, **Special Price 50c**

All silk black Moire Antique, just the material for a swell skirt, $1.50 quality, **Special Price 75c**

We Sell Carpets

Curtains, Draperies, and all sorts of Carpet store materials. That big second floor department can be invariably depended on to sell everything within its scope at the lowest possible margin. Expert people to furnish estimates and execute our contracts.

Alexander Smith & Son's Moquettes and Borders—the name stands for quality, **Price per yard laid and lined $1.00**

Whittall's Body Brussels, 1895 patterns, and variety enough to please you, **Price laid and lined $1.00**

Wild's Inlaid Linoleum, never wears out, **Price per square yard $1.40**

Wild's Plain Linoleums, choice patterns and ample variety, **Per square yard 50c**

Bailey's Oil Cloth, **Per square yard 25c**

Dantsu Japanese Art Squares, lovely oriental colorings, size 9 by 12 feet, **Each $12.00**

Ingrain Art Squares, size 3 by 3 yards, **Each $4.00**

Silk-Filled Screens, Oak or Mahogany, new lot, **Each $1.00**

Mattings, from the Japs, from the Chinese—a complete variety of the best sorts—inlaid designs, cotton warps—all grades and all prices. We start them with a fair quality of Canton Matting at $3.90 for a roll of **40 yds**

DOUGLAS, THOMAS & DAVISON,

D. T. & D.

61 Whitehall, Half the block on Broad.

Hosiery.

Ladies' Lisle thread Hose, fast black and russet, all the new styles, rib and plain, 35c a pair, **3 Pairs for $1.00**

Gents' Shaw knit Half Hose, no dye, no seams, **15c a Pair**

Misses' fine light weight 1-1 French rib and plain fast black and tan Hose, **25c a Pair**

Ladies' white Hose, cotton, drop stitch and plain 25c pair.
Lisle thread, 50c pair.
Silk plate, 50c 75c and $1.00 pair.
Thread Silk, $1.39 and $2.50 pair.

Infants' Lisle thread Hose, fine 1-1, rib and plain, **25c a Pair**

Gents' fast black Half Hose, Lisle thread, 25c a pair.
Silk plate, 35c a pair, **3 Pairs for $1.00**

Ladies' open work drop stitch Hose, fast black and tan, fine gauge, **20c a Pair**

Infants' Half Hose, fast black and tan, cotton, 15c; Lisle thread, 25c; Silk, **50c Pair**

Gents tan and fast black Half Hose with solid white feet, light summer weight, **25c Pair**

. . . MENS' . . . Furnishing Goods

Men's colored laundried and unlaundried Neglige Shirts, collars attached and detached, nearly all sizes, reduced from $8.00 to **75c Each**

Men's colored laundried and unlaundried Neglige Shirts, collars and cuffs attached, desirable patters, **50c Each**

Men's white unlaundried Dress Shirts, open front and closed back and open back, closed front, **35c and 50c Each**

Men's colored bosom Dress Shirts, link cuffs to match, unlaundried, when laundried look as well as the one dollar kind, **50c Each**

Men's white laundried Dress Shirts, all sizes, reinforced front and back, **50c and 75c Each**

Men's white and colored bosom Monarch Shirts, laundried ready for wear, all sizes and styles, **$1.00 Each**

Men's brown and colored Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, all sizes and qualities, **25c, 35c and 50c Each**

Men's night Shirts, colored trimmed, made full length and width, all sizes, **50c Each**

Men's brown and bleached Drill Drawers, tape and knit bottom, **25c Pair**

Men's white gauze Undershirts, **15c Each**

Men's Linen Collars, four ply, **10c Each**

Linen Cuffs, four ply, **15c Pair**

Men's silk and washable Neckwear in bows, club ties, tecks and four-in-hands, **25c Each**

Embroideries.

It is not true that because we have the most attractive line of 10, 15 and 25c Embroideries ever shown in this country, we are not equally strong in the finer grades. Our match Sets and Special Baby Outfits are the daintiest and most desirable to be seen—patterns not to be had at other stores.

Special this week—10,000 yards of Swiss and Nainsook wide margin Embroideries, values up to 25c yard—on Big Bargain Counter at **Per yard 9c**

5c Counter 10c Counter

That Basement Crockery Store.

Thousands of useful articles, many worth several times the price. Both counters located near main stairway. Basement Salesroom.

Soap---Toilet, Laundry.

Big lot of "College" Soaps, put up with the college colors, Harvard, Yale, etc., box of 3 cakes, **Per box 10c**

Laundry Soap, Royal, big bars, fine, clear quality, **10 Bars for 25c**

THEY ARE Ready to Wear

They are made right, fit right, and come in a variety of styles sufficient to please anybody.

All wool tailor made Serge Suits, new short coat, cutaway ripple back style, extra big sleeves, skirt latest cut and lined throughout, Suit Complete, **$10.00**

Suit made up as above, in Eton style, belt effect, **$10.00**

Eton Suit of mixed cassimeae suiting, trimmed with pearl buttons and silvered buckles, silk faced coat, **Each $10.00**

Duck Suits in daak, medium and light shades, ranging in price from **$1.25 to $5.00**

Brilliantine Extra Skirts in plain or figured, lined with rustle taffeta cambric lining, full back, very wide skirt, the most sensible skirt of the season, **Each $10.00**

Black French Crepon Skirts, Godet back, full width **Each $8.50**

Navy and black Serge Skirts, lined throughout, made of very fine material, organ pipe back, **Each $5.00**

All wool foule Serge Skirt, made very full and just as it should be, **Each $3.00**

Navy blue mixed Cheviot Skirts, **Each $2.00**

Navy only mixed Cheviot Skirts, liberally cut and good style, making alone worth the price, **Each 98c**

Silk Waists in complete variety, al on the new models, with high full sleeves, etc., **$7.50 to $4.00**

Washable Waists, the famous Derby and other good makes, colors to please anybody, **$2.00 to 75c**

Ladies' Wrappers, fast colors, medium colors, **Each 69c**

Perfumery

An odd lot of very fine goods, goods where the labels have become soiled, or the kid caps taken off, Lubin's, Lundborg's and other fine makes, worth to $2.00 bottle, **Choice at 50c**

The Bargain Annex

Almost as big as any dry goods salesroom in the city—All our Basement Bargains on sale in the Annex.

Standard summer prints, worth 6c, at 4c.

Good grade cotton Checks, small staple styles and plaids 3½c.

Crepe effect Ginghams. Regular 10c goods. Annex price 7½c.

2 cases plaid and checked Gingham, excellent quality, used to be 10c; now 5c.

Plisse Royal, the best looking low-priced goods we have ever shown. Price per yard, 7½c.

Double width Loraine Suiting, suits of 8 yards; per suit, 50c.

Ladies' Vests, ribbed, all sizes, each 4c.

Big Cotton Towels, size 54x24 inch each 10c, a dozen for $1.00.

Towel Crash—a big lot twilled, good grades; per yard 4c.

Yard wide Percale, all the popular stripes, etc. Per yard, 10c.

White Checked Muslin, a good grade, per yard 5c.

White Satin Striped Lawn, usual 10c grade, per yard 7½c.

A Crockery and House-

furnishing Department of which the whole town feels proud. Have you seen it since its enlargement, and since it became the "GREATER CROCKERY STORE?" That Basement now devoted entirely to its needs—decidedly the most interesting spot about the store.

New Prices on Kitchen Steel Ware

Lipped Saucepans that were 15c	Now 10c
Windsor Saucepans, with covers, that were 25c,	Now 18c
Straight Saucepans, with covers, that were 30c,	Now 20c
Puddding Pans that were 20c	Now 13c
Preserving Kettles that were 30c	Now 18c
Oval Dish Pans that were 20c	Now 15c
Coffee Pots that were 50c	Now 40c
Tea Pots that were 50c	Now 40c
Coffee Boilers that were 80c	Now 60c
Deep Dish Pans that were 75c	Now 55c
Tea Kettles that were 80c	Now 63c
Basting Spoons that were 15c	Now 10c
White Mixing Bowls that were 65c	Now 50c
Seamless Square Bake Pans that were 55c	Now 40c
Crystal Collanders that were 55c	Now 40c
Ice Cream Freezers that were $1.25	Now $1.00
Ice Cream Freezers that were $1.75	Now $1.25
Ice Cream Freezers that were $2.00	Now $1.50
Water Coolers, assorted colors and decorations, choice	For $1.00
Scrub Brushes, a 10c article	At 6c
Scrub Brushes, a 12c article	At 8c
Scrub Brushes, a 15c article	At 10c
Glass Brushes, a 15c article	At 10c

Dinner Sets

We will offer for this week only special inducements on an exquisite Dinner Set of 100 pieces, new shapes and designs, stippled gold edges, would be very cheap at $15.00—the set complete **At $10.00**

100 piece Dinner Set, A. J. Wilkerson's English Porcelain Ware, same finish as French china, very delicate green decorations, gold edges and gold waves, would be cheap at $18.00—set complete **At $14.00**

100 piece Dinner Set, Vienna China, assorted decorations, gold traced handles, worth $22.50—will go **At $17.00**

10,000 Toothpicks, 500 in box, slightly damaged, **Per box 1c**

Shoe Leather

Is up. You'll have to pay 25c to 50c pair more for your Shoes. We, however, have determined to sell our immense stock at the old low prices.

We must realize the cash.

A Tan Shoe Sale

$3.50

TAN OR BLACK **$3.50**

Men's best Russia Calf Shoes, hand sewed, like cut, also 6 other styles, every pair warranted to wear as satisfactorily as a $5.00 Shoe, **Or We Will Give You Another Pair.**

Men's Tan Russia Calf Bals, 4 styles, **Special $2.00**

Men's Tan Russia Calf hand sewed Bals, **Very Special $3.00**

Boys' Tan Calf Shoes, sizes 12 to 5½, medium and pointed toes, **$1.75 and $1.50**

Women's Tan Russia Calf and Goat Oxfords, button and lace, like cut, also 10 other styles, Satisfaction guaranteed, Every pair warranted custom made,

$2.00 Pair.

Women's Tan Oxfords, - - - **50c Pair**

Women's Tan 1 strap Sandals, bow and buckle, **$.00 and 75c Pair**

Women's Tan Oxfords, pointed and Philadelphia toes, **$1.00 Pair**

Women's Tan Russia Goat and Calf Oxfords and Strap Sandals, **$1.50 Pair**

Women's Finest Tan Russia Calf Oxfords; cloth tops, lighter kid top and 3 button, turn sole, **$2.50 Pair**

75c Pair.

Misses' Tan Goat Oxfords, like cut, sizes 12 to 2, **75c Pair**

Finer grades, **$1.00 and $1.50 Pair**

Misses' Tan Oxfords, 12 to 2, **50c Pair**

Child's Tan Oxfords, 8 to 11½, **75c Pair**

Fine Tan Goat Sandals, like cut, Warranted to Wear Well, silver buckle and silk bow,

Sizes 2½ to 4,	$1.50
Sizes 12 to 2,	$1.25
Sizes 8½ to 11½,	$1.00
Sizes 5 to 8,	90c

Special attention to non-resident customers. Orders satisfactorily filled or money refunded.

34 PAGES. **THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.** PART 2. 13 TO 24.

VOL. XXVII. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1895. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

KEELY COMPANY KEELY COMPANY

To Parents of Girl Graduates

If you care to add the charm of cheapness--unequaled economy--to the interesting occasion of graduating exercises it will be pleasant to know that

We sell you finest imported French Organdie Accordion Plaited Skirt, and two yards of the plain to make the waist, for **$4.75**

Also we will make special prices on Ribbons, Laces, Veilings, Gloves, Parasols, White Kid Slippers, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs and Fans. Every dress requisite for Commencement at special prices—beginning Monday. . . . .

Duck Suits

Do you want an Eton; do you want a Blazer Suit for the summer? Two ways to secure one. Buy material and do home cutting, sewing and fretting or get one here ready-made. Take choice.

An endless variety of Duck and Pique Suits—black-and-white, blue-and-white and a dozen other color combinations in stripes, pin-head dots, figures, plaids and checks. We show the Suits with the new and jaunty Nottingham Cutaway Coat. All are made with broad facings, skirt with deep hem and covered seams.............. **$4.50** UP TO **$10.00**

There is wear and worth in every garment and big money-saving in every price.

Silk Waists

A great gathering of swell and beautiful creations—the very latest modes, as you'll find them nowhere else. Charming styles in Changeable Taffetas, Surahs, Chinas, Pompadours and Japs. Every correct color and combination—solids, checks, stripes, plaids, figures, dots, flowers and the like.

$5.00 Silk Waists— **$3.50**	$7.50 Silk Waists— **$5.00**
$6.00 Silk Waists— **$4.00**	$9.00 Silk Waists— **$6.00**

No place like Keely Company's grand Waist department—no time like Monday—to buy a dainty garment for a very little money. They all have large sleeves; full back and front; soft, crush French collar; lined throughout and boned.

Wash Waists

Never has there been a season in which the demand for Wash Waists was so popular. We are constantly in the market for new styles and fabrics. Being large buyers we are in a position to make terms with manufacturers that result favorably to our customers.

These are very, very special for Monday. Over five hundred Waists—Percale, Madras, Lawn, Dimity, Batiste, Cambric, and a half score other fabrics. Laundered collar and cuffs, extra full sleeves, yoke back and full fronts. An immense assortment of exquisite designs and colorings including blue, pink, lavender, maize, green and yellow stripes and figures on light grounds **50c** **75c** **$1.00** **$1.25** **$1.50**

Fashion, comfort and service—also real economy have never been more happily combined than in the foregoing.

Wrappers Tea Gowns

Tasteful dressers will easily recognize the difference between the chic, genteel, graceful house frocks displayed here and the mediocre, 'round-town-store sorts.

A charming collection of morning Wrappers—light and dark grounds—with flower designs, hair lines, cluster stripes, small dots and figures—fancy trimmed yokes, some finished with lace, embroidery, or braid; others with ruffle over shoulders, Watteau back, full wide skirt, large sleeves and tight-fitting.

Standard Prints
French Sateens
English Percales
Fancy Lawns
Figured Dimities **75c** UP TO **$4.00**

We have planned a most extraordinary show and sale of Tea Gowns for Monday. It will entirely eclipse in value and variety any competitive offering in the city.

Novelties in Tea Gowns, made of India Silks, Challis, French Merino and Cashmere, Henrietta and Forosma Cloth. Trimmed correctly with Lace and Ribbon.

Every Garment in the section will be sold at a surprising sacrifice.

The Bargain Center.

Grand Silk Sale.

Monday comes the welcome climax to all that "marvellous May merchandising" of rich and elegant Dress Silks. The stock has just been increased by a recent purchase of $6,500.00 worth of novelties from one of the exclusive importers. The styles and varieties we now invite you to examine are unsurpassed—and the prices for Monday are so low as to seem incredible were they not quoted by a house that peforms every promise and fortifies every figure by a corresponding fact.

$1.00 Pongees for 59c...Black, blue, brown, olive and gray color mixes woven in indescribable checks on the surface of the natural Pongee Silks. They wash with as little risk as brown sheeting, worth $1; our price only **59c**

$1.75 Taffeta Raye for $1.00...Fine Taffetas with delicately tinted grounds—blue; pink, nile, lilac, gray and lemon, divided by dark plain and broche stripes, twenty-four inches, worth $1.75; our price **$1.00**

$1.85 Cannelle Checks for 98c.... These exquisite Checked Taffeta Silks are cut by dainty Plisse-like stripes. One of the newest importations and intended to retail at $1.65, our price only **98c**

Silks for Summer dresses, wrappers, waists, skirts and dozen of other good uses. Monday's special Silk selling will be matchless in point of comparison with any other offering ever before attempted here or elsewhere. . . . .

Black and Fancy Colored Silks worth up to $1.75 at 75c and 98c.

Colored—Swiss Checks, Rustle Taffetas, Glace Satins, Novelty Pompadours, Crepe Plisse, Figured and Plain Satin Duchesse, Gauffre Crepons, Dresden-figured Taffetas, Printed-warp Taffetas and Enticelle Pois.

Black—Armures, Rhadimirs, Brocaded Taffetas, Self-figured Peau d'Soie, Satin Luxors, Faconne Taffetas, Glace Broderies, French Jacquards, Figured Satin Duchesse and Gros Grains. . . . . . .

The above is a partial list. Some are worth $1.00; some $1.25; some $1.50, some $1.75. You may take choice at .... **73c and 98c**

Evening Silks.

These delicately woven and tinted fabrics have fullest showing on our counters. . . . . . .

Black Dress Goods.

If this was not the greatest Black Goods season you ever knew; if the stuffs were old and poor, you could guess the reason for the price shrinkage. But there isn't a fault anywhere. It is a way we have to push business; to help makers and save money for you. Somebody loses profits or more, but never mind that.

In Novelty Black Crepons we exhibit the following unapproachable assortment: Corrugated, Joggled, Roccoro, Rippled, Pepple, Bark and Pineapple effects, Crocodile and Sangier Crepons, Pelisse Crepons, Tricotine Crepons, Crepon Grenadines, Silk-striped Crepons and Berege Crepons.

All-wool French Serges—36 in............25c
All-wool Storm Serges—44 in............49c
All-wool Wave Crepon—42 in............50c
All-wool French Batiste—36 in............35c
All-wool Brilliantines—38 in............38c

The French manufacturer is over sea or you might hear him complain at the way we slaughter his precious products. . . . . 65c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50.

Parasols.

Manufacturers were anxious to part with their stocks during the cool period—and that is how our present half-price chances were created. Fine Taffeta Coaching Parasols, beautifully mounted, Dresden handles—$1.50, up to $3.50; worth double.

Laces.

A special deal—just from Plauen—a maker's balance of Net Top Venise Laces—all the latest patterns, including Broderie, Point Applique, Anglaise, and Point Lierre effects—in white and butter shades—in widths 6 to 12 inches. Silk Chiffons—all the new colors.

Vests.

Women's Silk Vests—low neck, sleeveless, shoulders entirely hand crochet—silk tapes neck and arm-holes—black, pink, sky and lavender. Worth one-half more than we ask. Imported Lisle Thread Vests—open work hand crochet fronts—silk tapes—white and ecru—also the Drawers.

Printed Cotton Fabrics.

Don't come here expecting cheap, mean Wash Goods—there are none beneath this roof. The stock was gathered for the intelligent and discriminating trade, and include the kinds that have made the department familiar to and respected by Atlanta's best people.

Granada Woven Batiste, a fine, sheer fabric with delicately tinted grounds and contrasting stripes, worth 15c; our price.......... **10c**

Crown Dimities, colored grounds with myriad mingled designs, and 40-inch Batiste in figures and stripes, worth 20c; our price.......... **12½c**

Colored Dotted Swisses, all the Summer time shades, and Diagonal Striped Broche London Lawns, worth 20c; our price.......... **15c**

Plain, Striped and Checked Black Lawns warranted not to fade, worth up to 40c; our prices 10c, 15c and.......... **20c**

REAL FRENCH PLISSE! It's a most remarkable transaction. These fine, sheer, exquisite Striped Plisse direct from Paris, the handsomest and most exclusive Wash material, in rare colorings and designs—the 45c quality for.......... **25c**

A close imitation of the above—best America can do in spinning and dyeing, regularly sold at 25c; our price.......... **15c**

Black French Organdie, 72 Inches Wide,

Never before sold under 60c the yard, our price 35c.

White Goods.

A snowy vista of White Goods. Whatever sort you care for is here. The wise way is to come ahead of the weather. The common way is to join the rush and get jostled. The opposite quotations should start you.

Dotted Swisses.

No wonder that so many women are keen for them. If you miss a look among them you miss much daintiness. They give the simplest dress a touch of grace. No shadow has crossed their popularity—and they're to be worn more this season than ever before. In regard to our collection we merely state that every yard was imported and only recently out of the bonded warehouse. Notice the prices. Looks as if there had been mistakes in the marking, doesn't it. They all seem much too low.

Checked Nainsook	5c to 25c
Plain Nainsook	25c to 40c
Plain English Nainsook	20c to 50c
French Nainsook, 48 inches	25c to 60c
English Long Cloth	12c to 25c
India Linen, 32 to 40 inches ..	10c to 25c
Batiste Claire	20c to 50c
Masalia, 40 inches wide	35c to 60c
Checked Egyptian Dimity	15c to 40c
Striped Egyptian Dimity	25c to 50c
Dotted White Swiss	15c to 60c
French Organdie, 68 inches ..	39c to 75c
Revere Striped India Linen ..	12c to 35c
Mull Checks	12c to 40c
Linen Lawn, 36 inches	40c to 60c

KEELY COMPANY

WHY ARE WE BUSY?

Answer--Because the Low Prices on Our

CLOTHING

Attracts Everybody. Call and See Our Offerings.

Men's Suits from $4.00 and up
Boys' 3 pieces .... $1.50 and up
Children's, 2 pcs. 50 Cents

Extra Pants at knock-out prices. These Bargains once seen are immediately appreciated by eager buyers. Remember,

OUR STOCK IS THE LARGEST

AND

Prices the Lowest

In the south. All of our manufacture, giving you well-made and perfect fitting Clothing at prices no other house can equal. Visit our store and you will be surprised to see what good Clothing a little money will buy.

Factory: 79 and 81 Spring st. New York City.

BATES, KINGSBERY & CO.
Manufacturers of Clothing,
30 Decatur Street, ATLANTA.

Retail Department: Open till 10 p. m. Saturdays.

sun wed tf

The OCEAN EXPRESS

BY PLANT SYSTEM FOR

Cumberland Island, St. Simon's Island

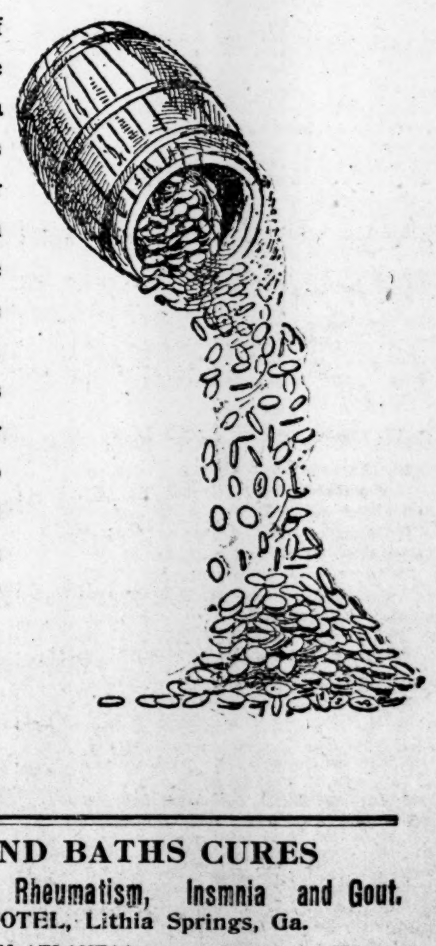
Leave Atlanta by C. R. R..........	7:00 P. M.	7:30 A. M.
Leave Macon by G. S. and F..........	10:33 P. M.	11:10 A. M.
Arrive Brunswick, Plant System.....	7:30 A. M.	7:35 P. M.

PULLMAN CARS Leave Atlanta Every Evening for Brunswick. . . . .

B. W. WRENN,
Passenger Traffic Manager.

THERE'S PLENTY HERE.

To interest. With the approach of the summer season, when folks hie to the seashore and mountains, a suitable change of Clothes becomes necessary. A glance through our assortment will find it replete with the kind you will hanker after. We are bold enough to say we sell the best—Clothes, Hats, Furnishings. It's true. It's quality and prices that takes. That's the reason our business is a growing one. Do YOU know the good points about our Clothes? If not, don't you think it's time we were acquainted?



GEO. MUSE CLOTHING CO.
Men's & Boys' Outfitters.
38 WHITEHALL STREET 38

LITHIA WATER AND BATHS CURES

Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Insmnia and Gout.
SWEETWATER PARK HOTEL, Lithia Springs, Ga.
(20 MILES FROM ATLANTA.)

H. T. BLAKE, Prop., Late of Pass Christian, Miss., and Manitou, Colorado.

Massage, Electric, Vapor, Needle, Shower, Steam and Mineral baths. Modern 200-room hotel, dry climate, altitude 1,200 feet. Rates $10 to $20 per week, 5 per cent discount by the month. When guests dine in Atlanta daily a rebate of $2 per week is made. Rooms with private bath, toilet, hot and cold running water. Six trains daily to Atlanta, forty-five minutes' ride; also telephone communication. Office opposite Aragon hotel. Accommodation for 400 exposition visitors.
mch 6—tf—wed, fri, sun.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The Liberals Are Getting Sick of Their Hopeless Position.

NEW ELECTIONS MUST COME SOON

Rosebery's Government Cannot Last Much Longer.

NASRULLA KHAN IS A GREAT NUISANCE

He and His Attendants Are Unwelcome Guests, but They Have To Be Entertained—London Gossip.

London, May 25.—The unionist leaders have decided to postpone a decisive trial of the strength of the government until after Whitsuntide. The ministry will accept the challenge half heartedly. The rank and file of the

The unionist leaders have decided to postpone a decisive trial of the strength of the government until after Whitsuntide. The ministry will accept the challenge half heartedly. The rank and file of the liberal party are sick at the uncertainty of the situation and desire the dissolution of parliament. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, talks freely in the lobby of the house of his desire for dissolution and of his wish for a general election to take place at the earliest possible time. It is an open secret that he is confident of retirement with Prime Minister Rosebery when the present session is ended, and he wants to expedite the moment when he can seize the leadership of the party. On the other hand, Lord Rosebery, as he gradually recovers his health, becomes more reluctant to be shelved. He tries to persuade his colleagues that the best interests of the party will be served by holding on. The reports of the unionist agents show, it is said, that should parliamen be dissolved now and a general election be held the party might secure a weak working majority.

Should dissolution be postponed for six months they would be likely to secure such a prominent position that they would be able to keep the liberals out of power for the next six years. Both sides are convinced that dissolution is near and have begun their election campaign. Agents have been instructed to get ready their canvass books, while many candidates are to appear on the stump during the Whitsuntide recess. The definite programme of the unionists as declared by Joseph Chamberlain at the demonstration at St. James hall, comprises old age pensions for artisans, a house purchase scheme, improved dwellings for workingmen, aid to aged, a reduction of the burdens on land and the creation of peasant proprietors. This programme has obviously been constructed to allure the labor constituencies, especially that part of it which promises agricultural and social legislation.

"You will have to decide," said Lord Salisbury, speaking at Bradford, "whether the social problem will be longer delayed of solution; whether England will sanction any more the system of log rolling; whether a confederacy consisting of Irish, Welch and Scotch contingents, each fighting for themselves, shall keep in power the party which is now sustained entirely by the action of squabbling mercenaries."

The latest circulation is that the election will take place in the third week in July.

Afraid To Have It Discussed.

The parliamentary committee, consisting chiefly of unionists formed to defend the gold standard, includes Sr. John Lubbock, Edward Brodie Hoare, Richard Biddulph Martin, Henry Kimber and thirty others. Sir William Vernon Harcourt's statement that the government would not send representatives to a conference unless international bimetallism was excluded from the discussion does not imply that the proposals for a conference are squelched. Although refusing to allow England's monetary system to be debated, the relations of India with international currency arrangements can be referred to the conference.

Will Be Happy When He Leaves.

Sirdir Nasrulla Khan, the second son of the ameer of Afghanistan, who is now visiting England, will remain at Dorchester house, whither he went immediately upon his arrival in London, for six weeks. His visit will cost the government £6,600, exclusive of the damage that will result from the habits of the ninety natives in his suite. The experience met with in the visit of his father to England debarred him from being lodged in a royal palace, as it was found necessary to cleanse and disinfect the palace occupied by the ameer after he and his suite had left on their return to Afghanistan. The unique collection of works by the old masters in Dorchester house has been either removed or covered up to protect them from the distinguished visitors, and British officers are in charge of the temporary residence of the prince of Afghanistan to keep it as far as possible from being damaged. Nasrulla Khan found it difficult to follow the programme for him after leaving Peshawur. He insisted upon a halt being made whenever the whim seized him. He broke the programme at Rawal Pindi, Lahore and Bombay. Beyond the last named city no women were allowed in the suite.

The prince of Wales visited Nasrulla at 9 o'clock today. The officials will be glad when the sojourn in England of the representative of the ameer is ended.

The marquis of Queensbury has applied to the treasury to recoup him the £2,000 expended in the Wilde case. The treasury offered him £100. The maquis in reply to this offer says that unless he is reimbursed he will raise the question in parliament.

Jay's Money Is Going.

Count Boniface de Castellane, who married Miss Anna Gould, has bought for £120,000, ground on the Avenue Bois de Boulongne, in Paris, on which he will build a palace. He is buying race horses in England and France, and is forming an unrivalled stable.

REPUBLIC OF FORMOSA.

Tang Ching Chosen as President—A Flag Adopted.

London, May 25.—A dispatch from Shanghai to The Pall Mall Gazette says a republic has been declared in Formosa, a flag adopted, consisting of a yellow dragon on an olive ground.

Tang Ching, hitherto Chinese governor of Formosa, has been chosen president of the new republic, indicating that the Chinese officials who were recently recalled prior to handing Formosa over to Japan, fully approve of this attempt to achieve freedom.

CHINA'S RULER SPEAKS HIS MIND.

He Says His Leaders Were Incompetent and Recruited Only the Rabble.

Tientsin, May 23.—An imperial autograph proclamation concerning the treaty of peace has been issued, in the course of which the emperor says:

"How deeply we pondered the settlement no tongue can tell. Since the outbreak of the war no effort was spared to enlist soldiers and provide supplies, but the leaders were incompetent and recruited only the rabble; consequently no victory was gained.

"The country was in a terrible condition, and the crisis demanded a decision. For twenty years we had the privilege of attending her sacred majesty. How could we permit alarms to disturb her dwelling?

"Heaven has not withheld its augury. The sea overflowed the coast and camps were submerged. Tormented by alternate schemes of offense and defense, we trembled at night and labored and grieved by day.

"After careful consideration we determined upon this course. The officials and people of the empire must make allowance for our difficulties. We pray that our subjects may be moved to eradicate abuses.

"No laxity can be permitted nor pretence tolerated. The truth henceforth will be supported by the state, which will confide implicitly in the officials in the capitals of the provinces."

A WEAK MINISTRY.

German Papers Severely Criticize Von Hohenlohe's Administration.

Berlin, May 25.—"We stand at the end of the session," said Baron Buol von Berenberg, president of the reichstag, yesterday, "but the session has not only been rich in effort, but also in the work that has been achieved. The conflict of opinion has often been keen, but I have the pleasant duty to affirm that upon many questions the great majority of the house has been full of harmony."

The opposition papers, however, have not lost the occasion presented to them to compare the utterances of the president of the reichstag with the absolute facts.

The Vossische Zeitung, in an exhaustive article, enumerates the defeats of the government throughout the session, including the anti-socialist bill, the tobacco tax measure, and other vital projects, and compares this attempt at legislation with that of previous governments. Concerning these measures The Zeitung says:

"Even under Caprivi there never has been a ministry that has proved so feeble, nor has the political situation been so full of disquietude. Chancellor von Hohenlohe," The Zeitung says, "has allowed affairs to drift abroad and in place of trying to create a compact majority having a definite policy, he barely keeps the government afloat. In fact the government is like a ship that has lost her helm."

Continuing The Zeitung says: "If the emperor had pronounced himself in favor of Count Kanitz's corn monopoly bill, the ministers would willingly have tried to give those proposals a legislative form, but upon the monetary questions in the matter of reserve, the emperor maintains that it would impose upon the government a dilatory attitude leading almost to an untenable position."

The Kreuz Zeitung, The Fressinnige Zeitung and The National Zeitung similarly voice the discontent of the parties. Count Kanitz accused the ministers of doing nothing to relieve the agricultural distress and the result was that the deputies left Berlin empty handed, being placed in the position that when they met their constituents they could only defend themselves by referring to the paltry legislation which slightly affected the sugar and spirit traders as the sum total of the results of the session. Who, he asked, was responsible for the sterilizing of the work of the reichstag? Some persons, he suggested, knowing nothing of the rural affairs had hampered the action of the imperial treasury and caused the government to pursue a course in creating the discontent of the country.

Count von Manteuffel followed in a long and effective speech in the same strain, declaring that the whole body of the conservatives held the same opinions that were entertained by Count Kanitz and Dr. von Boetticher. He admitted that the legislation of the session had been barren but contended that the government could not prolong the session in the face of the difficulty that had been experienced in finding a quorum. He admitted that the legislation of the session had been barren but contended that the government could not prolong the session in the face of the difficulty that had been experienced in finding a quorum. He promised, however, that there would be a more fruitful and active period when the sessions of the house should be resumed.

The members of the Freissinnige party were delighted when they saw that the government was parting with its supporters upon bad terms. During the debate on the spirit taxation bill Baron von Hammerstein, minister of agriculture, and also editor of The Kreuz Zeitung, came into collision with the socialist leaders. Herren Singer and Richter, and the dispute came very nearly ending in a challenge to mortal combat. Singer and Richter accused Baron Hammerstein of having misconducted The Kreuz Zeitung and asserted that he had published articles designed to assit speculation in spirits. Baron Hammerstein replied that these assertions were gross and atrocious calumnies. If the slanderers would repeat their words he would properly resent them. Both of his accusers were silent and Baron Hammerstein then declared that only the protection of the reichstag prevented him from proceeding against his assailants.

The action of the government in sanctioning the formation of the new province of the Dominicans at Dusseldorf is taken as an indication that the government has decided to pay for the support of the centrists. The pope has nominated Father Trapp for the position of master of the province monasteries at Venloow, Dusseldorf and Berlin. These institutions belong to the order of the Dominicans, who are now opening new settlements. Another old and long standing demand of the centrists is that of the formation of artisan chambers, a measure which was about to be carried out by the last chamber. Another bill on this subject was drafted by the home office and will be submitted to the reichstag at the autumn session.

THE DAY AT ATHENS.

The University Alumni Are Preparing for the Board of Visitors.

Athens, Ga., May 25.—(Special.)—The Athens Alumni Club of the University of Georgia has called a meeting for Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock to arrange for entertaining the board of visitors on their arrival in the city.

This club numbers about 200 members. Mr. E. I. Smith is president and Mr. T. W. Reed is secretary. The board of visitors, recently appointed by Governor Atkinson, are Professors J. C. Harris, of Rome; M. J. Yeomans, of Dawson; M. S. Weaver, of Lexington, and A. I. Branham, of Brunswick. They will arrive here in the course of two weeks and will stay through the university commencement.

Entertainments Last Evening.

The lecture on "Coinage and Its Counterfeits," by Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, of Atlanta, had to be postponed last night on account of the inclement weather.

At Lucy Cobb institute, however, Miss Mabel T. Hodgson, the accomplished young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hodgson, of this city, gave a piano and violin recital that was simply pheromenal.

Newsy Notes.

Lucy Cobb day at the fancy grocery store of William McDowell & Son today was quite a success despite the inclement weather, and a neat sum was realized for the Lucy Cobb exhibit at the Atlanta exposition.

Superintendent A. H. Porter, of the Macon and Northern road, was in the city today.

Mr. J. S. Cowles went to Atlanta this afternoon.

Mr. Max Joseph is back from a trip to New York.

Mr. J. A. Benedict, cashier of the Exchange bank, of Athens, is in Atlanta.

HONORS AT EMORY.

An Atlanta Man Gets the First Honor. LaGrange the Second.

Oxford, Ga., May 25.—The speakers' places and honors of the senior class at Emory are as follows:

First honor, E. G. James, of Atlanta; second honor, D. D. Cox, of LaGrange; third honor, M. C. Quillian, of Cartersville; fourth honor, J. C. Elder, of Barnesville.

Speakers—A. H. Allen, of Columbus; W. T. Banks, of Enon, Ala.; E. F. Fincher, of East Atlanta; J. S. Gleaton, of Conyers; A. M. Pierce, of Austell; T. J. Shepherd, of Brunswick; C. C. Smith, of Palmetto; W. E. Thompson, of Seneca, S. C.

ONE NEW WITNESS.

James Register Testifies in the Habeas Corpus Case.

HE SAW WILLIAMS BEFORE DEATH

Kelly Tells Again Some of the Incidents of the Fight—The Case Continued Until Tomorrow.

Macon, Ga., May 25.—(Special.)—Judge Emory Speer, of the United States court for the southern district of Georgia, said today that he would be very glad indeed if Attorney General Terrell would attend the hearing of the writ of habeas corpus in the case of John Kelly, Bob and Cohen Garrison, the deputy United States marshals who are charged with the murder of Lucius L. Williams, of Telfair county.

The great question of the hearing is, has the federal or the state court jurisdiction of the charge of murder in the case at issue? There are many who think that the attorney general should be here to protect the interests of the state. Judge Speer would be pleased at his presence. Solicitor General Tom Eason, of Telfair, the solicitor general of his circuit, is in attendance on the trial, representing the state. The hearing on the habeas corpus was resumed this morning at 10 o'clock before Judge Speer, but he consented to an adjournment of court at 11:30 o'clock until Monday morning at 10 o'clock because Mr. Eason desired to go home to attend to some important matters. In agreeing to an adjournment, Judge Speer said he was unwilling to continue the hearing today without the presence of the sovereignty of Georgia.

When court adjourned yesterday Deputy Marshal Kelly was on the witness stand. The proceedings this morning commenced with his examination by Colonel J. W. Preston, of counsel for the Williamses.

Colonel Preston asked Kelly if, on one occasion, he didn't tell Dr. John Bowen, in Telfair county, that Lucius Williams had given him such a cursing as he had never taken from any man and that he intended to kill Williams for it. Kelly replied that he had never uttered such words to Bowen or any other man.

Colonel Preston also asked Kelly if he didn't have a warrant for the arrest of Newt Wells, and yet had deputized Wells to assist him in the arrest of Lucius Williams. Colonel Preston further asked if he had ever arrested Wells. Kelly replied that it was true that he had a warrant for Wells for aiding in the rescue of Lucius Williams from deputies some months ago, but he engaged Wells to help him arrest Williams because he thought that Wells knew the whereabouts of Williams and could locate him. Kelly replied that Wells was arrested by Deputy Marshal Joe Raley in Telfair county, and was at the present time in the custody of Marshal Harrell. By instruction of Judge Speer, Kelly told the story of his movements during the twenty-six days he claimed to have been searching for Williams, how he had laid out in the woods and swamps at night, got his food supplies, etc. Food was brought to him by Newt Wells and the Garrisons. He also rehearsed in part the story of the shooting as told by him on the witness stand yesterday. In response to an inquiry from the court, Kelly said when he got possession of old man Williams's gun he found that it was very bloody, and in carrying it on his shoulder from the house to Helena to take the train for Macon his coat became bloody. He also got blood on his hands from the gun, and he washed the blood off his hands when he reached the Hotel Lanier in Macon.

James Register Testifies.

Mr. James Register, of McRae, was the next witness. He testified that he had visited the house of John M. Williams on the day of the shooting, soon after the fight, and he said he examined the front of the house where it was shot. He described the condition of the piazza, window, etc., from the shots. Didn't look for shots on the inside of the house, and didn't see any. The cross-examination by Colonel Preston was directed with the view of proving that Lucius Williams was lying down on the porch when shot by Kelly, but Register's location of the bullets as far as he said he saw did not sustain this view of the matter. He testified that he saw Williams before he died. Saw five wounds, all on the left portion of the face or body. Two of the wounds were between the left side and back, a little to the left of the lower part of the spine. The wounds seemed to have been made by buckshot. Saw no newspaper on the front porch.

Sentenced.

Ida Merritt, a negro woman about thirty-five years old, was tried in Bibb superior court this morning for the murder of her husband, Aleck Merritt, with an ax, in East Macon, a few weeks ago. She was defended by Messrs. Robert Hodges, Roland Ellis and Joe Gerdine, by order of the court. Solicitor General Felton appeared for the state. She was convicted and sentenced to hard labor in the penitentiary for life.

Mr. Hill on the Williams Case.

Mr. Walter B. Hill is out in a card concerning the trial of the deputies on a writ of habeas corpus for killing old man Williams. After the usual deprecation of the trial of law cases in the newspapers, he says:

"How simple are the questions involved. How complete and sure are the legal methods of settling them. A United States deputy marshal in executing a warrant for the arrest of a defendant, who had evaded and defied arrest, shoots this defendant. Has the federal or the state court jurisdiction of the charge of murder based on these facts? The law has appointed the federal district judge to try this question, but it has given an appeal from his decision and the appeal can be immediately taken up and heard by the supreme court of the United States. What is there, then, in this situation to justify a passionate effort through the newspapers to mould public opinion before the law has taken its due course?"

Mr. Hill goes on to say that Dodge and Hilton never authorized John A. Phillips to negotiate with Lucius L. Williams respecting a settlement of the land controversies pending in the United States court. Mr. Hill recites that Williams was indicted in Dodge county for forging deeds to land owned by Dodge, and was also indicted for murder.

Mr. Hill concludes by publishing a telegram from Dodge and Hilton stating that they had never authorized a settlement with Williams. It, therefore, follows that Mr. Hill says that Williams was not lulled into indifference, and had no reason to believe that he was not wanted by the authorities.

Other Court News.

In the superior court George Hollingsworth and Morgan Robinson were found guilty of burglarizing freight cars of the Macon and Northern railroad. The former was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years and the latter for four years.

In the city court George Childs pleaded guilty to carrying concealed weapons and was sentenced to pay a fine of $25 or serve three months on the chain gang.

Owing to the habeas corpus proceedings in the United States court argument on defendant's demurrer in the case of Dodge vs. Williams has been postponed to a later date.

Wesleyan Trustees.

The annual meeting of the trustees of Wesleyan Female college was held this morning at the college. Rev. Dr. J. O. A. Branch is chairman, Colonel Isaac Hardeman, of Macon, vice chairman, and William R. Rogers, of Macon, secretary. One of the surprises of the meeting was the resignation of Trustee William G. Soloman, of Macon. Mr. Soloman is a young man and has been a zealous member of the board. Colonel R. E. Park, of Macon, was chosen his successor. The trustees also elected a successor to the late Rev. Dr. J. O. A. Clarke, of Macon, Rev. A. M. Williams, of Savannah, being chosen for that position. He is a son of Superintendent W. D. Williams, of Monroe. The trustees adjourned until Monday, when committee will report on matters before them.

Tomorrow morning President Warren A. Candler, of Emory college, will preach Wesleyan's commencement sermon at Mulberry street Methodist church. Bishop A. G. Haygood will deliver the missionary anniversary address.

Newsy Notes.

The latest suggestion in connection with the peach carnival is a grand floral procession. It will no doubt be a go, for such enthusiastic spirits as Azel Freeman, Clem Phillips and others will take the matter in charge.

The Phi Delta Theta alumni have organized a local chapter with the following officers: President Judge John P. Ross, secretary and treasurer, Winship Cabaniss; reporter and historian, Eric Gambrell; warden, Richard Johnston.

The Young Men's Christian Association meeting will be addressed tomorrow afternoon by Captain E. Y. Mallory.

Dr. Henry McDonald, of the Second Baptist church of Atlanta, will preach in the First Baptist church of Macon tomorrow morning and evening. Pastor White, of the Macon church, will occupy Dr. McDonald's pulpit in Atlanta tomorrow.

The Bibb Manufacturing Company, which owns the fine cotton mills in Macon, of which Major J. F. Hanson is general agent, will make a splendid exhibit of its goods at the Atlanta exposition. The company has taken 1,000 square feet of space.

Miss Mattie Wilson, daughter of Colonel E. S. Wilson, has returned from a delightful visit to Rome.

Preparations are being made to tender an elegant banquet in honor of Grand Chancellor Schatzman, of the Knights of Pythias. The banquet may be held at Hotel Lanier.

A POLICEMAN INTERFERED.

Sheriff McConnell, of Floyd, and Mr. M. A. Thedford in a Quarrel.

Rome, Ga., May 25.—(Special.)—Considerable excitement was caused this afternoon by an altercation between Sheriff McConnell and Mr. M. A. Thedford, of the former Thedford Medicine Company.

Thedford, after long litigation with the Chattanooga Medicine Company, a cause celebre in the federal courts, was not long since enjoined by the federal court of appeals at New Orleans from using the names "Black Draught" and "Thedford's Liver Medicine," or his own name in connection with any proprietary medicine.

Being enjoined from the manufacture of the medicines the Thedford Medicine Company was dissolved, when a distress warrant was sworn out and the effects of the former company levied on and taken in charge by the sheriff.

This afternoon Mr. Thedford asked Sheriff McConnell about the books of the concern and wanted them delivered to him. The sheriff directed him to Colonel Denny's office, but he insisted on having the books turned over to him.

Finally the two men became heated and Sheriff McConnell told Mr. Thedford that he had stated something that was not true.

A policeman happened along just at that juncture and separated the disputants, taking Mr. Thedford off to one side and warning him not to resume the quarrel.

Mr. Thedford then went to Judge Harris and wanted to swear out a warrant against McConnell for using opprobrious language, but the magistrate told him that his proper and only recourse was an appeal to the grand jury.

Thus the matter rests and whether the matter will go any further or not lies entirely with the parties involved.

A Strange Romance.

Mr. John Guice, one of the best-known citizens of Rome, showed The Constitution's correspondent an old daguerreotype of a youthful soldier in confederate gray, with the chevrons of a sergeant on his sleeves and a sword in his hand, that is interwoven with a strange story of real life.

The picture was the last one taken of his brother, Sergeant Albertus T. Guice, who left his home in Schley county at the age of twenty, and as a member of the Schley Guards, marched to the front in 1862.

His company became a part of the Fifth Georgia regiment of infantry, and with the exception of two furloughs, of ten days each, he fought through the war until the army started on its stubborn and bloody retreat through Georgia in 1864.

Young Guice had been promoted to a sergeancy for his bravery, and was a most popular young officer and a favorite with the command.

Just before the famous artillery duel at Resaca there was a fight at Turner's mills, near by.

Among the Missing.

Dr. Green Cheney and others of his comrades from Schley county, were with the dashing young officer when they went into that battle, but when they came out he was missing.

They searched the bloody field in vain for his body, they watched and waited for some tidings of Sergeant Guice, but none ever came, and from that day to this his fate has been a hidden mystery.

His aged parents clung to the fond hope that he had been captured long after the war was over, and scanned the face of every stranger that arrived in the community, hoping to discover their long-lost son.

But he never came back and the mystery of his disappearance will probably never be explained this side of the resurrection morn.

Mr. Guice treasures the picture very highly as he never saw his brother who is said, by those who knew him, to resemble this brother. There is another brother here, Lieutenant Guice, of the police department. They would be glad to communicate with any of the old veterans who knew their lost soldier brother, so as to get all the facts possible of his career in the service.

A Building Boom.

There will be a regular building boom in Rome during the coming summer months, many of the buildings being now in course of construction.

First, of course, comes the handsome government building at a cost of $50,000; then the main building of the southern branch of the Manchester cotton mills, at a cost of $125,000, both of which are being built. The company has given it out that they will build 140 cottages for their employes, which will cost at least $50,000.

Mr. Thomas Fahy is getting the foundation ready for an elegant brick building, as is Mr. Sam Veal, the two of which, with the completion of St. Peter's church, will run the sum total up to a quarter of a million dollars.

In addition to these there will be a number of residences built and remodeled, and the outlook is very promising for the putting in circulation of $250,000 to $300,000 during what is considered the dull season.

This will go a long ways toward tiding us over the season most dreaded and especially during this year of business depression and money stringency.

News Notes and Personal Gossip.

Among the children who took part in the pre-commencement exercises at Shorter last evening, Miss Maude Harris, the charming little daughter of Mrs. Ethel Hillyer Harris, brought down the house. Her part was most excellently rendered and loudly applauded.

The Keeley League will send a delegate to the national convention at Harrisburg, Pa., the first delegate ever sent from the south.

Mr. Henry Lansdell is getting up a big excursion to Lookout mountain for the benefit of St. Peter's Episcopal church.

Rev. George Belk is visiting his brother, Rev. S. R. Belk, and will preach at the First Methodist church tomorrow.

Commencement at Palmetto.

Palmetto, Ga., May 25.—(Special.)—The commencement sermon of the Palmetto High school will be preached by Dr. J. H. Hall, of Newnan, Ga., at the Baptist church on June 9th.

Monday, June 10th, at 10 a. m., address by Hon. F. H. Richardson, of Atlanta; at 3 p. m., declamation contest for medal; at 8 p. m., entertainment.

June 11th, 3 p. m., citizens' meeting; election of new board of trustees.

SPALDING'S LEAGUE.

Probably the First Silver Club of the State Organized.

HON. J. J. HUNT CHOSEN PRESIDENT

An Address Issued Reciting the Distress Which Exists, and Attributing It to the Demonetization of Silver.

Griffin, Ga., May 25.—(Special.)—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the advocates of free silver was held at Patterson's opera house this morning at 11 o'clock and the Spalding County Silver League was the immediate result. Prominent citizens from every part of the county were present, six out of eight militia districts being represented, and among the number there was not a dissenting voice.

Hon. J. J. Hunt was chosen chairman and called the meeting to order. Later he was chosen president of the league, with Douglas Glessner as secretary. Eight vice presidents, one for each militia district, were chosen, and after other preliminaries the meeting began work in earnest by adopting the following preamble and resolutions:

"Our country presents a strange spectacle. We are at peace with the world. Our citizenship is made up of earnest and willing workers for the bread of life. We are peculiarly favored by nature, and everything in nature contributes to prosperty. The giver of all good and perfect gifts has opened His heart and 'filled all things living with plenteousness,' and yet the cry of 'hard times' is heard at every corner, on the highways and byways. We are suffering from the throes of business depression covering one of the longest periods of time known to history.

"While many theories prevail as to the cause of this general depression, which has entailed more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world, it is strikingly significant that the misery began in 1873 when silver was demonetized and culminated in 1893 when it received its death blow by the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law without further legislation protecting silver as primary money. This destruction of silver, the money of the masses, and establishing in its stead gold, the money of the classes, has doubled the wealth of the few and doubled the burdens of the many; and in its effect has established a class who are the arbiters of the country's fate. That class is more powerful and oppressive than was ever the nobility of France in the days of despotism, and are acknowledged by our highest authority to have the 'country by the leg.' That class now threatens to cripple the little remaining strength of the country if it dares to raise a voice in protest against anything it may see fit to do.

"We believe in an honest dollar—the dollar which represents the same value as far as practicable in all times—and that dollar has been proven to be the dollar which was recognized by law prior to 1873, and which, from the foundation of our monetary system up to that time, had been the honest dollar of the land. No dollar is more dishonest than the one which doubles in value; no dollar more unsound than the one which cheats the world of honest debtors and does so under the protection of a law clandestinely and fraudulently made.

"Repudiation is one form of robbery, although it may benefit the many. The enhancement in value by legislation of our existing debt is another form of robbery for the benefit of the few. The usurer has always been denounced even when his victim agreed to the penalty. What shall be said of those who extort not by consent, but do so under a law fraudulently enacted? The vast army of debtors are oppressed, their property confiscated under the forms of law for the benefit of the money changers.

"It is not the debtor only who is oppressed and victimized by this law against silver. It has caused the hoarding of gold by reason of its growing value, thus putting a stop to investments and enterprises, concentrating into the hands of a few that which was intended as a vehicle of trade and industry, and that favored class now resorts to intimidating threats if the people dare seek redress. Already has that power brought industry almost to a standstill. Wage earners warder in idleness or else work on short time or cut wages. No country but ours with its bountiful resources could have withstood the stabs inflicted in the dark by the lawmaking enemy of silver.

"The people, it is to be hoped, are alert and wise enough to see the evils of this oppressive class of legislation, virtuous enough to ask only for justice, and powerful enough to administer one everlasting rebuke at the ballot box to the favored class that, from motives of greed, paralyzes industry and throttles prosperity."

Will Force an Election.

From an anonymous circular scattered broadcast over the city late yesterday afternoon and this morning it appears that the prohibitionists will pay no attention to the protest offered them last week but will go forward and force the election upon the county anyway. That paper was signed by a large number of proimnent and representative citizens, setting forth various reasons for a postponement and protesting against an election at this time. The circular was in the nature of a reply to the protest and said very plainly that no attention would be paid to the other paper, but would petition the ordinary to order an election at an early day. It created something of a flutter on the streets when it made its appearance, as conservative citizens had begun to hope that the matter was at rest for the present anyway.

Yesterday morning a young white man sold a cow to J. R. Shedd for beef, but as she was in no condition to kill he sent her to the country. Later in the day W. C. Campbell, a farmer living near Jonesboro, put in his appearance and identified the animal as one stolen from him by a man, named Britt, who lived near him. After getting the money for the cow Britt had his hair cut, his face shaved clean and his mustache dyed at one of the barber shops in the city and boarded the train for Atlanta, where he was arrested. The police here were notified too late.

Personal Gossip.

H. C. Burr went up to Marietta yesterday to confer degrees in the Masonic lodge at that place.

Quite a party of young people went out to Zetella last night to attend the closing exercises of the public schools there.

Miss Florrie Jeane Richards left this morning for Macon, where she will be the guest of friends during Wesleyan commencement.

Dr. R. H. Taylor returned from a business trip to Eatonton last night.

Miss Mary Burr, who has been visiting relatives in Macon for the past few days, returned home last night.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Manley returned today from a visit of several weeks to Stevens Pottery.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Athens, Ga., May 25.—(Special.)—Colonel Stephen C. Dobbs, one of Athens's oldest citizens, died tonight at 8 o'clock, after a long illness. He was a member of the city board of education and for many years had been worshipful master of Mount Vernon lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He was chairman of the board of deacons of the First Baptist church. He leaves a widow and five grown children. The funeral occurs tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the First Baptist church. The interment will be made with Masonic honors at Oconee cemetery.

Millen, Ga., May 25.—(Special.)—B. L. Lane, of Emmalane, one of the wealthiest and largest land owners of Emanuel county, is dead. He was about eighty years of age.

Villa Rica, Ga., May 25.—(Special.)—Mr. F. M. Fielder, an old and highly respected citizen of this place, died yesterday at 12 o'clock. While his death came very suddenly it was not unexpected as his health had been very bad for more than a year. He was one of the pillars of the Baptist church and beloved by all who knew him. He was the father of Mr. S. A. Fielder and brother-in-law of Mr. Z. T. Dobbs, of Atlanta.

BURTON CONVICTED.

The Boy Cried Bitterly When He Heard the Verdict.

SENTENCED TO A TEN YEARS TERM

His Youth Saves Him from a Life Sentence Governor Oates Explains His Course in Randolph's Case.

Jacksonville, Ala., May 25.—(Special.)—At 11 o'clock this morning Judge Brewer finished charging the jurors and they retired to the juryroom with the fate of young Joe Burton in their hands. The charge was written and was impartial. Judge Brewer told the jurors that if there was in the minds of one of them a reasonable doubt as to Burton's guilt the defendant should not be found guilty as charged in the indictment, but that if the evidence was strong enough to convince them beyond all reasonable doubt that he was guilty of murder in any degree, they should so render their verdict.

The city clock pointed to 3:20 o'clock this afternoon when the jurors filed into the crowded courtroom and took their stand before the judge. Perfect silence prevailed as the verdict was read:

"We, the jury, find the defendant guilty of murder in the second degree and fix the penalty at ten years in the penitentiary."

Young Burton, who had seemed but little concerned during the trial, now began to cry and for twenty minutes the little fellow sobbed as if his hitherto untouched heart would break. His father, Judge Burton, was deeply affected, but stood the ordeal and spoke cheerfully to his unfortunate boy. Ten thousand people in Cleburne and adjoining counties were awaiting anxiously the verdict of the jury. The attorneys for the defendant at once gave notice of a motion for arrest of judgment, which will be argued Tuesday, and if they fail in this a motion for a new trial will be made. In the event that this is denied the case will go to the supreme court. Ten of the jurymen were in favor of a life sentence, but on account of the age of the boy they reduced the verdict to ten years. The jury is above the average and it is thought that no less sentence can ever be given. The attorneys, both for the state and defense, have labored faithfully for two weeks.

Sentence were passed on several prisoners; among them were James Champion, twenty-one years old, twenty-five months each in four cases of grand larceny, and Bert Johnson, colored, twenty years in the penitentiary for attempting to kill John Ramagane March 20th.

OATES AND RANDOLPH.

The Governor Explains Why He Did Not Have the Judge Arrested.

Montgomery, Ala., May 25.—(Special.)—Governor Oates today sent a lengthy communication to the press of the state defending his action in the matter of showing lieniency toward Frank C. Randolph, defaulting probate judge of this county. Several newspapers have seen fit to excoriate the governor for not having pounced down on Randolph immediately upon his having learned of his delinquency. Governor Oates makes a strong defense. He reviews the facts in the case and explains how he had just taken hold of the affairs of the office on December 1st, when the case of Randolph's delinquency was brought to his attention. Randolph came to him, explained that the apparent delinquency was due to slow collections of fees, clerical errors, etc., and that a full statement and settlement would be made with the state along with the last quarter's settlement on January 15th. Representation to this effect was made to the governor by disinterested business men of good standing and the executive concluded that the only rightful and humane course to pursue was to await the proposed January statement.

Judge Randolph promptly made the settlement according to his promise in full to January 1st. After that time, the Governor had no authority to cause his arrest until after the time for his April 15th settlement, and as Judge Randolph left the state during March and has not since been heard of, this has been impossible. The governor cites the state laws that bear him out in the matter.

The governor's statement is regarded by democrats here as entirely satisfactory.

Alabama in Brief.

Montgomery, Ala., May 25.—(Special.)—The trains from New Orleans came in tonight loaded down with confederate veterans and others who had attended the great reunion at Houston. They unite in pronouncing the Texans the most generous of hosts, but say the weather seriously interfered with the programme of exercises that had been arranged.

Montgomery, Ala., May 25.—(Special.)—All of the people of Alabama will be delighted and surprised to learn that Hon. J. A. Rountree, of Hartselle, the far-famed secretary of the Alabama Press Association, is to be married. Miss Jennie Maude McIver, one of the most charming young women in the state, is to be the lucky girl. The marriage will take place on June 6th and Mr. and Mrs. Rountree will leave immediately for a bridal tour through the east. They will be at home to their friends in "Rosebud Cottage" in Hartselle after June 20th. Nobody in Alabama has more friends than Asa and the members of his craft in the state feel like throwing up their hats and shouting at his good fortune.

Opelika, Ala., May 25.—(Special.)—There is a strong probability that the dummy line from this city to Auburn will be extended on to Tuskegee, a distance of twenty miles. The line now in operation is a profitable investment and has ample capital to back it. The proposed extention has been carefully considered and it is stated that inducements have been offered the company which they cannot but accept.

Mobile, Ala., May 25.—(Special.)—Mr. Charles Easterling, a truck farmer who resides near Prichard's station, about three miles north of the city, was robbed last night by some unknown person or persons, who entered his house and stole $800 in cash from a trunk. The theft was reported to the sheriff this morning, and Deputies Murphy and Cazalas went out to the scene of the robbery to investigate the matter and succeeded in arresting Jeff Bishop and his wife, colored, who were brought to town and lodged in the county jail.

Florence, Ala., May 25.—(Special.)—The North Alabama furnace at this place is again in operation after being idle for nearly a year. The fires were started yesterday evening, but it was not generally known in town until this morning. The North Alabama is being operated by J. Overton Ewin, the receiver of the Spathite Iron Company. It is also currently reported that the large Philadelphia furnace at this place will be put in operation shortly.

Demopolis, Ala., May 25.—(Special.)—A cabin boy on the Hattie Moore, while fishing from the deck of the boat today, fell overboard and was drowned. Another man tried to rescue him and came near being drowned himself. The body has not yet been found.

Auburn, Ala., May 25.—(Special.)—The Polytechnic football team has been organized for next year by the election of the following officers: W. M. Riggs, manager, with H. H. Peevey for alternate; W. R. Shafer, captain of the men, and W. R. Tichenor, field captain. The college authorities have made a rule that the team's games shall be restricted to college grounds, with one exception, namely, a game already arranged for Atlanta, on Thanksgiving Day, with the University of Georgia.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS

And Features of

TODAY'S CONSTITUTION.

2. A King's Favorites.
3. Book Reviews.
4. Trade Day in Waycross. View of the Next Paris Exposition.
6. Society.
7. The Cruiser Atlanta. The Loved One. An Indian Story.
9. Sporting News.
14. London Cable Letter. Trial of the Deputies. Alabama News.
15. Cleveland's Candidacy. Victoria's Birthday. Blackburn Replies to Carlisle.
16. The Memphis Convention.
18. Editorial.
23. When George Washington Visited Georgia.
24. High Flyers.
26. Which Was the Bravest? Baroness Burdett-Coutts.
27. Men of the Moss Hags.
28. Life on a Slaver. Sarge Plunkett.
29. Paul Jones—A Sketch.
30. A Page of Humor.
31. The Constitution, Jr.
32. The Constitution, Jr.
33. Secretary Carlisle's Record. Scientific and Industrial.
34. Bill Arp.

HIS OWN CANDIDATE

Mr. Cleveland Is Grooming Himself To Run Again.

SILVERITES ARE TO BE PUNISHED

All the Power of the Administration Is Turned Against Them.

NO ONE BUT GOLDBUGS ON GUARD

The President Refuses To Fill Any More Offices in Illinois Until After the Silver Convention.

Washington, May 26.—(Special.)—That President Cleveland intends to absolutely proscribe silver democrats no longer admits of question. Mr. Cleveland himself has delivered his declaration of war.

When he wrote his letter to Governor Stone, of Mississippi, a few weeks ago complaining bitterly of the officeholders who were opposing his gold policy, and threatening those who persisted in taking the field for silver with dismissal, the administration papers denied that Mr. Cleveland intended to enforce a proscriptive policy. But now Mr. Cleveland has himself personally notified a prominent democratic United States senator that he proposes to have an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, and that none but goldbugs will be placed on guard.

He intends to use the patronage of his office to enforce his financial views as he did to secure the repeal of the Sherman silver act. The United States senator referred to was none other than John Mayo Palmer, of Illinois. He saw Mr. Cleveland yesterday in the interest of some applicants for postmasterships. Although Senator Palmer is a supporter of the administration, Mr. Cleveland declined to take any action. When pressed for his reasons, he explained with some evidence of temper, that he proposed to wait until the democratic convention met at Springfield next month.

He Will Get It in the Neck.

It is well known that that convention will pronounce for free silver, and will not mince words in its characterization of Mr. Cleveland and his policy.

The president declared that he wanted to find out before he made another federal appointment just who his friends in Illinois were, and in as many words told Senator Palmer that those who opposed him would suffer.

This means proscription in Illinois and the same policy will be pursued all over the country. The patronage of the administration is to be used to build up a gold organization in the democratic party preparatory to Mr. Cleveland's great political coup d'etat next year, when the organization he is now building up is expected to run him on an independent gold monometallic "business man's" platform.

Cleveland is today as much of a candidate for a presidential nomination next year as Governor McKinley is. When I asked Senator Morgan, of Alabama, a few days ago whether he really thought Cleveland was shaping his course to that end, he replied emphatically, "Certainly. I have known for months that he was after a third term."

The Administration's Candidate.

All this talk about Carlisle being the administration's candidate for the democratic nomination in 1896, is all bosh. It flatters Carlisle and Cleveland does not object to that, but he has no idea of letting his secretary of the treasury get in the race any more than to secure the Kentucky delegation, if that is possible, which is doubtful. Wall street and Lombard street want more bonds—$500,000,000 more—and they want Cleveland re-elected. And if money can elect him he will get there again. No other man in the country would have the bullheadedness to take the maledictions of millions of people and go ahead and do what they don't want him to do. That is why the gold kings want Cleveland elected for a third term.

GEORGIANS ALMOST UNANIMOUS.

Colonel Livingston Says They Want Silver Made the Unit of Value.

Washington, May 25.—Editor Constitution: In an interview sent to The Constitution from Washington last night I am made to say that Georgia does not want free silver and that the people of Georgia simply wanted an increase in our per capita. What I did say was that Georgia was almost unanimous for silver, and not simply for free silver, but for the remonetization of silver, making the silver dollar a unit of value and thereby doubling our volume of primary money. I said also that the contest for free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver in Georgia would be made within the party lines and not by breaking into factions, and that all good democrats in Georgia would abide by the result. I also said that the Georgia democracy would not favor the nomination of Mr. Cleveland for the reason that he could not be either expected or trusted to carry out a platform containing free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver. L. F. LIVINGSTON.

WILL NOT BE DISAPPOINTED.

The Correspondents Are Looking Forward to a Splendid Time.

Washington, May 25.—(Special.)—The Washington correspondents will start on their tour Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock in a special train which was placed at their disposal by the Southern railway. They are due to arrive at Atlanta at 9:10 o'clock Tuesday morning. After partaking of the hospitality of the people of Atlanta for two days and inspecting the ground, buildings and plans of the Cotton States and International Exposition Company, they will, on Thursday, go to Chattanooga, thence to Knoxville Friday and on to Asheville, from which place they will leave for Washington Saturday at 4 o'clock p. m., arriving here Sunday morning. The correspondents anticipate a glorious time. The following is a full list of those who will comprise the party revised up to tonight:

C. S. Albert and wife, Washington Evening News; W. E. Annin and wife, Philadelphia Public Ledger; J. B. Austin and wife, the United Press; W. H. Bagley and sister, Raleigh News and Observer; H. B. Bolton and wife, Burlington, Vt., Free Press; John Boyle and sister, the United Press; C. C. Carlton, San Francisco, Cal.; C. C. Carlin and wife, Alexandria, Va., Times; J. M. Carter, Jr., Baltimore Evening News; J. S. Cohen, Atlanta Journal; C. G. Conn and wife, Washington Times; L. A. Coolidge and wife, New York Recorder; Rudolf Crenau and wife, Cologne Gazette; Thomas F. Dawson and wife, the Associated Press; Arthur W. Dunn and wife, the Associated Press; E. G. Dunnell, New York Times; G. P. Edwards and wife, Hartford Courant; H. E. Eland and wife, Boston Globe; F. P. Ferris, Baltimore Herald; Harvey Fleming, Kansas City ournal; Correllus Gardiner and wife, New York Evening Telegram; E. J. Gibson and niece, Philadelphia Press; A. J. Halford and wife, the United Press; C. A. Hamilton, Brooklyn Times; H. T. Hopkins, Richmond Star; P. C. Johnson and wife, Washington Evening Star; H. G. Kemp, Baltimore Sun; J. L. Konner and wife, Dayton, O., Journal; C. E. Kern and wife, Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette; W. J. Lampton, Detroit Free Press; F. E. Leupp and wife, New York Evening Post; Charles B. Lockwood, Cincinnati Post; A. Maurice Low and wife, Boston Globe; H. B. F. MacFarland and wife, Boston Herald; Charles Moore and wife, Detroit Tribune; F. Michinard, Jr., New Orleans Times-Democrat; H. B. Nesbitt, Pittsburg Press; W. G. Nich and wife, Chicago Post; H. C. Roberts, Houston Post; Clifford Rose and sister, Nashville American; G. W. Rouser and wife, New York Herald; Wallace Screws, Jr., Montgomery Advertiser; A. B. S. Lawson and wife, Kansas City Times; Harrold Snowden and wife, Alexandria, Va., Gazette; Corry M. Stadden, Cleveland Leader; L. B. Smith, Fort Worth, Tex., Gazette; Charles T. Thompson and wife, the Associated Press; J. S. Van Antwerp and wife, Minneapolis Journal; G. H. Walker and wife, San Francisco Chronicle; Clifford Warden and wife, Concord Monitor; Henry L. West, Washington Post; Harvey L. Wilson, Richmond Times; H. S. Wright and wife, the United Press.

OSCAR WILDE CONVICTED.

Found Guilty of Gross Depravity and Sentenced to Two Years.

London, May 25.—The trial of Oscar Wilde was resumed in old Bailey court this morning, Sir F. Lockwood continuing his address to the jury for the prosecution. He dilated upon the intimacy of Wilde with Taylor and said that leniency ought not to be shown to one and not the other, because of the position and intellect of the one.

Sir Edward Clarke protested against the counsel's confusing Taylor's case with Wilde's.

Mr. Lockwood finished his address by saying that Wilde's own admissions pointed conclusively to his guilt.

The judge, summing up, said Wilde had confessed his conduct in regard to Lord Alfred Douglas, which had been such that he (the judge) could not ask the jury in the previous trial to say that there was no ground for charging him with having posed as a criminal.

The judge finished the charge at 3 o'clock, and the jury retired. Before the jury retired the foreman asked the court if a warrant had been issued for the arrest of Lord Alfred Douglas. The judge said no warrant had been issued, whereupon the foreman said:

"But if we must consider these letters as evidence of guilt they surely should show that Lord Douglas's guilt is equal to that of Wilde."

The jury found Oscar Wilde guilty.

Wilde and Taylor were sentenced to two years' hard labor each.

The jury was occupied two hours in the consideration of the Wilde case. After the verdict was rendered, Sir Edward Clarke, on behalf of Wilde, and counsel for Alfred Taylor, made an application for a postponement of sentence.

The judge peremptorily refused to grant the application, and in his remarks described the offenses of which the prisoners were guilty as the most heinous that had ever come to his notice. This view was apparently shared by the spectators, as when the judge sentenced Wilde and Taylor to two years' imprisonment at hard labor many persons present cried: "Shame!"

When sentence was pronounced Wilde appeared to be stunned. As the last word of the sentence was uttered the apostle of aestheticism was hurried to his cell, a felon.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty against Wilde on every count of the indictment, except the one with referenc to Shelly. Taylor was brought from his cell and placed in the dock with Wilde, after the ineffectual attempt of Sir Edward Clarke to get the passing of sentence postponed until the next sessions in order that the legality of the first indictment might be argued.

The judge then addressed the prisoners. He said that the case was the worst one he ever had to deal with. The verdict of the jury was right. He could not persuade himself to entertain a shadow of doubt that persons who could do the things of which the prisoners had been found guilty were dead to every sense of shame. It would be a waste of words to address them further. He could not do anything except to pass the extreme sentence allowed by law, which in his judgment, was totally inadequate.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS ENJOINED

From Interfering with the Property of Railroads.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 25.—The New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company today secured an injunction in the common pleas court today against the United Mine Workers of America, the Independent Knights of Labor and the officials of divers others of the local miners' unions asking that the defendants be enjoined from in any manner interfering with the employes of the plaintiffs or enticing them from their work. The bill is made returnable Tuesday, May 28th. The defendants were not surprised by this move of the president of the company, Mr. DeArmitt, and state that it will make no change in their programme. Mass meetings of miners are being held in half a dozen places in the district today and the thereatened descent upon DeArmitt's mines may follow. Deputies have been sent to the Rend mines on the Pan Handle. The imported miners sent there refused to go to work and joined the ranks of the strikers.

IT WAS TIME TO BE DEAD.

George Reed Swallows Poison After Committing a Horrible Crime.

Lake View, Mich., May 25.—George Reed, aged sixty, last night committed a criminal assault on the eleven-year-old daughter of Rev. Clarence Welch, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church. Reed was arrested. He asked Sheriff King, of Stanton, the privilege of getting a drink of water. The sheriff granted the request and then proceeded to the hotel with his prisoner. Before reaching there Reed began to show signs of sickness and in fifteen minutes after reaching the hotel he was dead. Reed, who was a carriage manufacturer, leaves a widow. The crime was committed at his residence in his wife's absence. Five capsules of cyanide of potassium were found in the vest pocket of the dead man.

Reed was a prominent member of the church of which Mr. Welch is pastor. The child is in a precarious condition.

CAN BEAT THEM ALL

Blackburn Says Cleveland and His Cabinet May Take the Stump.

HE BELIEVES HE WILL BE RE-ELECTED

Carlisle's Speeches Answered Before a Great Crowd at Laurenceburg.

THE SECRETARY VOTE IS GIVEN

No New Points Are Presented by the Secretary, but Just the Same Old John Sherman Arguments.

Lawrenceburg, Ky., May 25.—Senator J. C. Blackburn, who was advertised to answer Secretary Carlisle here today, was greeted by a large audience. He spoke substantially as follows:

"They were not satisfied to let Mr. McCreery, Mr. Buckner, Mr. Brown and myself fight this battle on its merits, but they imported a man who is greater than John the Baptist to drive back this silver craze, as they call it. Now, understand that what I am going to say about Mr. Carlisle will be said in the kindest terms possible. I do not mean to complain of Mr. Carlisle of coming here to his own state to speak. He has the right to come. It was not necessary for him to apologize for coming.

"I do not know in what capacity the gentleman came and spoke, whether he came as a citizen of this grand old commonwealth or as secretary of the treasury. But God knows I am not willing to believe he came in the capacity of secretary of the treasury to dictate to his people what to do about this all important question. But, no matter how he came or who he is, I have the right to answer him, and that is what I am going to do. It may be called sacrilege for me to reply to so great a man, but I would reply to the president, should he come down here and take issue against me. (Applause.) No man can get so big in mind or body but what he can be answered."

Mr. Blackburn went on to show what he termed Mr. Carlisle's inconsistency in saying in Covington that he had never been for free silver.

"If the speech he made in 1878 was not a free-silver speech," said Mr. Blackburn, "what was it? He let this speech go for seventeen years without saying anything against it; now he comes out and says it was not a silver speech. Well, then, we will believe Mr. Carlisle and not his speech, and I will go on and give you a little proof that is proof. On the 7th day of November, 1877, Mr. Carlisle, while sitting by my side in the house of representatives, voted for the Dick Bland bill, which, as you all know, was a silver bill, out and out. I do not ask you to take my word on this vote, but look on pages 143 and 144 of the journal proceedings of the forty-fifth congress, book No. 1093. Only five years ago the Sherman bill passed. I voted against that bill. So did Carlisle, yet he is making the same old speech that Sherman made then. Now I know you will say showing his inconsistency does not answer his argument. I know that, and I am going now to answer his argument—every point of it. I thought when the mighty Carlisle came they were going to throw new light on this subject, but they did not. He did not advance a single new idea. First, he makes the assertion that if you have free coinage of silver, you will put the country on a silver basis, and would drive all the gold out of the country. This is not true. We have tried it once, and when we quit we had $8 to every $1 in gold more than when we began. He says this country would be the dumping ground for all silver bullion. He is off there, for ours is the only nation under the sun that has silver bullion."

The speaker went into every point of the Carlisle speech, and was generously applauded.

Mr. Blackburn then paid his respects to the administration, saying:

"I am greatly handicapped, but let Messrs. Cleveland, Carlisle and all the rest take the stump, and I will win this race in spite of the whole combination."

BRYAN AT JACKSON, TENN.

Five Thousand Democrats Hear the Nebraskan.

Jackson, Tenn., May 25.—The greatest silver meeting yet held in the south, was that which occurred here today when 5,000 democrats from west Tennessee, north Mississippi and west Kentucky were present to hear W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska; Senator McLaurin, of Mississippi; "Private" John Allen, of Mississippi, and E. W. Carmack, of Tennessee. A Madison county bimetallic league was formed in the morning with P. G. Murray, a leading manufacturer, as president, and vice presidents for every precinct in the county. The speaking took place in the tabernacle. Mayor Caruthers presided. Hon. J. T. Little, of Arkansas, spoke first. Hon. W. J. Bryan received an enthusiastic welcome when introduced by Hon. Thomas H. Paine.

After arguing the inconsistency between the utterances of Mr. Carlisle in 1878 and his recent speeches, he said the opponents of free coinage had for years shielded themselves behind ambiguous phrases and have pretended to be adherents of bimetallism. It has for that reason been difficult to make the issue clear and distinct. Since Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle have now pronounced for gold there is no longer any need of doubt or concealment. A universal gold standard would be a crime against mankind. Our nation as a debtor nation would suffer more than England from a gold standard.

The speaker quoted from a memorial presented yesterday to the chancellor of the English exchequer, regretting the growing agitation in favor of bimetallism. The United States should take the lead for the restoration of silver. The ratio of 16 to 1 is the most practical one. If it should be fixed different, 26 to 1 by international agreement, it would contract the metallic money of the world one-sixth, increase the debts of the world billions of dollars and decrease the market value of the property of the world.

"I believe the United States is large enough to afford an unlimited market for all the silver that would come to it and maintain the parity at the present ratio. It is absurd to speak of the silver dollar as a cheap dollar and then complain that free coinage would enrich the mine owners. Mr. Cleveland and his associates seem to be trying to run the democratic party on the financial policy of John Sherman. The agitation now going on will soon be over and the democratic party will rest again in undisturbed possession of democratic principles and will present an almost unbroken front in favor of the gold and silver coinage of the constitution."

A SILVER PAPER.

The Democrats of Kentucky Want an Organ of Their Own.

Louisville, Ky., May 25.—At a meeting of prominent silver democrats of the state held yesterday it was decided to publish a paper in Louisville to champion the free coinage of silver. The paper is to be a morning edition. The money has been raised and the initial number will be published in about fifteen days. Among the gentlemen interested are General Wat Hardin, democratic candidate for governor; Harvey Myers, of Covington; John D. Caroll, chairman of the state democratic committee, and Urey Woodson, of The Owensboro Messenger.

CARLISLE HANGED IN EFFIGY.

Louisiana People Are Indignant at the Secretary's Goldbug Speeches.

St. Louis, Mo., May 25.—A special from New Orleans, La., says that Secretary Carlisle was hanged in effigy in Natchitoches Thursday night on account of his anti-silver speech. A negro appeared in the streets on the evening carrying around a placard announcing that there would be a hanging at the bridge at 8 o'clock. A large number of people assembled, imagining that there would be a lynching. They found instead the effigy of the secretary of the treasury hanging from the bridge. Natchitoches is a unit for free silver, but some of the people regret the effigy business.

CARLISLE AT BOWLING GREEN.

The People Listen to His Argument, but He Makes No Converts.

Bowling Green, Ky., May 25.—Secretary Carlisle spoke here today. His coming had been looked forward to with great pleasure by the goldbugs and Potter's opera house was packed with men soon after noon.

That silver has warm devotees in this section of the country is evinced on every side. The "outs" are almost to a man in favor of free coinage. The administration men here, as elsewhere, are with President Cleveland. So intense is the feeling that even boys were interested.

At 1 o'clock Clarence Underwood McElroy, defeated candidate for congress, introduced the secretary.

Mr. Carlisle told the audience that he first came to Bowling Green as a democrat, preaching democratic doctrines. He came now, a democrat still, and in strict adherence to the principles of the party.

"I am not here to defend the administration," said he, "for it needs no defense. (Loud applause.) I am not going to defend the late congress. It has done much good. If it had never done anything but repeal the federal election laws and emancipate the voters of this country, it has done enough to make its session one to be remembered."

Then Mr. Carlisle plunged into the currency question, using in their proper places, the arguments advanced in Memphis and Covington. In this connection the secretary remarked:

"But little that has not been said on this subject can be said." Then he went into the subject with vim and after arguing for a time, reached a point where he became eloquent.

"They say silver," he exclaimed, "is the poor man's money. If it is, I want the poor man's money to be as good as the rich man's money. I mean to maintain that doctrine in spite of vituperation and abuse, and charges of inconsistency, whatever may be the effect on me, either personally or politically."

The secretary then went on with an outburst of eloquence, favoring the poor man and the farmer, and showing them how much poorer they would be with silver as the standard. He drew a harrowing picture of the condition of the country under a free coinage law. "You know that this last congress could have passed such a measure," said he, "but it would never have become a law."

"We all know that the next congress will not pass such a measure. Suppose in two years a congress and a president favoring free coinage should be elected. The creditor, knowing that a silver dollar worth 50 cents would be coined, would press his debtor for immediate settlement. The country will see vast numbers of judicial sales; foreign countries would refuse credits and loans; prices would go up, wages would fall and the currency become concentrated and gold be hoarded all over the country. You cannot want such conditions as these."

At a later period in his speech he said: "It is said that no one but a banker or a rich man is interested in defeating the silver standard. Gentlemen, they are the ones who would profit by a silver standard. They have money and their gold would double in value in case silver was freely coined."

He called attention to Thomas Jefferson's order of 1806, stopping the free coinage of silver, and sarcastically remarked: "And I believe that Thomas Jefferson is still regarded as having been a good democrat."

Mr. Carlisle and party left for Louisville at 3 o'clock p. m., where he will remain until Wednesday, when he will deliver the fourth and last speech.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Civil Service Rules Amended—Knights of Labor Headquarters.

Washington, May 25.—The president has amended the civil service rules by taking all chiefs of division in the department of agriculture, of whom there are eighteen, out of the excepted class, vacancies to be filled hereafter by promotion from the corps of trained experts, or occasionally, if necessary, by the competitive examinations. Secretary Morton says the practical effect of this order will be that all places and positions in the department are brought into the classified civil service, except the secretary and the assistant secretary of agriculture, and their private secretaries, the chief of the weather bureau, the chief clerk of the department and the laborers and charwomen.

The long discussed project of transferring the headquarters of the Knights of Labor to Washington is on the point of accomplishment. During the past week, the executive committee, consisting of Grand Master Workman J. R. Sovereign, H. B. Martin, C. A. French, T. B. McGuire and J. M. Kenney have been here considering the subject of selecting a site. They finally decided upon a lot facing the north front of the capitol. A building permit has been secured and the contract for the erection of a handsome office building has been let. Ground will probably be broken Monday morning.

Hot Springs Hotel Burned.

Hot Springs, Ark., May 25.—The Waverly hotel, Captain L. D. Cald, proprietor, burned today. Will Birks, the night porter, was cremated. The loss will approximate $50,000. All insurance policies but one for $15,000 expired recently. The fire began at 11:30 o'clock a. m. in the servants' quarters in the loft. The Waverly was one of the finest hotels in the city. It was a four-story structure.

An Increase in Wages.

Bethlehem, Pa., May 25.—The Bethlehem Iron Company today announced an increase in the wages of furnace men from $1.26 to $1.40 per day. The reduction was made a year ago, when several furnaces went out of blast.

QUEEN VIC IS 76.

Her Majesty's Birthday Is Celebrated Throughout the United Kingdom.

HER DAILY LIFE IS VERY QUIET

Her Majesty Is Feeble and Has To Be Lifted About.

NOW AND THEN SHE TAKES A TODDY

It Is Fine Old Scotch Whisky, with a Little Sugar and Water—She Does but Little Work.

London, May 25.—The queen's birthday was officially celebrated today, the artillery at all the naval and military stations firing salutes and the troops parading. The queen's household brigade performed the annual ceremony of trooping colors, which thousands of persons witnessed on the parade grounds at Whitehall.

The weather was perfect. The prince of

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Wales, with Nazrulla Khan, son of the ameer of Afghanistan, rode to the ground at 11 o'clock. They were surrounded by equerries and were enthusiastically cheered. The princess of Wales and her daughters and the duchess of York witnessed the display from the windows of the government offices, which were crowded with members of the aristocracy. At noon the prince of Wales, the duke of Cambridge and Nuzrulla Khan rode to Marlborough house. The Afghan prince was attired in a scarlet uniform and wore a sword with a sheath of gold. He was mounted on a beautiful horse and attracted great attention.

Her life today is one of supreme peace. While cabinets change and ministers come and go, she moves on in her old age, caring only to hear of individual progress, of charitable movements, and, strange to say, of royal weddings. She is a born match-maker, as ardent today to see royal lovers united as in her earlier life. No event of recent years has given her so much pleasure as the prospective marriage of the duke of Aosta with the princess of Orleans. It is said that she personally dictated a letter to King Humbert urging him to sanction the union, and among her latest literary souvenirs are two bright epistles from the lovers thanking her for her kindly interest.

On these birthdays, however, there is one black-bordered envelope, bearing the stamp of imperial France, that comes as regularly as the day. It is from a weary little woman who in her days of sorrow sought the shelter of England's crown, and is today among the most welcome visitors of the queen.

Ex-Empress Eugenie reciprocates the kindness of the queen in a manner peculiar to herself. There was a time in her life when the gifts she sent were diadems. Today they are the merest trifles. For instance, on the queen's last birthday she sent her a dozen pairs of French felt slippers as soft as down.

Only recently, when she heard of the queen's trip to Cimiez, she had a dozen corsets made for her royal friend. Not such as in the days of Prince Consort Albert and Louis Napoleon, when these queens wore the daintiest of tight-laced garments, but in shape to fit a peasant woman's form. They are loose, but made by a French corsetiere after directions given personally by the ex-empress.

Her Days Much Alike.

Days with the queen at Windsor, at Osborne, in the highlands or at Cimiez, where she has been resting for some weeks, are much the same now. Perhaps in the southern clime she dares to move about more in the open air, since her rheumatic pains are not so great as in the damp, foggy atmosphere of England. Still, walking with her now is really impossible. Those who support her hardly allow her feet to touch the ground and so she gets some exercise with a minimum of effort.

She is an early riser and her tirewomen are always up and about at 6 o'clock in the morning, attending to every detail for the queen's comfort the moment she awakes. At 8 o'clock she is carried out of bed, and it is the work of an hour to attire her, so feeble is she, and so heavily hang the many years on her fragile frame.

A Simple Breakfast.

Breakfast is an informal affair, and as a rule it is eaten alone, as Princess Beatrice is not up at 9 o'clock, and the queen is ever anxious that this daughter should sleep long. But as a rule an omelet, toast and tea comprise the first meal of royalty. Nor does she linger long over any portion of the meal but the tea, and this she enjoys today as much as in the days of her happy courtship.

Her weakness becomes apparent frequently during the day, and a rare Scotch whisky diluted with water is ever at hand to revive her. As yet Lady Somerset and the other great temperance agitators of Great Britain have not protested against the use of this beverage by the queen.

Her Donkey Carriage.

At 10 o'clock she frequently, and during these spring days daily, rides in her donkey carriage through the gardens that surround the royal palaces. Her Indian attendants carry her gently into and out of the many-springed vehicle, and the donkeys seem to know that they are carrying a burden on which the eyes of the world are resting, for they go along at an even trot, never swerving in the least, never startled by any unusual sight and never moving quicker than at a pace of about five miles an hour.

Does Little Work Now.

At 11 o'clock she returns to her working room, and that nowadays means a cup of bouillon and a rest. In the room near her are Colonel Bigge and Lord Comays, her secretaries, and the routine of correspondence is all gone over very carefully by them. In fact, the queen relies on them for much of the labor that it was formerly a pleasure for her to perform, such as dictating responses, writing personal letters of congratulation or condolence.. Now her wish is signified by a word or a nod, and so the queen answers her voluminous correspondence, unless it be a letter to her grandson, Emperor William, or to her daughter, the Empress Frederick, or to some other dear relative; these she almost always dictates to Princess Beatrice. It is after a light luncheon that the queen makes the calls on her intimates for which she is famous, but they are now growing less and less frequent. The duchess of Teck is occasionally honored, but that is only when the queen is feeling especially bright, when the day is clear and the air is crisp.

Dinner the Only Formal Meal.

But the preparations for dinner, always a formal affair, take up another hour or two. The queen must rest frequently, and so her attendants move very slowly and cause her as little annoyance as possible. But the dinner itself finds the queen one of the daintiest of eaters. Perhaps a little soup and some fruit will form her entire menu. Yet she lingers over every dish, so that none of those about her will be annoyed by any apparent desire on her part to complete the meal. When royalty has finished a course it is ended for all who dine about the palatial board.

Some novel and rare dish is almost always served in the menu when the queen is at Windsor. Today it will be a royal baron of beef, cut from some fine west highland bullock, bred and fed in Windsor park, and purchased for her majesty by the queen's purveyor, Mr. Webb. It is on the great spit in the Windsor castle kitchen that the baron is roasted. Perhaps it will be a boar's head under which rests a rich game pie.

A Wonderful Kitchen.

But this kitchen in Windsor castle has a greater usefulness. It is not a rare occasion to find hundreds of gallons of soup boiled there by the queen's orders and given to sufferers near by. And the queen's poor pensioners about the Windsor castle kitchen number many hundreds, whose only hope is that Edward VII. will treat them with as much consideration as his gentle mother.

The queen's deepest interest, however, was always in the training of her children, and today she looks as carefully after her grandchildren, continually asking about their studies and work and throwing out many valuable suggestions. It is possible that no children in the pesent day have been so carefully educated. The queen is not only one of the most accomplished of the royal ladies of Europe, but she is more naturally gifted and highly intellectual than almost any who could be named among them. For many years she devoted herself almost entirely to the supervision of her children's studies, and this supervision has been no nominal one. Before instructing any branch of the young prince's or princesses' education to a new teacher, the queen personally inquires into the method of tuition and satisfies herself that the children's time would be well spent; she has always insisted that such "out-of-sight" subjects as history and literature should receive more attention than even art or music.

And thus she is nearing her end, honored and revered by millions who on each recurring May 24th, sing with renewed vigor and hope their continual wish, "God Save the Queen."

A CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

A Large Crowd Witnesses the Laying of the Corner Stone.

Louisville, Ky., May 25.—Eight hundred persons, including many southern veterans, assembled at Confederate Circle and D street this afternoon to witness the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the monument to the memory of the confederate dead. The total cost of the monument will be $12,000. All the money was raised by the Kentucky Woman's Confederate Monument Association. It is to be a grand shaft surmounted by the figure of a confederate infantry man, while around the base will be figures representing the other branches of the service. Owing to the fact that the monument will be completed in thirty days, the ceremonies were very simple. They were opened by prayer, after which Mayor Tyler and the Rev. E. L. Powell delivered short addresses. At the conclusion of the ceremonies those in attendance adjourned to Cave Hill cemetery to participate in the decoration of confederate graves.

Accident in a Tunnel.

Denver, Col., May 25.—Twelve men were injured and one killed at Alpine tunnel last evening. The tunnel had been closed for five years until yesterday. The first car through, in descending the steep grade on the eastern side, became unmanageable. The passengers and crew jumped for their lives. Charles Michaelson was killed and twelve others were injured.

A FARCE.

That Is What the Sound Money Convention Was.

WILL HELP THE SILVER CAUSE

Its Declarations and the Effect They Are Sure to Have.

BANKERS OF BOTH SETS ARE MAD

The National Banks and the State Bank Advocates Disgruntled.

HOW THE POLITICIANS RAN THINGS

The Delegates Were in It Only in Their Being Present.

TALK OF ANOTHER CONVENTION

A Graphic Story of the Much-Heralded "Sound" Money Fiasco—The Only Results Will Be Beneficial to Silver.

Memphis, Tenn., May 25.—(Special.)—It is impossible to estimate the good which the "sound" money convention will be to the silver movement—through the south and throughout the entire country. What was designed by the men who engineered it to be a boom has already developed into a first-class boomerang, and, while the silver men are jubilant, the gold leaders who had expected to reap so much benefit from the gathering together of their clans are wearing a worried look. Even the politicians who dominated the whole thing are beginning to realize that they made a mistake in cramming their programme down the throats of the men whom they had lured here with the idea that there was to be a conference of prominent business men of the south. On the other hand, many of these bankers and business men do not attempt to conceal their disappointment and disgust with the proceedings, however much they may indorse the convention's declarations; and there are some of these who take decided exceptions to the details of the programme which the politicians prepared and promulgated and which they were given no time to discuss or consider.

This dissension naturally has an inspiring effect upon the feelings of the men who are doing battle for the people and the people's rights, but the benefit to the cause of silver from this is infinitesimal when compared with the greater benefits to be derived from the declarations of the convention and of the two men who did the speaking.

Where the Greater Benefits Lie.

In the bold declaration that bimetallism is an impossibility and that the consequent duty of all present was to fight for the maintenance of the single gold standard; in the hearty approval of the work being done by the Reform Club of New York in the propagation of "sound" money ideas; and in the unqualified and enthusiastic indorsement of the administration of President Cleveland and especially of the Cleveland-Carlisle financial policy—it is these acts, coming from such a source and disclosing without any chance for equivocation the aims and purposes of the elements controlling this convention, that are sure to bring the greatest benefit to the cause of the people.

Gold monometallism is the keynote of the whole business. The decidedly equivocal references to international agreement were entirely offset by the declaration to "maintain inviolate the existing standard" and by the bold declaration of Secretary Carlisle that a bimetallic standard is utterly inconceivable. The indorsement of the Reform Club is an indorsement of that club's position that "bimetallism is a delusion and a sham." And the Clevelandism so heartily and enthusiastically commended is the extreme of goldbugism whose fountain head is the money power controlling Lombard street and Wall street.

That is where the Cleveland element in the south, the goldbug element that has been endeavoring to hide behind the mask of "true bimetallism," really stands. Few people were fooled by their position before this convention; none can be fooled now. Gold against the world, is their motto and their platform. This convention has shown where they really do stand; and this of itself has done the cause of silver a world of good. In fact, had the leaders of the silver movement been allowed to map out a programme for this meeting which by courtesy has been called a convention, they could not possibly have arranged it more to their own liking.

A Convention—by Courtesy.

A convention by courtesy—yes, that is what it was. In reality it was a gigantic farce. Business men had come from a distance in the desire and expectation of discussing this all-important question of finance only to find themselves puppets in the hands of a few politicians. Their discussion was limited to listening to Secretary Carlisle and, to the few who remained to the night session, the mighty Josiah. These latter were also accorded the great privilege of joining in a viva voce vote for the adoption of the resolutions that this same Josiah had ready prepared in his inside pocket, and were also permitted to vote "aye" on adjournment—a privilege of which the most of them were glad enough to avail themselves.

For the most part they did not object. Those who did resent the way they were handled had no objection to make concerning the principles promulgated, except as to details. They all gave hearty indorsement to the proclamation in favor of gold monometallism, for that is their creed and the cardinal principle of their belief. And it is natural that it should be so.

There was no exaggeration in my statement that the most careful and assiduous search could not discover a single farmer in all that gathering. One very good reason for this was because the farmers and the laboring men were not asked to come. Congressman Patterson, in his talk of the "representative" character of the meeting, emphasized the dual invitation that

"THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION WILL STEM THE SILVER TIDE."—Chorus of Gold Standard Organs.

had been sent out—one to business organizations such as boards of trade and chambers of commerce, the other to a few people "known to be right" in each community. The men who came were business men and undoubtedly represent in their personality a high type of southern citizenship. The fact that outside of the big Memphis delegation perhaps 90 per cent of those present were either bankers or stockholders in banks certainly does not militate against their personality or their high business ability. The popular idea that, because it is the business of these gentlemen to lend money and because they own a greater or less quantity of the medium of exchange they view this question from a more or less selfish standpoint, may be erroneous; as to that I am not in a position to say; but I do say that the Georgia delegation at least was composed of men who certainly deserved at the hands of convention manipulators much better treatment than they received.

Bankers Present in Full Force.

The bankers were there in great force. All of the members of the Tennessee Bankers' Association, which had met in annual session the day before, were in this convention as delegates, and the lists showing the occupations of the various delegates which The Commercial-Appeal had printed from time to time as their selection was announced showed that those interested in the banking business were largely in the majority.

Some figures on the convention's make-up may be interesting as showing again its representative character.

Five hundred and thirty-eight men wore delegate badges. Of this number 262, or about 50 per cent, came from Tennessee. Of the Tennessee delegation 121 were from Mmphis and then, too, Congressman Patterson's friends from the neighboring towns of this district were out in full force. Mississippi had the next largest delegation—118. The geographical reasons for this are evident. Then came Alabama with thirty-nine. Thirty-five Kentuckians came down with Secretary Carlisle; Arkansas had thirty delegates; Georgia had twenty-two, Texas had eleven; Florida and Virginia had seven each; Maryland had four, and Missouri three. North Carolina and West Virginia were called, but neither state was represented.

It was a fine looking body of men and made a good showing in the parquet seats of the big auditorium building which Memphis built to accommodate the crowds that wanted to hear our own Sam Jones. They were enthusiastic, especially so over the frequent mention of the name of Cleveland and over Josiah Patterson's wind-up speech. Most of those who heard this declared that they liked it better than they did the speech of Secretary Carlisle, but this was due to Josiah's hallelujah lick.

But so far as participating in the work of the convention was concerned—so far as having a hand in its manipulation—they were puppets in the hands of the politicians.

That is the straight fact, and it is uncontrovertible.

The Trilby Trio.

In writing "cuckoo" after the names of either Congressman Patterson, Congressman Catchings or Congressman Clark the word should be put in caps—CUCKOO. It was these three who ran the convention—with the accent on Josiah!

I have told you how and why Josiah conceived the idea of holding this "convention;" how the idea met the approval of the joint committee from the white house and from Wall street, and of how it was all done in the hope of getting some sort of backing and indorsement of the position which he and his cuckoo brethren had taken in standing by the administration for a patronage consideration. Patterson planned the whole business, Catchings and Clark helped him execute his plans. The men who had been brought from a distance as well as the men here at Josiah's home were like the proverbial label on the bottle—not in it.

In a talk I had with him the day before the convention met Patterson told what would be done. He declared that the resolutions would call for gold monometallism; that state banks would be given no showing; that there would be a sort of a side-swipe at the national banking system; that Carlisle would be heard, Cleveland would be cheered, resolutions as outlined by himself would be adopted without any of the delegates being given a chance to discuss them. I supplied the suggestion, which he modestly refrained from making, that Josiah himself would make a speech—

And the whole thing went through just as scheduled.

It Was Cut and Dried.

The delegates were given no time to think, for thought might bring about friction. A little caucus the night before selected Catchings to be permanent chairman and this fact was carefully kept from the public until it was too late for action. As it was, a good deal of opposition developed. Talk that a business man and not a politician should be chosen for that place was plentiful, but the opposition lacked a leader as well as time in which to make a fight. Then the moment the convention had been organized one of General Catchings's lieutenants moved that all resolutions except those bearing on the organization of the convention be sent to the committee on resolutions, and this went through promptly on a viva voce vote.

"When I heard that I saw the whole thing was cut and dried," said Colonel Albert Cox, of the Atlanta delegation. "And I knew it was no use attempting to have anything to say there. It was evident that no discussion of the financial question was desired."

That was just the size of it.

The delegates saw how it was and those who had any desire to be heard or to hear others subsided.

The programme went through with but two interruptions.

One of these was from a man who had a front seat on the right and who seemed surprised when Chairman Catchings informed him that it was too late to discuss the resolutions.

The other was from a Mississippian wearing a suit of black, who had the temerity or lack of taste to suggest that an opening prayer might not be out of order on such an occasion. Chairman Catchings started the laugh that made that delegate succumb.

A Banker's View of It.

These were mere incidents. It is a fact, however, that the whole thing was cut and dried and that it was absolutely controlled by the politicians. It is further true that the men who had come as delegates were not treated with the consideration they deserved, and a good many of them do not hesitate to express their opinions on the subject.

There is Mr. T. B. Neal, for instance. Atlanta has no better citizen than the president of the Neal Loan and Banking Company. He is a conservative, able business man, a man with views and with the strength of character to express what he believes. Mr. Neal declared the so-called "convention" to be very much of a farce.

"Why," said he, "it was absolutely run by these three politicians—Patterson, Catchings and Clark—and the business men who came here with an idea of figuring in it at all might just as well have staid at home. There was no convention organization or anything of the sort; no credentials committee, nothing by which the standing of anybody claiming to have been a delegate might have been determined; no roll call for use should a vote have been necessary, and no basis of representation whatever. It would have been the easiest thing in the world to have packed that convention. As it was, Tennessee had about as many delegates as all the other states combined.

"We had been led to believe," continued Mr. Neal, "that this was to be a gathering of representative business men to handle a business question in a business-like way. Our Atlanta delegation contained men like Mr. Inman, Mr. Collier, Colonel Maddox, Mr. Beck and others, who have no time to waste. They are among our very best representative business men and were induced to lay aside their business to come here to what they were led to believe would be, as I have said, a business convention. Absolutely no consideration has been paid them in any way; and they find instead of a convention, they have come to a political meeting, at which everything was manipulated by three politicians."

A great many others felt just as Mr. Neal did, and not a few of these were so disgusted that they did not stay for the night session, at which the resolutions would come up for consideration, knowing that there would be no chance for discussion or, indeed, for consideration other than the merely perfunctory act of adopting them. Mr. Inman was one of those who left on the early trains, and I believe Mr. King, of Augusta, and others of the Georgia delegations went at the same time.

The Bankers Are Mad.

While they will probably not talk it generally, it is known here that a good many other Georgians felt just the way Mr. Neal does. Albert Cox is one of these. He was not at all satisfied with that portion of the resolutions referring to the national banking system and the members of the Georgia delegation were anxious for him to submit an amendment to the committee's report. He saw, however, that the politicians had the thing fixed and that any attempt to amend the committee's report would either be immediately sat upon or would meet with ultimate defeat, and he refused to attempt the discussion of the question.

This state bank question, by the way, is the cause of a great deal of dissatisfaction.

The national bankers are mad because of the slap given them in the resolutions; the real advocates of state banks are very mad because there was no explicit declaration in favor of those institutions and the pilîticians, who thought they had found an easy straddle of the question, now find themselves in hot water.

Here in Tennessee, and in Mississippi the same thing is true; there is very little sentiment in favor of state banks. The record made by certain Mississippi banks in the "wildcat" days is largely responsible for this. While the opponents of state banks acknowledge, of course, that because some of the old banks caused trouble is no reason why there should not be a sound state bank system, they still point to the record of the past as vindication of their opposition. The national banks are here, the national bankers were largely instrumental in bringing about this convention, and it is only natural, under the circumstances, that they should feel sore over that portion of the resolutions which is a blow at the national banking system. The result is that the national bankers are up in arms today and are expressing some vigorous opinions concerning that part of the resolutions and in decidedly vigorous language.

Patterson and his fellows are being called on to explain. They do this by declaring that the statement means nothing and was simply put in as a blind to catch the state bank people.

The Friends of State Banks.

The state banks people, on the other hand, are mad because they have been given no recognition whatever in the resolutions. When I refer to state banks people I mean those who honestly believe in some recognition of those institutions in preference to, or on a footing with, the national banks. I do not mean the belated goldbug politicians who have been decoying the state bank movement until now, when they take it up in the vain hope of stemming the silver tide. These are the people who are responsible for the wishy-washy utterances of the convention. They are the original goldites who have been tearing their shirts in the enthusiasm of their declarations for "intrinsic" value in every dollar—these are the men who, in order to preserve the immutability of their blessed gold standard, are talking for the more elastic currency of the state banks. They can fool nobody. The extension of the state bank system would be a wise step, but those who believe in it do not propose to be led off at this time from the greater question—the remonetization of silver. The people will be very chary about following such leaders as these, even in the best of causes. They know these men.

So while the state bank people—those who deserve to be so regarded—are very much put out by the failure of the convention to say something definite on this line, and the national bankers are equally disgruntled because of the direct slap at the banking system they uphold, the very smooth gentlemen who made the resolutions are smiling and congratulating themselves upon their shrewdness.

And the chief of these is Josiah Patterson.

Three Little Boys Who Sing.

A word right here about Josiah and his lieutenants in this affair.

It is a very short while since the present congressman from the tenth Mississippi district was noted principally for the virulence of his references to the man in the white house. The expressions accredited to him in those days were even beyond the pale of billingsgate. He thought Cleveland the very embodiment of all that was undesirable in a public man. Now it is a case of "lion of the tribe of Judah" with him. If there is one cuckoo in the lot whose fawning excels that of all the others, that one is Josiah Patterson.

The change was brought about through a little personal attention from the white house Svengali. I believe I used that simile the other day, but it's a good thing and repetition doesn't hurt. The man who had preached free coinage from every stump swallowed the unconditional repeal bait without so much as a quiver, and when he came back to answer to the people he had hard sleddin'. He pulled through in the primaries, but the methods used by Josiah and his friends were so questionable that there came very near being a political revolt. The stories told about those primaries indicate that in the wards where the Patterson men had control great frauds were perpetrated. Now, of course, I know nothing about these acts, but the stories of fraud have been told me by leading democrats who ought to know. Whether true or not, they are believed; and it was the belief that they were true that brought political turmoil to Tennessee.

Why Thousands Keep Away.

Over 6,000 disgusted democrats of the Memphis district refused to register and staid away from the polls—and all on account of Josiah.

It was this slump that threw the state of Tennessee into the Turney-Evans turmoil. It was this slump, this revolt against the cuckoo congressman, that gave Evans a majority on the face of the returns and threw Tennessee into a state of political uncertainty, from which it is just recovering. Since that election Patterson has been going all the gaits of the Clevelandite and is out-cuckooing himself.

General Catchings is another of the same ilk. It was the general who, in a public speech down in Mississippi, declared that Cleveland was "only fit for a sign for a meat market." He was in Josiah's class in pointed reference to Mr. Cleveland. After he had voted for unconditional repeal Congressman Catchings made a grand stand play of pyrotechnics in his advocacy of the coinage of the seignorage, and in his desire to pass that bill over the president's veto he was able to ring in a quantity of good gestures. This blinded his constituents for the time and they sent him back. His play for Mississippi patronage was successful and now his admiration for Mr. Cleveland is only excelled by the opinion which the gentleman from Buzzard's Roost has of himself. As for little Dick Clark, he's a sort of side issue. He is blue-eyed and is popularly believed to be of close kin with the star-eyed goddess of reform. About the only thing Dick is noted for is the regularity with which he joins the rest of the boys and sings his cuckoo song as the white house clock strikes.

These three, then, are the men who swung this convention. That they did it artistically nobody can deny. They handled the body as they chose and they took care that everybody should realize it. The bankers may kick all they choose; the politicians accomplished their purposes and they are happy.

Those are the facts about the way the thing was run.

And What of the Result?

As I said at the outset, this convention has done much to help the silver cause. Its declaration in favor of gold monometallism defines the issue clearly and forcibly. These men who have all the time been using "bimetallism" as a cloak now come out squarely in the advocacy of the present gold standard and there can certainly be no misunderstanding as to how they stand. Neither the national bankers nor the state bankers are satisfied with the declaration on this branch of the question, and indeed so great is the dissatisfaction that I hear talk already of another "sound money" convention. If it is going to be had Atlanta should get it.

As a convention this gathering at Memphis was a failure; as a conference of business men to discuss a business question—which it was advertised to be—it was a gigantic farce.

And it won't even save Josiah, for unless all signs fail, he's doomed to a long life of privacy and ease.

OHL.

AN ILLUSTRATED STORY OF THE NATIONAL BANKS AND THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION

"Office of the Billville National Bank, May 15, 1895.—To———— Dear Sir: Don't fail to attend the 'sound money' convention at Memphis. See that a delegation is sent from your town. We must take such action as will let the people understand the situation. Yours for 'sound money.'

"NATIONAL BANKER."

And they went to Memphis and passed this resolution:

"6. We realize that our national banking system was adopted during a time of war and that it is not adapted to existing conditions."

MR. HUGH INMAN'S VIEW.

He Thinks the Convention Wanted a More Elastic Currency.

Rome, Ga., May 25.—(Special.)—Mr. Hugh T. Inman is at his country home just west of Rome, stopping over here on his way to Atlanta from Memphis where he attended the "sound money" convention. The Constitution man saw him today and asked him about the results of the meeting:

"I think Mr. Ohl fully covered it for The Constitution," said he, "and I don't know of anything I can add."

Mr. Inman was asked about the declaration of the convention against national banks and said he did not think such a declaration was made. When shown the paragraph in the resolutions, he merely said it seemed to be the sense of the meeting to give a more elastic system of currency by state banks and intimated that the removal of the tax on state banks would give them all the advantage over national banks, resulting in the practical extermination of the latter.

When asked if he was satisfied with the results of the meeting, he replied in the affirmative. "The only dissatisfaction I heard was because debates and the like were cut off by the method of referring everything to a committee consisting of one delegate from each state. Some of the delegates who had suggestions of financial schemes and the like were dissatisfied, because they were not given an opportunity to prevent them. Beyond this, I heard of no dissatisfaction. All seemed pleased with the work as far as it was carried."

Mr. Inman will return to Atlanta Monday.

INDIGNATION IN NEW YORK.

The National Bankers Are Mad Because They Were Worked.

New York, May 25.—(Special.)—The national bankers of the metropolis are indignant at the action of the Memphis convention. After putting up liberally for the expenses of the "sound money" project, they find that the politicians have buncoed them.

New Yorkers think that they are very smooth and that all the verdant people come from the country, but sometimes they find that this is a mistake.

It would have been considered impossible to sell the president of the Chemical, the Shoe and Leather or any other of the great banks here a gold brick. But that is just what Josiah Patterson, "blue-eyed" Dick Clark, of Mobile, and General Catchings have done to the national banks. The "grafters," who follow a circus with a hundred tricks to work the credulous crowd, never played a game better than that which these politicians worked on the guileless national bankers, to say nothing of the business men of the country, who from this point of view do not appear to have cut any figure in the proceedings.

There was profanity at the clearing house today. The representatives of the big banks discussed the slap given the national banking system by the Memphis resolutions and spoke their minds freely.

The vice president of one of the richest banks said to The Constitutions correspondent this afternoon: "We were milked pretty freely for the Memphis convention. I would not say a word about it if we had been treated right. Of course we are in full sympathy with the single standard movement. This being well known, it was worked on.

"Oh, yes, we were worked. The idea of a convention called in the supposed interest of sound money declaring against national banks. Why, they are the backbone of the whole sound money movement. The national banks are the bulwarks of safe finance in this country. A national bank note is as sound in Memphis as it is in New York. Could you feel that way about a state bank note? Suppose we had nothing but state banks, would you ever know whether the notes in your pocket were good or not?

"This country cannot afford to abolish the national banking system. The great trouble is that the finances are run too much by politicians and too little by financiers. Did any financier have a hand in that Memphis convention? I have not seen a report of a banker taking a part in the proceedings. The resolutions were written out before the convention met—probably days before. They were prepared by the politicians who manipulated the convention. These politicians thought that they would make some capital with their own people by hitting at us and pretending to play to the state banks. But what have they offered the latter? Is there anything substantial in the reference to them? Not a thing. These politicians thought that they would catch the state bank sentiment in the south by a slap at the national banks and not tie themselves to the state banks either. If the sound money politicians in the south are going to make a fight on us, we don't want anything to do with them. The present system of national banks, with some modifications on the line of the Baltimore plan, must be maintained. The government ought to be behind every dollar that is in circulation. The state banks are jealous of us, perhaps, but I do not think that they join in the fight which is being made against us.

"It was announced that the politicians would not be prominent in this Memphis assemblage. Everybody knew well enough that if the office holders and office seekers appeared to run the convention its moral influence would be discounted. For my part, I do not believe the Patterson-Carlisle affair has done the sound money cause any good. I know that the national bankers are sore, and I imagine that the workingmen, the farmers and the business men of the south see through the whole thing now. It was just a play to get an endorsement for some of the politicians down in the south, and I expect that they needed it, judging from what I hear from there."

The Central's Earnings.

New York, May 25.—The Georgia Central road reports for March: Gross earnings, $399,394, a decrease of $27,473; and net, $8,837, decrease, $122,982; for the nine months to March 31st: Gross, $4,075,991, decrease, $289,770; and net, $1,414,934, decrease $61,974.

For Hall Hat Racks
Go to R. S. Crutcher, 53 Peachtree street.

THREE MEN RAN IT

Disappointment Proved the Share of the Hard Money Delegates.

BANKER NEAL SPEAKS HIS MIND

He Wants a Sound Money Convention Held in Atlanta.

AND WILL ELIMINATE ALL POLITICS

Colonel Albert H. Cox Is Not Thoroughly Pleased—Only One Man Spoke His Mind in Meeting.

The Memphis sound money convention, which was called for the express purpose of discussing the "sound money" phase of the financial question and giving voice, through the press and by speeches, of the sentiments and arguments of those in favor of a gold standard, was not the entire and thrilling success that was anticipated for it by some of the delegates.

A delegation went to the convention from Atlanta. It was a delegation composed of some of the best of Atlanta's bankers and business men—men who have ideas of their own. The members of the delegation had studied the "sound money" side of the question with a view to giving voice to some of their thoughts on the subject that is now agitating the entire people.

But not a word were any of the Atlanta delegates permitted to say, though they were allowed, as were all the others present, to vote for the resolutions dictated by Patterson, of Tennessee, written down by Catchings, of Mississippi and reiterated and seconded by Clark, the Alabama politician—the three men who called the convention, directed its movements and saw that it adjourned after they had carried out the programme their political aspirations demanded.

The sound money convention was a success, as far as this trio of politicians is concerned, and from them is not to be heard a single word of discontent or disappointment.

The intention of the meeting, however, was misconstrued by the Atlanta delegation and the result was a disappointment to the sound money men who were put to no inconsiderable expense to make the trip. This statement is not one which may be classed with "deductions," but is the statement of the sentiments expressed by one of Atlanta's most thorough business men, a man who is for "sound money" and for plenty of discussion to elucidate the situation, and not for a smothering up of the convictions he feels.

This man is Mr. T. B. Neal, president of the Neal Loan and Banking Company.

The resolutions that were adopted by the convention were not in accord with the views held by Mr. Neal, and, while he does not construe the banking clause as a specific declaration against the present national banking system, he does not hesitate to condemn the lack of explicitness concerning the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state banks—a repeal which he would have advocated in open meeting had Patterson, Catchings & Co. permitted of speeches by others than the senior member of this now notorious firm.

And this is not all!

There will be a call for a sound money convention to be held in Atlanta and Mr. Neal is one of the first to be registered as in favor of this call.

Mr. Neal states that there "was no disagreement in the convention, but some of us were disappointed." It is this disappointment of the failure of the Memphis convention to discuss the question which it was called for the purpose of discussing.

And if the call is responded to Mr. Neal is not in favor of running the convention on the lines laid down by the trio of politicians who manipulated the Memphis money movement and pulled the wires to suit purposes of their own. It will be a convention at which there will be a free and open discussion of the situation from the standpoint of the "sound money" men and that of the free silver men, or bimetallists.

The sentiment for a sound money convention proposed to be held in Atlanta is the outgrowth of the failure, reluctant as the delegates to it are to admit it, of the Memphis convention to make a signal step in the direction of enlightening the people or further the intentions that were alleged to have inspired the promoters and promulgators of the Memphis convention.

In fact, Mr. Neal stated yesterday that he believes that the convention should have been held in Atlanta, and believes now that it is not too late to have one and hopes that there will be a general call for one.

An Interview with President Neal.

President Neal, of the Neal Loan and Banking Company, was seen yesterday afternoon by a Constitution reporter and asked regarding the Memphis convention and the general satisfaction that was regarded as a necessary feature of the great good done.

"It was a splendid convention," said President Neal. "The speech by Patterson was one of the strongest I ever heard. I would rather have him than almost any one of whom I know come to Atlanta and address a convention here."

"How many other speeches were made?" was asked.

"Well," replied President Neal, "I believe that was about all. Catchings was introduced by Clark, who made a little talk. There were no speeches. A general discussion in the meeting, as it afterward developed, would have been almost impracticable."

"Was it understood, Mr. Neal, that the convention was called for the purpose of elucidating the situation and putting it before the people properly by a general discussion?"

"Well, yes," said President Neal, "that was my idea. I thought that there would be discussions of the subject and the situation by the leading members. But, as I say, that was afterward proved to be impracticable. For instance, as an illustration, Judge Hillyer and myself might have the same views, yet disagree upon some points. This would have required several days or more for the convention."

"Was it generally understood that the meeting was for the purpose of holding only one session and adopting resolutions?"

"No, I thought that the meeting would take up two or three days," said Mr. Neal in reply.

"Nobody was allowed to talk, then?"

"Not that," answered Mr. Neal, "it was simply generally understood that there would be no speeches. I presume if somebody had insisted upon speaking he would have been permitted to make a speech."

"Is it true that several of the Atlanta delegation left in disgust when they saw that three politicians were running the convention on a plan of their own and had cut and dried resolutions?"

"I can't say as to that—whether they left or not. I am certain that there was no disgust felt by any one, though I think some of us were disappointed."

"Were the resolutions cut and dried?"

"We had a representative in the committee. Mr. F. H. Richardson represented the Atlanta delegation. The resolutions were put and adopted without any discussions, but I should not say they were cut and dried."

"Was the Atlanta delegation pleased with the resolutions?"

"As you know," replied Mr. Neal, "resolutions that would please one man in one point would fail to please another man in another."

"Did they meet your approbation in every point, Mr. Neal, and are all the sentiments yours?" was asked the bank president.

"You must understand," said Mr. Neal, "that the convention was a large one—there were members from many states and cities in great numbers. Everybody could not be satisfied. To my mind the resolutions should have been more explicit as to state banks. I am in favor of a repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state banks with government supervision. Right here I would like to say that I do not construe the paragraph regarding the banking system as The Constitution does in the interview with Mr. Romare this morning. I do not believe that it is intended to mean that."

The reference to national banks in the resolutions was as follows:

"'6. We realize that our national banking system was adopted during a time of war and that it is not adapted to existing conditions.'"

"If the convention of 'sound money' men is called to be held in Atlanta, Mr. Neal, will Catchings, Patterson or Clark be asked to take charge of it?"

"Not a bit in the world," answered Mr. Neal, smiling. "If there should be a convention here I would like to see it run somewhat differently. I believe that there should be the strongest speakers of both sides invited to Atlanta and that they should engage in debate and give the people an opportunity to see the financial question stated from both sides. I think that the convention should be held during the exposition."

"Were there any silver men in the Memphis convention?" was asked.

"Oh, no," replied Mr. Neal, "it was not intended that they should be. A silver man would have been out of place. Another point: we discussed the situation among ourselves before the meeting and afterward," said Mr. Neal, "but not in convention."

Would Be Immeasurable.

Editor Constitution: Allow me to call your attention to what appears to me to be a conspicuous fallacy in Mr. Carlisle's Covington speech. That speech derives all its force from the proposition that practically this country has always been on a silver or gold basis; that whenever the intrinsic or commercial value of either metal became greater than the legal standard it ceased to circulate and was hoarded, thus producing a condition of practical monometallism, and that monometallism had been the practical rule of our national life. Inferentially his conclusion is that the hoarded money ceased to perform its functions. Not so; it continued primary money and equally with the money not hoarded, constituted a basis for the circulating medium with which almost all business was carried on. I have seen it stated that only 3 per cent of actual money and 97 per cent of credit were and are employed to carry on the business of the world. If this be true, then the loss resulting from the destruction of one-half of the world's money would become immeasurable.

BUSINESS MAN.

MR. SIBLEY SPEAKS,

To a Large Meeting at Salt Lake City.

Salt Lake, Utah, May 25.—General Warner and ex-Congresman Sibley arrived from the west today and were received by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce. a committee of the chamber of commerce. A monster mass meeting was held at the theater tonight, presided over by ex-Congressman Rawlins, and attended by representative men of all parties. Both speakers sharply arraigned the administration and the recent speeches of Secretary Carlisle and Comptroller Eckels. Mr. Sibley said that Mr. Carlisle's portrayal of the horrors of free coinage would not prevent the American people from giving it an experiment. He addressed the silver mine owners particularly and was immensely cheered when he said they were the least part of the calculations of the bimetallists; that where the mine owners lost a dollar by the demonetization of silver, the American people had lost a hundred. The enthusiasm broke beyond bounds when the speaker said he had no presidential aspirations; that he was with the party, republican, democrat or populist, that dared go farthest for the silver cause. He closed by prophesying that there would only be two parties in America in 1896—one the party of the gold trust, the other the party of the American people, and every citizen must be on one side or the other.

INSTRUCTED FOR FREE SILVER.

Illinois Counties Send Delegates to the Springfield Convention.

Springfield, Ill., May 25.—Christian county selected delegates to the silver convention today, all being instructed for free silver. In the Stephenson county convention there was a lively debate over the silver resolution. Several democrats opposed the free coinage declaration because it would divide the party, but it passed by three votes. The democrats of Warren county held their convention today and passed resolutions demanding the free coinage of silver. Each delegate was required to make a public statement of his fidelity to the cause.

Conventions of the party were also held in Henderson, Shelby, Platt, Cass and Ford counties, and instructions given the delegates to vote for the unlimited coinage of silver.

MR. MORGAN REPLIES TO MR. INMAN

The Brother of the Alabama Senator Talks on Currency.

Easonville, Ala., May 24.—Editor Constitution: In his letter to the New York chamber of commerce on the "silver heresy" Mr. John H. Inman, admitting that the volume of gold is not sufficient to satisfy the legitimate demands of trade, proposes, as a remedy, to supplement this metal by state bank issues.

To analyze and to disinfect this proposition we find that Mr. Inman condemns silver because of its lack of "intrinsic value;" yet he proposes to substitute paper money issued by state corporations that have neither gold in their vaults to redeem with, nor the fiat of the law to support their money—no gold, for Mr. Inman admits that it does not exist; no fiat, for he not only condemns fiat money, but he is forced to admit that the states of the union are inhibited from declaring any money legal tender except gold and silver.

How, then, does Mr. Inman propose to invest state money with that "intrinsic" virtue, without which, as he argues, no money is sound?

It would be an insult to excuse such declarations, coming from the source they do, on the ground of ignorance. Mr. Inman knows that money can be created only by the congress of the United States; he knows that the legal tender quality of money can be imparted only by the same power; he knows that all money, as such, is fiat; he knows that money could not exist except by the operation of the law creating it; he knows that congress has the power to create paper money and place it at par with gold, and yet he seeks to condemn the silver dollar that bears the stamp of the same government because of its want of intrinsic value.

Mr. Inman knows that the government is pledged to uphold, alike, the face value and the standard quality of $400,000,000 of silver dollars issued under the Bland-Allison act and of $150,000,000 of silver certificates issued under the law of 1890; yet he would annul these laws; he would have the government violate its obligations; he would sanction the enactment of ex-post facto laws, simply to destroy the parity that exists between the gold and the silver dollar.

More than half of the metal money of England is of silver—a money that circulates by common consent, a money that possesses no debt-paying, no purchasing power except as the creditor or the seller may elect to receive it; the money of the poor, a money that is subordinate to gold, and Mr. Inman would have us withdraw the support of the government from silver because, as he alleges, it would not circulate abroad, and substitute a money that would be refused everywhere except within the limits of the state creating it, and accepted only at the option of the creditor in the discharge of obligations.

Without the fiat of the law creating and upholding the parity of our silver and paper issues with gold, with less than $100,000,000 of borrowed gold with which to bolster up more than $1,200,000,000 of silver and paper currency, it is plain to be seen that the government would have to sell, and continue to sell, bonds in order to make good the resumption act that Mr. Inman claims to be the foundation of our monetary credit.

The fiat of the law is the only power that can uphold parity and since that power cannot be applied to state bank issues I see nothing to support a reason why such money should be substituted for silver. Respectfully,

PHILANDER MORGAN.

SILVER CLUB IN TEXAS.

The Democrats Declare for Both Metals at 16 to 1.

Gilmer, Tex., May 25.—(Special.)—Editor Constitution: The democrats of precinct No. 1, this county, assembled at the courthouse in Gilmer on last Saturday night in mass meeting and organized into a "democratic free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at 16 to 1 club." Captain A. B. Boren was elected chairman of the club and J. B. Hill secretary. The committee on resolutions that had been previously appointed by the chairman of the democratic club, reported as follows:

"To A. B. Boren, Chairman—We, your committee on resolutions, beg leave to report as follows:

"Whereas, It has been and is always the privilege of the American citizens to freely express themselves upon public questions, regardless of and independent of the dictations of any administration, and

"Whereas, There is now thrown upon the American people a great and vital financial question to be decided by them, and

"Whereas, We believe that the people are capable of deciding all public questions, and

"Whereas, The time has come for us to speak out upon the money question, and

"Whereas, We believe that one of the causes of the decline in all the products of labor was the demonetization of silver in 1873 and the uninterrupted adverse legislation, with but one exception, since, and which finally culminated in the repeal of the Sherman law during the present administration, and

"Whereas, We believe that the remonetization of silver will again give to it the standing that it had prior to 1873, and

"Whereas, As honest men we seek no change that would do injustice to debtor or creditor, but believe that the condition which requires more products each year to pay the same debt is an injustice to debtors and an unjust advantage to creditors; therefore be it

"1. Resolved, That we, democratic voters of precinct No. 1 Upshaw county, Texas, hereby organize ourselves for the purpose of committing the democratic party to the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 of silver to 1 of gold, because we are taught by the experience of the American people for nearly a half century that such a ratio can be maintained.

"2. Resolved, That we condemn the financial policy of the present administration, or any financial policy that seeks to establish a monometallism of either gold or silver, and further condemn the attempt of the administration to commit the democratic party to the single gold standard.

"3. Resolved, That we condemn all species of flatism or repudiation and believe that the dollar should represent an amount equal in value to that which the debtor has promised to pay.

"4. Resolved, That we would heartily cooperate with any other nation in the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at 16 to 1, but the condition that now confronts the American people will not admit of further delay, and as it is in the interest of Americans that Americans should legislate, we believe in the action of the American people upon this question, regardless of international agreement.

"5. Resolved, That we favor the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 of silver to 1 of gold independent of international agreement.

"1. Resolved, That we heartily indorse the action of our democratic members of the recent Texas legislature in calling for an expression of the people on this question and a call for a convention of the democracy of the state at Fort Worth on August 16th.

"R. W. SIMPSON,
"R. J. STURDIVANT,
"DRUE. McGEE,
"S. C. HART,
"J. B. HILL,
"Committee."

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted. After some discussion by members of the club on the financial issue, it was decided that the club meet again on the night of June 3d, that being the first day of district court here, when we expect to be addressed by some able advocates of the white metal, after which the club adjourned.

J. B. HILL, Secretary.

MAY ENLARGE THE PLANT.

A Manufacturing Company Could Employ More Capital.

Augusta, Ga., May 25.—(Special.)—At the request of the board of directors of the Enterprise factory a call has been issued for a stockholders' meeting on June 15th, to whom will be referred the advisability of increasing the capital stock for the purpose of enlarging the plant. It is the opinion of the board that it can with advantage increase the present plant by adding 40,000 spindles and 1,000 looms. This increase of machinery would require the capital stock to be increased about $500,000. The action of the board of directors will doubtless be approved by the stockholders, and thus $500,000 will be added to the cotton mill business of Augusta. This company now has 33,000 spindles and 900 looms.

Before Judge Eve this morning an important case was begun. In 1892 Mr. T. P. Branch sold to Mr. Pat Calhoun 200 shares of Augusta and Summerville street railway stock. With this stock as collateral and on his own note, endorsed by Major Branch, Mr. Calhoun borrowed $15,000 from the Western National bank, of New York. When the note fell due the bank claims that it sold the stock for $400 and is now suing Mr. Calhoun in New York and Major Branch in Augusta for the difference, $14,600. Major J. B. Cumming appears for the bank and Messrs. Frank H. & W. K. Miller for Major Branch. The defense claims that they were given no notice of the sale of the stock, and that since the bank did sell the stock it should alone assume the responsibility. Judge Eve continued the further hearing of the case until Monday.

THEY WERE INDICTED.

Charged with Embezzlement with the Failure of a Bank.

Louisville, Ky., May 25.—Nineteen indictments were returned by the New Albany, Ind., grand jury against Dr. William Breyfogle, J. S. Winstanley and Clarence J. Frederick, charging them with embezzlement, in connection with the failure of the New Albany Banking Company. Dr. Breyfogle is well known in business and railroad circles, and was at one time president of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad.

Dr. Breyfogle was not an officer of the banking company, but borrowed a large amount of money from it through the influence of his brother-in-law, J. S. Winstanley, who was the cashier. Clarence Frederick, one of the indicted men, was a clerk in the bank.

The depositors, who had over $100,000 in the bank, have received 25 cents on the dollar, but were promised much more by Dr. Breyfogle, who agreed to turn over certain land to them. The feeling is particularly strong against Dr. Breyfogle, because it was thought he caused the failure of the institution.

All the leading lawyers in New Albany, except two or three, were engaged by the defense. There are about 400 depositors of the bank in New Albany assisting in the prosecution, and they are determined to prosecute to the fullest extent of the law.

DO NOT COMPROMISE

General Wade Hampton Advises an Open Primary in South Carolina.

HE SAYS NOMINATE THE BEST MEN

Victory by Fraud Is Worse Than an Honorable Defeat.

NO FEAR OF NEGRO DOMINATION

The General Feels Keenly His Treatment in the Last Campaign, When the Reformers Would Not Let Him Speak.

Columbia, S. C., May 25.—In compliance with a public call for his views, General Wade Hampton has written a letter giving his views and advice upon the present political situation. Since Judge Goff's decision as to the unconstitutionality of the registration law, the standing of the two factions of whites has been reversed—the conservative democrats having the support of the enfranchised negroes. The agitating question is, whether the "conservatives" should compromise with the "reformers" or Tillmanites, and go with them into a primary to nominate delegates to the constitutional convention, which will call out opposing nominations from the negroes, or whether they shall accept the proffered support of the negroes, who look to them for fair dealing, and fight the battle at the general election.

On this subject, General Hampton writes. He says in part:

"When I last attempted to plead for peace and a restoration of the fraternal relations which since 1876 had governed all of our citizens, a South Carolina audience refused to hear me, and drove me from the stage. I have taken no part in public affairs in the state since then; not because my interests in them were abated, but because I had been rudely notified that my voice had no longer any weight in the counsels of the state.

"But I am still a citizen of South Carolina—proud of her honorable record in the past, jealous of her honor and deeply mortified at the condition she now occupies and the estimation in which she is held throughout the union. * * *

"If my advice can have any weight in the state, it would be for all conservatives, the only true national democratic representatives in the state, to refuse to go into any primary or any so-called compromise; to nominate in every county the ablest and best men—conservatives and reformers—who will strive to make a good constitution, referring it to the people for ratification or rejection, and in all cases to set their faces resolutely against all fraud in our elections.

"I have no fear of negro domination—a cry used only to arouse race prejudices and to put the coming convention under control of the ring which now dominates our state. The negroes have acted of late with rare moderation and liberality, and if we meet them in the same spirit they have shown, they will aid in selecting good representatives for the convention. I, for one, am willing to trust them, and they ask only the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution of the United States and that of our own state. 'Corruption wins not more than honesty,' and I advocate perfect honesty, for defeat on that line is better than victory by fraud."

THE OLDEST ORDAINED MINISTER.

Northern Presbyterians Have a Contest Over the Claims.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 25.—At today's meeting of the Presbyterian general assembly the report of the committee on theological seminaries was read by Dr. Montfert, of Cincinnati.

William I. McEwen, of Pittsburg, was announced as chairman of the million dollar memorial fund committee of twenty-five, ordered at the morning session yesterday. Other members of the committee will be announced Monday.

The committee on bills and overtures recommended as an answer to the memorial of the presbytery of Monmouth that the moderator and officers of the assembly attend the pilgrimage to Tennet church, New Jersey, on June 4th, to celebrate the ordination of John Boyd—the first ordination of a presbyterian minister in America, which took place in Freehold, in 1760.

During the reading of the answer stated, Clerk Roberts announced that there had lately been discovered evidence of an earlier ordination—that of Jedediah Andrews, at Philadelphia, in 1701. Jedediah Andrews was pastor of the First church of Philadelphia.

The overture calling attention to the flagrant violation of the Sabbath by congress on the last Sunday of its session, and asking for an expression of condemnation by the general assembly, having been presented, an answer in accordance with the request was reported and adopted by a vote of the assembly. The answer carried with it a recommendation for a petition to congress, praying against a repetition of this act.

An ordnance from Monmouth asking for an expression on dancing by church members was answered by reference to the book which forbids promiscuous dancing, and left the matter of discipline in such cases to the sessions.

The overtures on discipline between judiciaries was submitted to presbyteries for approval last year. Having received the approval of a majority of presbyteries, was declared adopted.

TIN PLATE MANUFACTURE.

Twenty-Eight Establishments Working Fifteen Thousand Hands.

New York, May 25.—The Metal Worker says today: "The marvelous growth of the American tin plate manufacture in less than four years presents one of the most remarkable instances of industrial effort in history. From nothing it has become an established industry of large proportions, which already gives employment to some 15,000 hands. At the present moment, so far as can be gathered from the latest reports, there are in actual operation twenty-eight tin plate works proper, rolling their own black plates. Ten more are building, two or three of which are practically complete and ready to start up, while the majority of the others are expected to be in operation by July 1st. These works possess an aggregate of 155 mills, completed or building, of which about 110 are now in active work."

BAD CROP REPORT.

In North Carolina the Grains and Fruits Are Off.

Raleigh, N. C., May 25.—(Special.)—The state crop report for May was summarized today, and is based on reports from one thousand correspondents. It shows a much worse condition of some crops than the government report does. The condition of wheat is 89 per cent; oats, 84; rye, 88; rice, 80; cotton, 71; corn, 83; tobacco, 94; clover and grass, 97. The condition of cotton is the lowest in many years. The prospect for this crop is extremely poor, and the acreage decreased. Corn fell off nine points since April. Some of these returns were made before this week's frosts, and, therefore, the report is in excess of the actual condition of crops this day. There is great complaint of cotton worms, potato bugs and other insect pests. The condition of apples is given as 91; peaches, 92; other fruits, 91. The supply of labor is reported at 92.

Today five suits were brought against the Caraleigh Phosphate Company, of Raleigh, for selling fertilizers without state tax tags attached. There are rumors of other suits yet to come, and the statement is made that large quantities of untagged fertilizers have been sold by this company in this county. All the suits are by people here.

A DOUBLE LYNCHING.

Prominent Citizens of Danville, Ill., String Two Wretches.

Danville, Ill., May 25.—Early this morning a mob, which has been in possession of Vermillion county's jail for several hours, succeeded in locating John Halls, Jr., and William Royce, in their cells, took them outside and hanged them for assaulting Miss Laura Barnett.

From midnight, when the crowd first made an appearance at the jail doors, until the victims were reached, it was the determined, desperate struggle of a frenzied mob to mete summary justice, battling against heavy oaken doors and iron bars, and occasionally halted by a grim stand of the little band of defenders of law and order, under command of Sheriff Thompson.

After repeated efforts to break down the outer jail door with a telephone pole, the crowd, for a moment, desisted in their efforts to break into the jail. Ed McCusker stood on the jail steps and addressed the mob, begging them to desist. They laughed him down.

Sheriff Thompson, his wife, and Deputy Sheriff James Sloan also besought the mob to disperse.

F. V. Barnett, father of the injured girl, said to Mrs. Thompson:

"Madame, you never had a daughter assaulted, and her blood demands vengeance."

His reply was wildly applauded.

At 2 o'clock Sheriff Thompson sent for Judge Bookwalter, of the circuit court, who addressed the crowd from the jail corridor. He made an earnest plea to let the law take its course. He assured them that Halls and Royce would receive severe punishment if found guilty; that the trial jury would do its duty.

But the leaders, who were among the most prominent men in the county, replied:

"Yes, we know the jury will convict them and give them a severe sentence, but Governor Altgeld will pardon them out. He recently pardoned three brutes you sent up from Champaign county for twenty years, and will pardon these men. If any other man than Altgeld was governor we would not lynch these men. But we are determined that he will never have a chance to turn them loose."

With these words they again commenced work. Sheriff Thompson, finding himself powerless to control the mob, telegraphed the governor asking that the malitia be sent to his aid.

At 3:15 o'clock the mob secured both prisoners and started toward a bridge with ropes about their necks. They were hanged almost upon the scene of their crime.

A criminal assault was made at 7:30 o'clock Thursday evening on Miss Laura Barnett by Halls and Royce. Miss Barnett, in company with Lillian Draper, was walking on Vermillion river bridge, at the foot of Main street. When they were accosted by the two men the girls started to run. One of the men knocked Miss Barnett down, Miss Draper making her escape up Main street. Her shrieks collected a crowd, which started in pursuit of Halls and Royce. The latter dragged Miss Barnett with him. They passed John Downs, an old man, who attempted to interfere. He was knocked down by Halls. The two assailants took the girl through the fields to the river bottom, where Miss Barnett was found at 12:30 o'clock in an unconscious condition. Both young women belong to respectable families.

When the two men were taken out of the jail they were marched, with ropes around their necks, through Main street to the brigde where they assaulted the girls. Here a long delay ensued. Royce wanted his father sent for and begged his captors to wait for his coming. He was indulged in this until the day commenced to break, at 3:40 o'clock. Then the lynchers became impatient and refused any further waiting. Royce's last words were:

"I am innocent, but I am prepared to die. I have made my peace with God."

Halls: "Those are my sentiments, but I am not ashamed of what I have done."

Ropes were fastened to the bridge railing and the boys asked to jump. They refused, and several men seized each of them and cast them over the rail.

The ropes were fifteen feet long, stout and well tied.

After severe bodily convulsions for about ten minutes, life appeared to be extinct. Their faces were not covered. They were hanged ten feet apart on the same side of the bridge. Their bodies were cut down at 8 o'clock and taken to an undertaker.

SHOULD BE SHOT ON THE SPOT.

A "Canuck" Tears Down the Stars and Stripes.

London, Ont., May 25.—Considerable feeling has been aroused here by an insult offered to the American flag here yesterday during the celebration of the queen's birthday. Richard Wagner, a German by birth, but a British subject, displayed from the second story of his grocery store the British, Swiss, German and American flags. Lieutenant Dennison, of the Seventh Fusileers, of this city, forced his way through Wagner's premises and tore the stars and stripes from the window. Wagner will make formal complaint to the authorities. Dennison is one of the Toronto family which is notoriously anti-American.

HIS EAR SLICED OFF.

John Hoffman, the Bartender, Severely Cut Last Night.

Last night John Hoffman, while acting in the role of peacemaker, had his ear almost wholly shaved off by the keen edge of a knife.

The knife was in the hand of one Will Billings, and the blow was not intended for Hoffman, but was directed at the throat of a white man with whom Billings was fighting.

The fight was exciting and Mr. Hoffman stepped between the antagonists with the purpose of stopping it. Suddenly Billings raised his arm in the air and in his hand held a knife. Before Hoffman could avoid the blow the knife came down, cutting the ear nearly off. Dr. S. A. Sisanski was called in to attend the wounded man.

IN GREER'S INTEREST.

Some of the Delegates Think He Has Not Been Fairly Treated.

Dallas, Tex., May 25.—Promptly at 9 o'clock a. m. the general assembly met and continued the discussion on the report of the judicial committee in the case of Rev. B. D. D. Greer. There is a strong feeling that Mr. Greer has not been fairly treated, and as the decision of the commission will have the effect of placing him extra jurisdictional, and without further right of appeal, there was strong opposition to allowing the commission's decision to stand.

All the morning session was spent in debating on a motion to recommit to the commission. No decision was reached by the noon adjournment. At the present rate the assembly will not adjourn until Monday. Rev. E. M. Richardson was elected secretary of education on a vote of 72 to 61 against Rev. W. E. McIlwaine.

—The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association will, on next Tuesday evening, from 7:30 to 10:30, give a reception to the young men of the association. The affair promises to be one of more than ordinary interest. Refreshments will be served and the ladies who have it in charge will make it one of much pleasure to the members.

—The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association are requested to meet in their parlors on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Every member is urged to be present as business of importance will be transacted.

For Furniture Bargains
Go to R. S. Crutcher, 53 Peachtree street.

WEEKLY EDITORS.

They Hold Their Annual Convention at Gainesville This Year.

THEN THEY GO TO CUMBERLAND ISLAND

A Week's Rest and Pleasure for the Hard Working Men on the State Press.

The ninth annual meeting of the Georgia Weekly Press Association will be held in Gainesville, July 2d and 3d, and the members will go on an excursion to Cumberland island for a week's outing.

The "Queen City" of the mountains has opened wide her gates and generously offered to the weekly editors every courtesy that her hospitable people always extend to their guests.

On Tuesday evening, July 2d, a reception and banquet will be tendered the association at the Arlington hotel at which there will be eloquent responses to appropriate toasts. Governor Atkinson has been invited by President W. S. Coleman, of the association, to be present at the banquet and it is hoped that he will accompany the editors to Cumberland island.

The regular session of the association will be marked as a strictly business one. A two days' sesion will be held, at which many matters of vital interest to weekly papers will be discussed in papers by sev-

PRESIDENT COLEMAN.

eral of the brightest members of the association. It will be one of the most important in all the history of the organization, and measures are to be inaugurated that will greatly benefit the weekly press of the state. There will be a large representation from the ranks of weekly journalism, fully 100 editors and their wives, sisters and daughters being expected to attend.

President Coleman has prepared a programme that embraces many entertaining features and several papers on appropriate subjects will be prepared for the meeting. Everything has been so arranged that the greatest possible benefit may result to the active men in the profession.

Among the prominent editors who will appear before the convention will be Colonel H. W. J. Ham, of Gainesville; Mr. William Adison Knowles, of The Rome Tribune; Mr. M. W. Hobby, of The Sylvania Telephone; Mr. Ben F. Perry, of the Canton Advocate; and Mr. E. B. Russell, of The Cedartown Standard.

Editor Ham, he of snollygoster fame, will prove one of the convention notables in his humorous oration on the "Country Editor—His Mission and Peculiarities."

Editor Knowles, of Rome, will deliver one of the most instructive papers on the "Business End of a Newspaper."

Editor E. B. Russell, of Cedartown, will give his experience to the convention on what he knows of "Special Editions."

No previous session of the association will present so many entertaining features, and the large attendance of members guarantees an enthusiastic meeting.

Through the courtesy of the Southern railway and the Pullman Company, an excursion to Cumberland island has been arranged by President Coleman, which leaves Gainesville on the afternoon of Wednesday, evening, July 3d, and reaches Cumberland at 11 o'clock on Thursday, July 4th.

Manager Lee T. Shackelford, of Hotel Cumberland, has made every preparation for the comfort and pleasure of the editors during their stay on the island. Editor H. A. Wrench, of The Brunswick Times-Advertiser, has taken charge of the matter of special outings for each day during the stay of the editors by the sea. Surf bathing, boating, fishing and every other diversion known to the princely entertainers of that famous seaside resort will be called into play for the amusement and pleasure of the journalistic craft.

All weekly editors of the state who are not now members of the association, and who desire to join at this session, should write at once to Mr. Alfred Herrington, corresponding secretary, Swainsboro, Ga., or to the president, Mr. W. S. Coleman, Cedartown, Ga.

JAPANESE DANCING GIRLS.

Mrs. John A. Cockrill Tells of Her Experience at a Japanese Dinner.

Last night we went to a real Japanese restaurant and had a Japanese dinner, she writes in The Home Journal. It seemed to be a prolonged course of fish and sweets. When we entered we had to remove our shoes, and then we sat on the floor and the food was passed around by the dancing girls. Three or four of them dance while the others sit on the floor and play on different stringed instruments, of which the koto is one. Their dances always tell some sort of story, either tragedy or comedy. When these girls are young, say from twelve to fourteen, they wear bright colors, but as they grow older they have to adopt softer tones. One cannot win their hearts more thoroughly than by giving them a gaudy hairpin of some kind. They are very like children in their love for objects of bright attire or adornment. They seem to be very affectionate in manner and are easily amused. Some of them have rather pretty faces; in fact, their faces seem to grow on you, and they look positively enchanting as they sit on the floor or dance, and when one speaks to them they bow down and almost touch the floor. Last night I felt as if I was in a theater witnessing a performance of the "Mikado," for that play is certainly a pretty representation of Japanese life.

SHAKING THE TURKS.

Earthquake Kills Fifty and Injures Three Times That Number.

Constantinople, May 25.—A series of earthquakes today virtually razed the town of Paraminthia, European Turkey. Fifty persons were killed and 150 seriously injured. The inhabitants are panic stricken and will pass the night in open spaces. The total number of shocks was twenty-six. The Greek church, which was built 300 years ago, was moved several yards, but is still standing.

Marti Led His Troops.

Santiago de Cuba, May 25.—Sandoval reports that the body of Jose Marti was finally identified and buried at Remonanamuas. Marti's watch and the correspondence found on the body have been delivered to Captain General Campos. Colonel Sandoval says that in the battle of May 20th, Marti personally led the machete charges made by the rebels. He also asserts that the horse ridden by Maximo Gomez was killed, and that in the last insurgent charge Gomez himself was wounded. The government troops attempted to capture him, but Borrero, one of the rebel leaders, carried him off the field and to a safe place. In doing so Borrero had to cross the fire of the troops, but he apparently escaped unscathed. It is stated that the bands under Masso and Rabbi will proceed to Cauto to aid Gomez's band and that the combined bands will then continue to Puerto Principe. Juan Guerra, a rebel leader, was wounded in a recent fight with government troops.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Published Daily, Weekly, Sunday.

The Daily, per year.... .. ..$6 00
The Sunday (20 to 36 pages).. .. .. 2 00
The Daily and Sunday, per year.. .. . 8 00
The Weekly, per year.. .. .. 1 00
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34 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., May 26 1895.

Politicians Versus Business Men.

So the Memphis convention was run by the politicians after all, was it?

The aftermath of the convention is even more interesting than the reports of its proceedings, for a cool, dispassionate view, after the smoke has cleared away, shows that a handful of politicians encountered an army of bankers and business men and that they took complete possession of the field. Not a delegate was permitted to raise his voice in the convention; not a resolution offered by a delegate was even dignified by being read, much less by consideration. The politicians organized the convention, arranged its programme, controlled its proceedings, did all the talking, and then rushed an adjournment for fear that some delegate would say something that would interfere with the plan of action.

The truth of the matter is the business men and the bankers who went to the convention allowed themselves to be made pliant tools in the hands of three astute politicians—Josiah Patterson, of Memphis; Dick Clark, of Mobile, and Mr. Catchings, of Vicksburg. All three of these men, members of congress, took issue with the almost unanimous sentiment of their respective state delegations in the last congress, and, for reasons best known to themselves, became vigorous champions of the movement for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law and the establishment of the gold standard. No doubt alarmed at the rising tide of silver sentiment throughout the country, threatening to overrun every one of them in the next election, they adopted the plan of action disclosed by the Memphis convention, and, in order to run things completely to their own satisfaction, suppressed every business man who went to that convention with an idea. Their first consideration was evidently the meeting of their patronage obligations, and this done they played for cheap notoriety among the voters of their respective districts by declaring against the national banking system, though they lacked the courage to make a bold and outspoken declaration in favor of a substitute system.

No wonder the feeling of resentment among the delegates is such as to crystalize in the movement for a new convention which will not be dominated by the politicians, in which the business men will have a say, and which will be a conference instead of a convention whose deliberations are restricted to a prearranged programme.

The Memphis convention was one of the most notable fiascos of recent times and instead of deterring the movement for the restoration of silver to its position as a standard money metal, as guaranteed by the federal constitution, and as pledged by the national democratic platform, it will be a positive aid in that direction.

A Notable Lynching.

The hanging of two prisoners by a mob at Danville, Ill., for assaulting a young lady, shows that human nature is still very much the same in all sections of this country.

At Danville a judge and other officials addressed the mob and promised that the prisoners should be duly tried and punished. This did not satisfy the lynchers, and they replied that they did not propose to run the risk of having the prisoners pardoned by the governor as had been done in times past. They were satisfied of the guilt of the two men and they intended to see that they got their just penalty. So the two ruffians were hanged in spite of all that the authorities could do to protect them.

On a somewhat similar line was the killing of Solomon H. Mann, near Fifth avenue, in New York, the other day, by David T. Hannogan, who took this method of avenging the betrayal of his sister by the other party. Commenting on this tragedy The New York Journal says:

> If the people find that the law has no remedy for their wrongs the personal remedy is the inevitable resort. All the palaver in the world will not erase the sentiment that impels them to acts of this nature, and only an effective administration of justice can eradicate this barbarism.

This is the keynote to the whole business. If we ever stop lynchings and personal vengeance it will have to be done by a speedy and a satisfactory administration of justice. Under our present system, in aggravated cases, we must expect mobs and individuals to take matters into their own hands, and this will be done north as well as south. Lynch law and personal vengeance are not sectional; they are national under certain conditions.

Senator Pugh as a Prophet.

As a prophet and a far-seeing statesman United States Senator Pugh, of Alabama, has a record scarcely less wonderful than that made by Hon. John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, in the latter's declaration, as a member of congress, that the consummation of the scheme to demonetize silver would entail more misery and suffering on the people than all the wars and pestilences from which this country had ever suffered. No man ever pictured the danger and disaster of the single gold standard more truthfully than Mr. Carlisle did when he was a free man; but so strikingly accurate are the predictions of Senator Pugh, of Alabama, delivered in the debate against the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, that they deserve more than passing mention, particularly as his remarks took the shape of a debate with the president.

In August, 1893, President Cleveland sent his message to congress then convened in extra session and we quote from his message as follows:

> With plentious crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment, and with satisfactory assurance of business enterprise, suddenly famine, distrust and fear have sprung up on every side. Numerous moneyed institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and industries are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural, and loss and failure have invaded every branch of business.

In August, 1893, the president in an official message to congress stated that "loss and failure had invaded every branch of business," that "plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufactures with unusual invitation to safe investment, and with satisfactory assurance of business enterprise," all these conditions, prospects and invitations made no difference whatever, they had nothing to do with keeping off "famine, distrust and fear," or preventing "loss and failure from invading every branch of business."

What was the president's opinion as to the cause of these disastrous conditions? He charged it altogether to what he called our "unfortunate financial plight." What did he tell congress and the country was our "unfortunate financial plight?" He answers:

> Undoubtedly the monthy purchase by the government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver enforced under that statute were regarded by silver producers as the certain guaranty of its increase in price. The result has been entirely different. This disappointing result has led to renewed and persistent effort in the direction of free silver coinage.

Here is a distinct charge by the president that the renewed and persistent effort in the direction of free silver coinage was the primary and moving cause of our "unfortunate financial plight," to which is attributed all the financial, industrial and commercial troubles which he described. The president continues by saying:

> Meanwhile not only are the evil effects of the Sherman law constantly accumulating, but the result to which its execution must inevitably lead is becoming palpable to all who give the least heed to financial subjects.

No democrat in the senate or house was a friend of the Sherman law. Senator Pugh, in his speech in the senate on the 12th of September, 1893, denounced the Sherman law and the motives and purposes of its enactment. The whole question was on the unconditional repeal—that is the repeal without any silver substitute—leaving silver without any right of coinage and the country without any measure of value but the gold standard, or any more coin money to be obtained from silver. We quote the following from Senator Pugh's speech:

> I undertake to state, as a lawyer with more than forty years' practice and experience in my profession, including eighteen years work in lawmaking, that when a statute law passed to supply a remedy or to correct or prevent existing evils is repealed for the reason that the law has failed to accomplish the object of its passage, or has proved inadequate as a remedy, or corrective, or cure of existing evils, such repeal has never been proposed in a bill that did not contain other and better remedial legislation to accomplish the objects and remedy the evils which the repealed law failed to reach and accomplish. The new remedy or substitute always accompanies and precedes the repealing section in the same bill. I challenge a denial by any reasonably informed man of the correctness of that statement. * * *
>
> I have no doubt that the desire of the supporters of unconditional repeal of the Sherman law is that silver shall be left in the United States where it is in England, Germany and France until those countries agree to the renewal of silver coinage on such terms as these foreign countries shall dictate. * * *
>
> Why not meet the friends of silver upon some common ground that we can occupy together until we try some compromise, and in the meantime consider in good faith all the propositions and evolve from them some wise and safe system of finance? Such an adjustment would save the friends of silver, the friends of gold and all the parties to this terrible contention the humiliation, the heart burnings and antagonisms that are certain to be generated by a dictatorial and arbitrary policy, and the success of an unconditional surrender to the gold standard. * * *
>
> I predict that if the Sherman law is unconditionally repealed the next demand the supporters of repeal will make will be founded on the necessity for gold which they have themselves created, and the issue of an indefinite amount of bonds to supply the government with gold to maintain the gold standard. The repeal of the Sherman law will be followed necessarily by the "issue of gold bonds."
>
> The issue of bonds will be supplemented with another measure, always dear to the gold standard advocates, and that is to retire the $346,00,000 of greenbacks, so as to give place to the circulation of national bank notes and secure to them the monopoly in supplying currency.

We find, then, that in August, 1893, President Cleveland advised congress that "famine, distrust and fear" were abroad in the country, and that "loss and failure had invaded every branch of business," and that the cause of these conditions was to be found in our financial system.

Senator Pugh, in April, 1895, in his letter to the democrats of Alabama, stated in relation to the same conditions described by President Cleveland, that "without any foreshadowing of coming events our entire political and industrial and commercial machinery and organism became panic stricken and suddenly plunged into a labyrinth of troubles—that no human pursuit is prospering, all industries languishing, producers complaining and suffering from low prices and dull markets."

Did Senator Pugh locate these conditions in any one state, or confine them to Alabama, as The Advertiser pretends? On the contrary, he expressly stated that they had become the "general rule affecting all products, labor and property." What did he think was the cause of these troubles? He stated that "when low prices and hard times become the general rule and affects general conditions disastrously the cause of these results must be also general and far-reaching, and can only be found in an insufficient supply of money and a contracted or congested circulation of currency." He agrees with the president as to the disastrous conditions existing, and also agreed with him that the cause of them was to be found in our "unfortunate financial system." Of course, they differed on what were the financial defects then and now existing, and how they were to be remedied.

The president charged everything to the persistent effort in the direction of free coinage, while the senator charged conditions to the failure to restore silver to free coinage.

It is manifest, however, that if the president was right in his opinion as to the effects of the agitation for free coinage in 1893, The Advertiser must be mistaken in its contention that there is now a general renewal of confidence, business and industries, and more of it in Alabama, with more money than in twenty years in full view of much greater agitation and much more persistent effort in the direction of free coinage than have ever been known in this country. If the agitation for the restoration of silver to free coinage proved so disastrous in the summer and fall of 1893, how is it possible for it to be true that all these troubles and calamities have ceased and health and prosperity restored in the midst of the storm of agitation for free coinage that is now raging all over the country?

If the existence and execution of the Sherman law was the great source of the troubles described by President Cleveland that danger was removed on the 1st day of November, 1893, by the repeal of the alleged vicious part of that statute.

Senator Pugh predicted that the repeal of the Sherman law would not satisfy the president and the supporters of the gold standard; that the gold standard when erected by itself and wholly disconnected from silver as an additional redemption coin basis would produce necessarily new troubles and financial complications of the most dangerous and alarming character. It was evident as soon as it became the established policy of our government that the whole financial fabric of the United States rested on the single basis of gold, and that all federal bonds, and the entire supply of silver, silver certificates, greenbacks, treasury notes and national bank notes were each and all founded on and redeemable in gold as the crucial test of value, and the only coin into which everything we have named can and must be convertible—that large bond issues were inevitable.

It required no financial ability or foresight to discover that with only $100,000,000 of gold reserved in the treasury, and $346,000,000 of greenbacks, and $600,000,000 in silver currency, and $207,000,000 of national bank notes in existence and out of the treasury subject to the greed of money sharks, gold brokers and money changers, all on the make and wide awake to the inevitable increase in the value of gold when compared with all the other currency in purchasing and debt paying and redeeming capacity, there must and would certainly be a rush for the gold in sight, which being wholly insufficient to meet the demand, large and continuous bond issues must necessarily follow.

So it came to pass that since the repeal of the Sherman law $162,000,000 of interest-bearing bonds have been issued. With this large bond issue there is in the treasury at this time less than $100,000,000 in gold belonging to the redemption supply.

But another demand which Senator Pugh predicted as being certain to follow the repeal of the Sherman law, and the establishment of the gold basis, was that the $346,000,000 of greenbacks must be immediately retired, as they were a standing menace to the ability of the government to maintain the credit of the government and preserve our fabric of currency as "sound money," that there can be no "sound money" that is not redeemable in gold, and that the government is unable to keep gold enough in the treasury as long as these greenbacks are in existence and in reach of the gold sharks.

The name of the "sound money" party must be abandoned, and this shibboleth of the new democracy will be stricken from the yellow flag unless the currency is contracted $346,000,000 by retiring the "sound money" greenbacks.

Then again, if the greenbacks are retired the silver and national bank notes must be kept on a parity with gold, and if these gold sharks see their opportunity to make a raid on the gold in the treasury they will collect up our $600,000,000 in silver or as much of it as they want for the purpose and under the pledge and policy declared by President Cleveland our silver must be redeemed in gold, and then silver will become as much of a menace as the greenbacks and will meet with the same fate.

It is simply impossible for the government of the United States and the people of the United States to exist on the gold basis as established and attempted to be enforced by President Cleveland. He is making an earnest effort in that direction, but time will determine the impracticability of the experiment.

Some Notable Letters.

The Constitution publishes this morning the first of a series of six letters on the money question, written by no less distinguished authority than Hon. John P. Jones, United States senator from Nevada.

We will publish these letters from day to day, each being about the length of that in this morning's Constitution—not being long enough to be fatiguing, and being so interestingly treated as to command the attention of the reader from beginning to end.

No speech delivered in the United States senate since the war has created as much talk and been as widely quoted as that of Senator Jones, of Nevada, in the memorable discussion over the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. That speech has been translated into the languages of the leading nations of the world and it has reached every nook and corner of the United States. It is a most remarkable history of the use of money from the earliest days of civilization, and deals with the effect of the demonetization of silver in the most exhaustive detail. The six letters to be published by The Constitution this week will be well worth reading for the series make a most valuable contribution to current discussion on the greatest public question of the day. In these articles Senator Jones discusses the theory of money, dealing in the appreciation of the value of gold and the depreciation of that of silver, discussing foreign debts, the ratio of exchange, and analyzing the true meaning of the term "an honest dollar."

The series will treat of the following phases of the money question:

1. The quantitive theory of money.
2. Why gold has appreciated in value.
3. Our foreign debts—how we inflict injustice on the many for the benefit of the few.
4. The ratio of exchange—the absurdity of the phrase "an international currency."
5. (a) Answer to the contention that the restoration of silver as a standard money metal would send our gold abroad, but even if it did, what will be the consequence? (b) The workingman and silver.
6. What is an honest dollar?—the disastrous effect of compulsory idleness—conclusion.

We call the attention of our readers to this notable series of letters which will find their way into the scrap books of all those who are keeping a record of the standard authorities on the money question.

Boston Is Interested.

The Boston Herald is puzzled over the following item from the south:

> The commissioner in chief of the negro exhibit at the coming exposition of the cotton states to be held in Atlanta, is out in a manifesto in which he sets forth the extensive preparations that have been made for a great exhibition of the mercantile, manufacturing, educational and agricultural progress of the colored race. He tells us that there will be no discrimination against the colored people in the management of this exposition, and he adds that the negroes enjoy about all the privileges they desire in Atlanta, the only buildings in which they are not allowed to ride in the elevators being those which are owned and controlled by northern capitalists. Can this latter allegation be true? If not it deserves to be corrected.

The Herald is disturbed in mind. It thinks that something is wrong when a prominent negro declares that there will be no discrimination against his race at the Atlanta exposition, and it is astounded by the statement that the negroes have about all the privleges they desire in Atlanta, and that they are ruled out of the elevators only in the buildings owned or controlled by Boston capitalists. Can such things be? Is the world coming to an end?

Our contemporary will doubtless have a staff correspondent at the exposition. We hope so, at any rate, because we want him to see the most happy, prosperous and progressive negroes that can be found on the face of the earth. We want him, moreover, to see the mutual good will and neighborly attitude of the two races in the south. The old Boston idea of the discrimination against the negro by the southern whites is exploded by the facts of the case.

Christian Unity.

A recent London letter on the work of the Grindelwald conference deals with the movement for Christian unity in a very interesting way.

The bishops in the Lambeth conference have recommended all Christian ministers to devote one sermon on the first Sunday in June to the good work of some other church than their own and especially those churches whose many excellencies are obscured from the observation of their fellow Christians by the prejudice and suspicions engendered by centuries of strife. Among those who are supporting the recommendation of the conference are the leading bishops of England, Ireland and Wales, the moderators of the Scottish churches, the moderator of the Presbyterian church of England, the chairman of the Congregational union, the president of the Baptist union, the presidents of the five Methodist conferences, the president of the Free church congress and a number of distinguished American divines.

New York is the headquarters of a similar movement, which is working through the Guild of St. James, a new organization of the Protestant Episcopal church which desires to bring about a union of the Roman Catholic, the Greek Catholic and the Episcopal churches. In the circular letters sent out the Protestant ministers are asked if they would favor a unity with the Romish church, and the Catholic prelates are asked what terms of unity their church would offer.

Monseigneur Satoli, the apostolic delegate, replies that he believes Christian unity to be possible, and states that the Romish church is anxious to bring about such a union, but the conditions would have to be settled by long and careful deliberation, as were the decrees of the council of Florence, by which many communities of Greeks were brought back to the church after a long separation. Bishop Potter thinks that the Romish church would have to make large sacrifices for the proposed union. Dr. Theodore Williams, a leading Unitarian, of New York, pronounces the scheme impracticable, and all the Protestant clergymen insist that their people would not accept Roman Catholic doctrines as they now stand. Professor Hommel, of the Munich university, hopes for the union, but mistrusts the pope. Bishop Maes, Roman Catholic, of Kentucky, is for the union. He says:

> And now comes the crucial question. What would be the conditions of unity the Roman Catholic Church would offer?
>
> 1. The inspiration of the Bible. It is the word of God. Hence, it is the truth, in its entirety and in its every part.
>
> 2. The authority of the teaching Church for Christ has said: "If he will not have the church, let him be to thee as the heathen and the publican," and "the church is the foundation and pillar of truth."
>
> With these two fundamental and essential principles accepted by Protestant churches and the honest willingness to accept all the obligations in faith and morals which rationally follow from the intelligent acceptance of these two dogmatical truths, the Catholic church would rest satisfied. The one necessarily follows from the other, just as Christianity necessarily follows from the incarnation of Jesus Christ for the salvation of men. Is it asking too much? God Himself asks no less! I hope that in God's merciful providence the union will some day become an accomplished fact.

All of these eminent divines speak guardedly. They hope for Christian unity, but they say that it will have to be the result of compromises and sacrifices, and each seems to feel that these must come from other churches than his own.

It is not likely that the movement will result in the union of the churches, but it may result in Christian unity which is a different thing. It will be a long step forward when all the Christians of the world become unified in spirit, and when they reach that point it will make very little difference how many separate church organizations they maintain. Altogether, the outlook is encouraging, and we believe that the recommendations of the Grindelwald conference cannot fail to bring the Christians of the world closer together with a better understanding and appreciation of one another.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The agent of a big office building in Chicago has just issued an order to the effect that no bicycles are to be stored in the building during the day. One tenant offered to carry his wheel up fourteen flights of stairs on his shoulder so that he would leave no mud in the halls, but the janitor refused to permit him to do even that. And the wheelman is now going to bring suit against the owner of the building to test this question. As the same question will doubtless come up in other cities, the case will be followed with interest by wheelmen. An office building about to be erected in Cleveland will be provided with a bicycle stall for the use of the tenants, which leads The Leader of that city to remark: "Who can tell but a brand new business will be created by the establishment of bicycle livery stables, in which the silent steeds may be groomed and cared for while their owners are not using them?"

The British Medical Journal attacks the time-honored adage "Early to bed and early to rise," etc., tooth and nail. It says the desire to rise early is usually a sign, not of vigor, but of advancing age. The long, deep sleep of youth is made possible by a thoroughly elastic vascular system, and the stiffening vessels of age are not so easily controlled by the casomotor nerves; hence shorter sleeps. "Pater familias," it continues, "who goes to bed at 11 p. m., wants to get up at 5 or 6 a. m., and looks upon his healthy son who prefers to lie till 8, as a sluggard. When this foolish interpretation of a proverb about the health and wealth to be got from early rising is combined with the still more foolish adage which says of sleep, 'six hours for a man, seven for a woman and eight for a fool,' then we have a vicious system capable of working great mischief to young people of both sexes."

The Utah constitutional convention has broken away from the old jury law common to all the older states. The Utah constitution provides for juries of eight instead of twelve, and that the agreement of three-fourths of the eight will be sufficient to constitute a verdict in civil cases. Such a reform of the jury law has been agitated in the older states for years, as it has been apparent that one or two men could be placed on every jury for the express purpose of preventing a verdict. But the carping critics will not give the people of Utah credit for any real reform. They will see in this new law only an effort to allow the Mormons to control without having every member of the jury. It will be just as well to wait and see before indulging in such criticism. Whether Mormons or non-Mormons are responsible for this innovation it is in line with the best recommendations from the ablest men in the older states, and should have a fair trial in Utah with a view to noting whether it will be an improvement on the old jury system.

Judge Ingraham, of the New York supreme court, has appointed ex-Fire Commissioner Henry Winthrop Gray temporary receiver of the United States Mutual Accident Association, and fixed his bond at $25,000, upon an application to the court by Attorney General Hancock. The application was based on a report of the result of an examination made by the New York insurance department, which showed that the association is hopelessly insolvent. The detailed statement of the report follows: Assets—cash, $3,498.65; bonds, $11,837; certificate of deposit, $15,000; bonds and mortgages, $10,000; individual accounts, $8,115; agents' balances, $16,086; furniture, $21,268. Liabalities—Bills payable, $26,000; members' balances, $7,383.92; deposit accounts, $9,371.81; indemnity claims approved, $46,218.88; indemnity claims unadjusted, $4,724.63; indemnity claims reported, $21,801.41; death losses approved, $16,500; death losses unadjusted, $28,150; loss of suits, $8,500; losses litigated and in process of litigation, $187,000; unpaid bills, $14,338.

CARLISLE'S VIEWS.

Richmond State: The "safe currency" scheme of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle is to put the people at the mercy of the banks. Here comes in the Jeffersonian and Jacksonian doctrine in favor of gold and silver as the money of the people, and their heroic opposition to all banking systems based upon the national credit, coinage of gold and silver, freely and without limit, and paper based, dollar for dollar, upon the precious metal coin is better than all the devices that the Memphis convention can suggest.

Chicago Inter Ocean: The truth is that John G. Carlisle is in a very embarrassing position. Even if he has no convictions, it is hard to be put in a place where he must stultify his record. But surely he did not need to be guilty of such stultification all in the same speech.

New Orleans Times-Democrat: The projectors of the convention bagged a brace of goldbug delegates from New Orleans, but we are not aware that these delegates were chosen by, or represented, any of our great commercial organizations. They represented probably nothing else than the money-lending interest of the community, which, of course, dominated the "sound money" convention at Memphis, as it dominates all "sound money" conventions. But there was no representation of the people. It was gold alone that spoke.

A GREETING FROM GEORGIA.

One Day.

One day, when grief its shadow threw,
And mantling clouds o'er laughing hap'ness crept,
When somber wings of darkness hid the blue,
And in the arms of aching dear love slept,
Your smile, with all its rippling grace,
Flashed meteor-like through frowning night,
Till all the dreary shades, with startled face,
Fled in terror's haste before the gleaming light!

One day, when all the flowers, drooping—dead,
Lay parched and withered, beside the way,
And dancing sunbeams affrighted, fled
To hide themselves with dying day,
You came, and with your coming joy
Besprinkled sweet the arid scene,
Till all the earth in rapturous glee
Reflected back the radiant sheen!

One day, when heaven's resting seemed
So far away—so distant to my soul—
When all the sweets that erstwhile gleamed
Around my life to unseen havens stole,
You caught them, dear, and smiling brought
Then back, refreshed with wond'rous bliss,
And in that one moment I was taught
The lesson of love—by one sweet kiss!

—EDWARD N. WOOD.

Too Energetic.

"I love to see a man full of energy and push at his business, but there goes a man that runs things into the ground."

"Who is he?"

"A lightning rod agent."

The Gum Swamp Parson.

The prince of Wales is one person "into whose life no reign will fall," unless the clouds gather mighty quick.

Cleveland was not the man to allow the golden opportunity to pass without pulling it in.

The position occupied by the average witness is of a very questionable character.

There are not enough married mutes in the world to make every assertion that "so and so and his wife never spoke a cross word" to be literally true.

The golden rule advocated by the goldbugs is not the one mentioned in the Bible, for it works only one way, and that is to the benefit of Wall street and the Shylocks.

Peculiar, but Apt.

"I saw a big blunder made by your tombstone manufacturer."

"What was it?"

"He has on a monument in your cemetery the sentence 'rest in pieces.'"

"That's correct; the person it was erected to was blown up by dynamite."

May in Georgia.

"Have those furs and cloaks left over from winter been unpacked?" asked the merchant.

"Yes, sir."

"Make a good show of them, then, for commencements at the colleges are at hand."

Looking Out for Himself.

"Why doesn't the bass sing some?" asked Pullett, gazing intently at the choir; "he hasn't done a thing but look at the music since the others began to sing."

"Don't bother about him," replied Fitzgoober, "he's watching his chants."

Not in the Right End.

"Do any of the colored brothers have a 'pull' in your state?"

"Yes, some of 'em do, but they usually pull at the wrong end of the rope."

An Enjoyable Time.

"Did you have a good time at the open air concert last night?"

"Oh, yes, the skating was excellent and such fun at snowballing."

The Brook's Lament.

I'm a-weary of the taffy that the poets fling at me,
'Bout my ripplin' an' a-babblin' as I seek the distant sea,
For if their foot stepped in me, curses deep they'd launch,
I'd no longer be a brooklet but a dirty little branch.

I am always singing merry through the daisy bloomin' fields,
And my bosom sweet reflection of the dancing sunbeams yields,
But when they chance to see me, 'neath the heat of blist'rin' sun,
My muddy creeping waters puts their dreamin' on the run!

My wavelets, always bounding over pebble-studded sand,
In the market of the poet are always in demand,
But with my tadpoles circlin' an' a-sinkin' in the mud,
You'd think I needed flushing from a thorough cleansing flood!

—E. N. W.

Suggests Babel.

> Therefore is the name of it called Babel, because the Lord did there confound the language of all the earth; and from thence did the Lord scatter them abroad upon the face of the earth.—Gen. xi, 9.

Editor Constitution—Babel should be the name for the much-discussed street at the coming exposition. The races that were scattered abroad on that memorable and eventful day in the land of Shinar will all be here this fall. It will be a great pleasure to them to talk over the building of the tower and the confusion that followed. The bustle, commotion and confusion will be almost as great when the nations of the earth assemble at "Babel." JORDAN.

Misapplied Chivalry.

From The Washington Post.

The other evening, as a muscular man was passing a house, a lady who stood at the gate called to him: "Sir, I appeal to you for protection!" "What's the trouble?" he asked, as he paused in his walk. "There's a man in the house, and he wouldn't go out when I ordered him." "He wouldn't, eh? Well, we'll see about that." The man gave the lady his coat to hold and sailed into the house. He found a man at the supper table, and took him by the neck and remarked: "You're a brute, you are! Come out of this or I'll push your face in." The man fought, and it was not until the table had been upset and a chair broken that he was hauled out of doors by the legs and given a toss into the street. "Now, then, you brass faced tramp, move on, or I'll finish you!" "Tramp! tramp!" shouted the victim, as he got up. "I'm no tramp! I own this property and live in this house!" "You do?" "Yes, and that's my wife standing there holding your coat!" "Thunder!" whispered the "gallant man," as he gazed from one to the other, and realized that it was the wife's method of finishing a row she had been having with her husband. And then he made a grab for his coat and dusted down Twelfth street.

Mr. Cleveland Is Religious.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 25.—Among the commissioners to the general assembly is the Rev. William N. Cleveland, of Chaumont, N. Y., who is a brother of President Cleveland. Among other questions asked Mr. Cleveland by the reporter was if his brother, the president, was a religious man.

"Yes," was the reply, "he is a believer."

"But is he a devout man? Does he keep his religion always before him?"

The Rev. Mr. Cleveland paced up and down the room and as the reporter finished the question he answered: "I said he was a believer; yes, he is a religious man."

Ruled Mrs. Warner Out.

Washington, May 25.—The postoffice department has issued an order against Mrs. F. A. Warner, of Jacksonville, Fla., who advertised the sale of seed, but it is said suited her pleasure as to delivering them after receiving the money.

THE MONEY QUESTION

A Key to the Financial Situation by Senator John P. Jones.

THE QUANTITIVE THEORY OF MONEY

Value of Dollars as Compared to the Number Issued—If Money Were Unlimited, It Would Have No Value.

I.

Political economy has been called "the dismal science." The most dismal branch of it, if men are to endeavor to force conclusions to fit some preconceived theory without reference to principles, is that which relates to money. The persistent determination to make the whole science subordinate to the absurdities of the gold standard has operated like a Westinghouse brake on the progress of the civilized world.

But there is one principle of monetary science that, if held steadfastly in view, will constitute an unerring guide through what would otherwise be a path of inextricable difficulty.

That principle is that the value of the unit of money in any country is determined by the number of units in circulation. In other words, the value of every dollar depends on the number of dollars out.

The greater the number of dollars out, other things being equal, the less will be the value of each dollar; the fewer the number out, other things remaining the same, the greater the value of each, and this without any regard whatever to the material of which the dollars are composed. This is the key to the financial situation in the United States. Much more, it is the key to the financial situation in every land. Without this key it is in vain that the student attempts to unlock the door leading to the arcanum of monetary knowledge. Unlike many of the locks made by man, the lock on that door is unpickable. The household of science is one that thieves cannot break through and steal. He who would enter must first find the key. With this key in hand, the most secret recesses may be explored with confidence. Without it, the student travels in a circle, returning after much labor to the point from which he started upon his journey. Like one in a maze, when most confidently expecting to find his way out, he but sees himself coming up against impassable barriers.

If money were unlimited in quantity, it would have no value whatever. Nothing has value that is unlimited in quantity. If instead of sand the ocean beach were strewn with gold dust, it would have no value whatever as a commodity. Yet if that gold dust were taken up and coined into pieces of money, the number of such pieces being limited, they would have value precisely as gold pieces have value today. And, on the other hand, as Adam Smith says, if gold should reach a certain degree of scarcity, the slightest bit of it might become as valuable as a diamond.

So absolutely clear are the leading writers that the value of money unit is in every case, other things being equal, determined by the number of units out and does not depend on the material of which the money may be composed that they have not the slightest hesitation in asserting that the rule applies even to uncovered paper money, so that the value of every dollar of gold and silver in circulation is diminished or increased according as the quantity of paper money is increased or diminished, and, reciprocally as to all of these, the increase in the number of dollars of either kind diminishing the value of each dollar of the others, while the decrease in the number of either increases the value of each of the others, without the slightest regard whatever to the material of which either of the dollars is composed.

If this be so, if the value of the unit of money depends not on the material of the dollars, but on their quantity, what becomes of the gold standard? If this be so, inasmuch as silver has been utilized as money since the dawn of creation, why abandon it now, unless senators are prepared to abandon the automatic system altogether? If we must by legislation compel a change in the value of money, why legislate so that it can change in one direction only, and that the direction which is always favorable to the classes that lend money and live idly on their incomes, the direction most injurious to society, most fatal to industry, most narcotizing to energy?

The idea that the value of a treasury note issued by a government such as ours is not based on the number issued, but on something behind the note, or upon the credit of the government, deforms the whole idea of money. It is clung to because people have been accustomed to look upon money as something of "intrinsic" value, and on that theory they have been at a loss to account for the fact that uncovered paper dollars, when sufficiently restricted in number, have precisely the same purchasing power as gold money, quantity for quantity. There is no question of credit about it. No man takes a piece of money of any kind, whether gold or silver or paper, as a piece of credit. If it is not legal tender, it is not, in the true and full sense, money at all; if a full legal tender, it needs nothing behind it but the law which makes it a legal tender for all debts and demands, and a regulation of its quantity, to maintain the monetary unit at any desired level of value.

It is not the credit, but the power of the government that is behind it in the law of legal tender and in the right to increase or diminish the issues. Taxes are payable in money, and debts are payable in money, and the only way that people can get money with which to pay debts or taxes is by competing with one another for it in all the occupations of life. It is this universal competition to get it that fixes the value of all kinds of money, as it is competition that fixes the value of all other things. In this work of competition the number of dollars to be competed for, other things being unchanged, must determine the value of each dollar.

Standards of Value.

We are informed by so-called "financiers" and statisticians, and by an army or ready-made political economists among the gold standard press—gentlemen who have not taken the trouble to carefully study the subject—that the value of gold is unchanging, and that to attempt to depart from what is called the "gold standard" would be to set at naught all the principles of justice and even to defy the very laws of nature. This is an argument used only since the demonetization of silver. Up to that time it was well recognized by all who gave any attention to the subject of money, and is still well recognized by all the authorities on political economy, that both silver and gold are variable in value. So serious indeed have from time to time been the variations in the value of money that thoughtful men—some of them distinguished economists—have long observed and commented on the gross injustice which such variations involve, and various suggestions have been made of methods for securing stability of value in the monetary unit.

Up to the period when the creditors discovered the ingenious plan of surreptitiously increasing by an appeal to the legislative arm of all governments the value of all debts due, and to become due to them, by depriving debtors of the immemorial right to pay in either of the two metals, it was acknowledged by the most eminent economists that the adoption of a single metal as a so-called standard of money did not secure so great a degree of uniformity in value as the adoption of both metals. This may seem a paradox to those who have not reflected on the essential nature of money and upon the method by which it obtains what is termed its "value," which it does through the medium of the prices of commodities. They ask: How can there be a standard composed of two things? Must not a standard be one? Can it be two or more?

Material Quantity and Credit.

The seeming paradox involved in the idea that what is called a "standard of value" may be composed of more than one material is made plain when it is borne in mind that it is not the material but the quantity of money which constitutes the sandard. The quality to which in the case of value the word "standard" is applied is not a quality inhering in the material of the money. Value, as I have shown, does not reside in any article or in the substance of any article. When the consideration to be kept in view is not an object, but a service—not a material, but a function—the instrument by which that service or function is performed need not necessarily be limited to one material. Inasmuch as the purpose to be served is the attainment of a correct result, whatever the material by which it may be accomplished, such number of materials as may be indispensable to that end should without hesitation be employed. If we wish to obtain a clock which shall indicate the correct time, we do not insist that it shall be made of one material. The material of which money is made is no more standard of value than the material of a clock is the standard of time.

The yardstick which by statute, is declared to be the model for all other yardsticks is made of bronze, but bronze is not therefore a standard of length. A bushel measure may be composed of any material or of any number of materials combined, but this makes no difference so long as the precise purpose sought is attained—namely, the securing of perfect accuracy of measurement. If we assume the model or "standard" bushel measure to be composed of brass, it is not the brass that is the standard of measure. Assuming that all bushel measures were made of brass, then this particular piece of brass comprising the model constitutes a standard by which to test the metal of which all future bushel measures may be made, but this does not constitute brass per se a "standard" of cubical content.

Credits aid in the establishment and maintenance of prices, but credits are themselves based on the quantity of money available for liquidation. They can be safely extended only to the degree to which money payments can in the ordinary course of business be made. No one will pretend to say that credits can be wisely extended beyond that point.

Hence a gold standard means a maintenance of a level of prices consistent with the quantity in use as money, which means a level of prices on the average the same as those prevailing in gold using countries. This must be clear from the consideration that if from a country which possessed no gold mines all the gold had been sent out it could be attracted back only to buy commodities, which clearly means that unless the prices of the commodities forming the subject of international trade were for the moment lower here than in the country from which the gold should come we could not have exported the commodities except at a loss.

JOHN P. JONES.

AGAINST THE GUARDS.

A Warm Letter from Col. George A. Mercer to the Governor.

The clash between the Gate City Guards and the state militia is on with force.

There will be a fight to the finish. From all quarters the state militia is turning on its guns, and the air is lurid with shot and shell.

How it will end is a question which from all appearances rests with the governor.

Yesterday a letter was received at the executive department. It comes from Savannah, and is signed by one of the best known military men in the state.

It is a letter caustic and emphatic, and borders on the sensational. Colonel George A. Mercer is known everywhere in Georgia. He is at the head of the First volunteer regiment of the state, and for many years has been identified with the military affairs of the state.

This letter from him, addressed to the governor, reviews the situation from the side taken in the matter by the state troops. There are parts of the letter which are warm indeed. Referring to the Guards, the letter says:

"The chief end to be sought and achieved in the formation of military bodies is legal government, strict discipline and rigid amenability to lawful orders. Without these elements, such bodies may lapse at any moment into lawless mobs."

What Colonel Mercer Said.

The letter, however, speaks for itself. It was received at the capitol yesterday morning, and when the governor returns it will be handed to him at once.

"Headquarters First Volunteer Regiment of Georgia, George A. Mercer, colonel; Robert G. Gaillard, adjutant; Savannah, Ga., May 23, 1895.—Governor W. Y. Atkinson, Atlanta, Ga. Dear Sir: As I hold the senior military commission as a volunteer officer in this state, I deem it my duty, on my own behalf, and on behalf of those under my command, to express an opinion as to the present status of the volunteer company in Atlanta formerly known as the Gate City Guards, and not to leave you, as commander-in-chief, under the possible impression that such status is acquiesced in by the military bodies here.

"Any views I may express are entirely devoid of personality, for since said company, once distinguished as an authorized military organization, has violated its position as such, I have felt no further interest in it, and do not even know its present personnel. The status it now fills, however, involves a vital principle, and is a standing menace to all the military law and discipline of the state.

"The act of Georgia organizing the volunteer forces, as incorporated in the Code, section 1103 (a), expressly prescribed the size of companies, the number of officers, and minute regulations for their government. Every such company was required to belong to a battalion. If, in defiance of the law, a body of men can organize, arm and parade, independently, subject to no supervision, discipline or control, a fatal blow must necessarily be struck at the maintenance of the organizations contemplated and provided for by the statute.

"The chief end to be sought and achieved in the formation of military bodies is legal government, strict discipline and rigid amenability to lawful orders. Without these elements, such bodies may lapse at any moment into lawless mobs.

"The act approved October 13, 1885, amending the organization of our volunteers, expressly provides in section 17 that it shall not be lawful for any body of men whatever other than the said volunteer forces of this state, and the troops of the United States, and bodies of police, to associate themselves together as a military company or organization, or to drill or parade with arms in any city or town in this state, without the license of the government thereof, which license may at any time be revoked. The only exception is in favor of educational institutions, and social bodies wearing side arms. It is made a penal offense even to belong to such a body. It seems manifest that the granting of permission to parade with arms to such unlawful bodies would destroy the integrity and efficiency of the legally organized military companies of the state. Young men cannot be expected to enlist, and subject themselves to discipline and law, if other men can act as soldiers and make military display in defiance of statute and authority; and the continuance of such a body as is now understood to exist in Atlanta must imperil, if not destroy, the present efficient volunteer system in this state. The sound and symptoms are being heard and seen on every hand.

"I respectfully submit that it cannot be too soon ascertained whether an illegal military organization can be successfully continued in Georgia. The attorney general of the state can be consulted, and can act under the law; and the question so vital to the legally organized military can, and should be, tested, and brought to a speedy conclusion. I have the honor to remain, dear sir, very respectfully yours,

"GEORGE A. MERCER,

"Colonel First Volunteer Regiment of Georgia."

Drowned in a Mine.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 25.—Lawrence Smith, a mechanic of this city, was drowned today in a shaft of the Harwick Company's mine near Cleveland, Tenn. He was superintending the pumping of water which had accumulated in the shaft and while scaling the hand ladders set into the walls of the shaft, fell backwards a distance of sixty feet. The deceased was a prominent Mason and a native of England.

For Sideboards and Tables
Go to R. S. Crutcher, 52 Peachtree street.

MYERS TO BE TRIED

His Case Was Set Yesterday Morning for June 10th.

JUDGE HART WILL THEN PRESIDE

John Harris, Mr. Cox's Negro Assailant, Will Be Tried June 3d—Jail and Docket Cases.

For the fourth time the case of Will J. Myers has been set for a hearing, and this last time the date has been fixed for June 10th, which is the second Monday in next month.

This was decided upon yesterday morning and the case will be called upon that day unless there is another change made. This time, however, the date was fixed after Judge Richard Clark and Solicitor Hill had held a consultation at the Markham house, in the judge's room.

And Judge Richard Clark will not preside at the trial.

Judge John C. Hart, of Union Point, judge of the Ocmulgee circuit, has accepted an invitation to preside over the criminal branch of the superior court at that time. Judge Hart is a man of fine ability, and has won for himself an enviable reputation by his clear and concise charges in all cases that have come under his jurisdiction.

The Myers' case is too well known in Atlanta and all over the south to need any extensive review. The murder of Forrest Crowley occurred last year in the early fall. At the time of the murder it was thought that he had simply disappeared for a short while. He was last seen with Will Myers. Myers could not be found. The vicinity visited by the two was searched thoroughly and early in the morning on the day after the murder the body of Crowley was found by his grief-stricken father. A bullet was in his head, and he had evidently been made the victim of a robbery.

Telegrams were sent out containing descriptions of Myers. Circulars offering a reward for Myers were mailed all over the country. He was arrested in Cincinnati, where he had his hair dyed. He was brought back and denied his guilt. His trial was followed by conviction, and, despite the able effort and eloquent speech of his leading attorney, Mr. W. T. Moyers, he was not recommended to mercy, and was sentenced to be hung on February 8th. The case went to the supreme court, and because one of the jurors expressed his opinion as to Myers's guilt, a new trial was granted. It is this new trial that has been set and reset until it has now a fourth setting.

Recalls a Desperate Encounter.

A case of interest that will be called on June 3d, the first day of court week, is that of the negro John Harris, who assaulted Mr. John Cox in his office several weeks ago.

The encounter will readily be recalled. The negro went into the office of Mr. Cox, and, according to Mr. Cox, became very impertinent and assaulted him with a dagger and a pistol. Mr. Cox succeeded in getting his pistol and the two fired at each other until their revolvers were emptied, the negro then fleeing from the room. Mr. Cox was shot in the hand, but the wound was very slight.

According to Mr. Cox's statement the affair arose over the persistent attention of Harris to a daughter of one of Cox's clients. The shooting occurred in the Whitehall street office of Mr. Cox, and the affair created a profound sensation at the time.

Many Cases on the Docket.

After a two weeks' recess criminal court will be called to order on Monday, June 3d, by Judge Richard Clark.

Judge Clark will preside for one week and will at the end of that time be relieved by Judge Hart, who will preside at the trial of the Myers case. There are a number of jail and bond cases to be disposed of, and there is a great deal of work ahead for the court.

Solicitor Hill and Mr. John Monaghan, his assistant, will be kept busy.

A NEW THEORY ADVANCED.

It Is Probable That Zimmer Did Not Intend To Kill Himself.

It is probable that Zimmer did not intend to kill himself. That young Zimmer fired the shot that cost him his life, with suicidal intent, is denied by his friends and family.

And yesterday a new light was thrown upon the tragedy and the theory advanced is very possible, indeed.

Since the shooting occurred last Tuesday, every clew has been sifted that would give any information as to the causes which prompted the young man to commit the rash deed. The note assigned no reasons and his most intimate friends had never suspected that anything was weighing heavily upon the young man's mind.

On the contrary, he had been very cheerful and lighthearted. And when the news of the shooting was heard, every one who knew him were astonished. As soon as the affair occurred, the pistol from which the shot was fired was taken by an officer and placed in Chief Connolly's desk at the station house. It was laid away for future examination and held as evidence, if ever occasion demanded. Yesterday afternoon the brothers of the dead man called on Chief Connolly and were given the weapons. Upon examintion it was seen that a blank cartridge was in the chamber before the shot was fired. This blank was resting under the hammer when young Zimmer took the pistol in his hands for the first time. He knew the blank was in the chamber, for he was seen to examine the pistol.

And here the new theory comes to light. His nature was full of boyish mischief and his brothers claim that he must have snapped the pistol simply to frighten his friend and that he had no idea of self-destruction whatever. But he miscalculated. When he pulled the trigger the chamber revolved and threw a live cartridge beneath the hammer. Many concur in this belief and recite the fact that he immediately asked for a physician, showing conclusively that he did not wish to die.

His funeral will occur this morning at 10 o'clock. The exercises will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Winchester, pastor of the Baptist church. Mr. Zimmer joined this church last Sunday and was to have been baptized tonight. All the circumstances relating to the tragedy are particularly sad and his home is shrouded in gloom.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as pallbearers:

T. L. Brooks, C. D. Guinn, G. C. Zimmer, W. M. Pharr, W. T. Winn and Clarence Flournoy

ALL IN TENDER GRAY.

How a Red-Haired Girl Made Herself Look Like a Picture.

A certain auburn-haired girl appeared at an evening party not long ago in a simple gown which made her look like a picture. It was of sheer gray organdie made over mouse gray satin, the outer skirt being very full and edged with fluttering ruffles. The blouse was composed of gray satin ribbon, three inches wide alternating with creamy white lace, with a beautifully finished edge, which lapped over the selvedge of the ribbon. About the neck was worn a dog collar of silver. The sleeves were immensely gigot, the tightly fitting lower arm buttoned with silver ornaments to match the collar. Gray silk stockings, gray suede slippers, with a bit of silver embroidery and gray suede gloves completed the picture, which any red-haired girl may duplicate for very little.

No Game at Nashville.

Nashville, Tenn., May 25.—The Nashville-Little Rock game was stopped today in the last half of the third inning by rain. Little Rock had scored two runs, while Nashville had failed to get a man across the plate.

THE BOND ELECTION

he Registration Books Closed at 9 O'Clock Last Night.

VOTING WILL BE EXCEEDINGLY LIGHT

Many Negro Voters Are Said To Be Opposed To Them—A Special Meeting of the Council Called.

The registration books for the city bond election closed last night at 9 o'clock with only about 2,600 names registered. From the day the books opened until within a few hours before they closed the work of registration was slow

Late in the afternoon the work was a little brisk, but after 6 o'clock the slight run was over, and after 7 o'clock there were only a few over a hundred voters registered. From the present indications the outlook for the bonds is not a bright one, and unless the friends of the Boys' High school, the sanitary department and the waterworks make an active and effective canvass. they will probably be defeated.

Among the most positive enemies of the bonds are a large number of the colored voters who are opposed to the Boys' High school. This class of voters contend that they do not receive any benefit from this institution, and for that reason are opposed to the bonds. While it is a fact that the white taxpayers support the schools for the education of the colored children, the majority of the colored voters seem opposed to the bonds. The lack of interest shown by many of the white voters and the opposition coming as it does from the colored voters places the bonds in jeopardy.

The City Council To Meet.

Mayor King has issued a call for a special meeting of the city council at 3 o'clock tomorrow. This meeting is for the purpose of hearing a report of the registration. Under the law, as it now exists, County Tax Collector Stewart is also the city registrar. At the meeting tomorrow he will make a full report showing the exact number of voters that have registered. As the election will be held Thursday there will be no special lists of the registered voters printed, and the voting will be done without them and the checking will be done afterwards.

The Amount of the Bonds.

The amount of the proposed bonds is $150,000, and if they are passed the money derived from their sale will be divided between the building of the boys' new high school, the sanitary department, the waterworks and the Connolly street sewer.

The Boys' High school is to receive $40,000. The waterworks department will receive $60,000 for the extension of the water mains. The sanitary department will get $25,000 for two additional crematories, and $25,000 will go towards the completion of the Connolly street sewer.

The Different Ward Precincts.

The different voting places and the managers of the election will be:

First ward, corner of West Mitchell and Forsyth streets. Managers: W. K. Booth, B. E. Gardner and James Mayson.

Second ward, city hall. Managers: L. C. Sawtell, W. E. Johnson and S. B. Turman.

Third ward, corner of Fair and Frasier. Managers: C. H. McHan, S. M. Day and W. H. Frizzell.

Fourth ward, corner of Jackson street and Auburn avenue. Managers: J. M. Wade, M. C. Martin and S. A. Morris.

Fifth ward, 258 Marietta street. Managers: J. H. Starke, B. S. Ivy and L. W. Sims.

Sixth ward, 130 Peachtree street. Managers: S. F. Warren, John Gatins and E. A. Robinson.

Seventh ward, corner of Gordon and Lee streets. Managers: B. J. King, R. H. Caldwell and R. L. Rodgers.

IT PLEASED THEM.

A Neat Compliment Paid to Mr. Chas. P. Byrd of This City.

Everybody in Atlanta remembers the Conductors' convention. It adjourned last Thursday night, after having been in session for about two weeks. There were conductors here from everywhere. A delegation from Manitoba, some from Mexico, some from the state of Washington—in fact North America was well represented.

The proceedings of each day's session of this convention were quite lengthy, requiring daily about one hundred printed pages to record them.

It was the opinion of Grand Secretary Daniel that it would be impossible to have this work done in Atlanta, owing to the extraordinary facilities required, but the contract was finally awarded to Mr. Charles P. Byrd. Yesterday an unexpected compliment was paid his work by Mr. Daniel, the grand secretary and treasurer of the O. R. C. Here is what Mr. Daniel says:

"Atlanta, Ga., May 20, 1895.—Mr. Charles P. Byrd, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Sir: I wish to express to you my appreciation of the excellent work done by you in printing our daily journal during the session of the grand division.

"It has been done promptly and well during the entire time we have had the daily journal printed. Your work has never been excelled and seldom equalled. Very truly yours

"WILLIAM P. DANIEL, G. Sec."

This shows what can be done in Atlanta by an Atlanta man. The moral of it all is don't send your business away when it can be done so satisfactorily here.

A SLICK SWINDLER.

W. F. Garthwait, Alias R. L. White, Arrested in Savannah.

About three months ago there appeared in Atlanta an insurance man engaged in selling policies of the company he claimed to represent.

But the policies he wrote never materialized and his score or more of victims discovered that they had been faked. The status of the swindle gradually dawned upon them and they sought redress by an attempt to have the agent arrested. A search of the city was made and the officers discovered that their man had departed.

The agent registered under the name of W. F. Garthwait and his literature was headed with the style of the company's name—the National Benefit and Benevolent Association. He was energetic in his soliciting and had no trouble in inducing many to make an application for a policy in his association. He offered a very liberal policy, and being a smooth talker and a man of pleasing address, secured many applicants and worked up a large business.

Before leaving the city he called upon all those who had signified a desire to take policies with him and stated that a membership fee of $6 was payable in advance and must be collected and remitted with the application before the policies would be issued and delivered.

His requirement was seemingly nothing unusual, as many companies require this advance payment, and his subscribers suspected nothing irregular. Many of them paid this membership fee and exchanged their six hard-earned dollars for the stranger's receipt, so they say.

The days passed by and the time for the receipt of the policy was long past due. Impatiently the prospective members waited, but the certificate that they looked for never came. The agent had gone, and with him went their money.

The number of victims that fell into his snare was numerous, and it is claimed he left the city with a large amount of money that he had gained by his misrepresentations.

Arrested in Savannah.

Last night Chief Connolly received a letter from the chief of police in Savannah saying that a man by the name of R. L. White had been arrested in that city and his plan of operation was identical with the agent who worked Atlanta. His description tallies exactly and the chief thinks there can be no doubt but that W. F. Garthwait and R. L. White are one and the same.

The letter from Savannah contained a full history of his evil deeds in that city and he is now confined in jail on the charge of cheating and swindling and also that of forgery. It is claimed there that he did a rushing business and garnered the sheckles by the score. He went to Savannah from Augusta and in that city he reaped a rich harvest also.

In Macon he got in his work and it is claimed by the officers that many replenished his purse by the payment of this advance membership fee.

Almost all of the smaller towns were worked in the same manner and there have been many requests made for his capture.

At present he is confined at Savannah to answer several charges and the officers say they have the evidence that will convict the man. All who have been victimized claim the agent to be a smooth, slick talker and they were easily drawn into the net he had spread for them.

THE MEN OF METERS.

Convention of Waterworks Men To Assemble in Atlanta This Week.

The waterworks men will be here this week, 400 strong.

This afternoon on the Southern vestibuled a trainload of engineers from New York will come in and will be carried at once to the hotels by the local committee on arrangements.

Tomorrow all the delegates are expected and will be ready when the session is called Tuesday morning. For three days they will be in session, and an entertaining programme has been arranged, made up of a series of essays and addresses on scientific subjects.

This convention, by the way, will be one of the most representative that has gathered in this city of conventions during the year. Men from every part of the United States will be here—from San Francisco to New York. In fact the association comprises clubs in Canada and Mexico, and there is one member who will come in from Japan. His name is Y. Nakijima, from Tokio, and for some years he has been an honorary member of the association, being a scientist of great ability and interested in the line of work which the association will take up.

During the three days of the session some of the most eminent scientists of the country will be here and their doings will be of especial note to scientific and industrial circles.

The Full Programme.

The following is the full programme:

Tuesday, May 28th—Meeting of the executive committee, 9 a. m.; 10 a. m., opening address by Mayor King, address of Judge George Hillyer and the reply of Mr. William Ryle, president of the association. Afternoon session, 2:30 p. m., reading of papers: "Cost of Pumping Water for Cities, Towns and Villages," by Samuel G. Artingstall, city engineer of Chicago; "The Future Waterworks Supply of Inland Cities and Towns," by Isaac B. Potts, mechanical engineer of Columbus, O.; "Practical Experience with a Meter System," by J. B. Newhall, superintendent waterworks, station I, Stapleton, N. Y.; "Cast Iron vs. Wrought Iron or Steel Pipes," by P. D. Warner, Reading, Pa.

At 9 o'clock p. m. an informal reception will be given at the Kimball house.

Wednesday, May 29th—9 a. m., reading of papers: "Use of Electrical Pumping Machinery for Waterworks," by J. M. Goodell, civil engineer of Brooklyn, N. Y.; "Determination in the Pressure by Water Passing Through the Check Valves Under Variable Conditions," by John Knickerbocker, mechanical engineer, Troy, N. Y.; "Our Experience with Water Meters," by John B. Heih, superintendent waterworks Madison, Wis.; "Waterworks and Their Management," superintendent and secretary waterworks, Detroit, Mich. 10 a. m., carriage drive for ladies to the various points of interest about the city; 1 p. m., excursion over the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis and Southern Railways to the pumping station; 2 p. m., old-fashion Georgia barbecue.

Thursday, May 30th, 9 a. m.—Reading of papers: "The Right to Take Water from Streams and Lakes for Public Supplies," by R. G. Brown, Minneapolis; paper on meters, by Fred D. Crosby, superintendent Capital City Water Company, Montgomery, Ala.; "The Possibility of Electrical Pumping Machinery," by Charles A. Hague, mechanical engineer, New York city; 2:30 p. m., volunteer papers, question box, selection of location for next meeting and election of officers; 4 p. m., electric street car ride to the exposition grounds.

The present officers of the association are: William Ryle, president, Patterson, N. J.; vice presidents, F. A. W. Davis, C. M. Foote, James H. Harlow, William E. Hawks and William G. Richards, the superintendent of the Atlanta system.

Are Hard at Work.

The local committe on entertainment and arrangements are hard at work. This consists of Judge George Hillyer, Messrs. George Winship, Aaron Haas, of the board of water commission; W. G. Richards, R. M. Clayton, George W. Terry, city officials; J. G. Oglesby, Elias Halman, George S. Lowndes and Governor R. B. Bullock, members of the Chamber of Commerce.

These men have been busy all the week making the necessary preparations and have arranged for the entertainment of all the delegates.

IN THE LOCAL FIELD.

Minor Happenings of the Day in Court, Criminal, Social, Political, and Educational Circles in Atlanta.

—Mr. Fred Waggoner, the well known Atlanta contractor, has been awarded the contract for the construction of the new courthouse at Wrightsville, Johnson county. The contract was awarded on the basis of $10,000, and the fact that Mr. Waggoner is to do the work is a guarantee that the building will be in accordance with the plans and specifications and that it will be done in the best manner possible.

—The Jennie D. Inman orphanage and the Home for the Friendless return grateful thanks to the Dixie Baking Powder Company for a lot of delightful biscuit, the result of the prize contest. Hundreds of little mouths have been filled by the kindness of the company in thinking of the orphan children in connection with their recent enterprise.

—An entertainment will be given by the young ladies of Shorter college, in Rome, next Friday evening for the benefit of the educational department of the woman's board of the exposition. Dr. A. J. Battle is the president of this flourishing institution. The entertainment should go, in a measure, to the credit of Miss Nettie Sargeant, through whose instrumentality the young ladies have been induced to give it.

—Information was received in Atlanta yesterday afternoon to the effect that Mr. Edward J. Jones, of the graduating class of Emory college, had carried off the first honors of that institution. This announcement will be gratifying to the many friends of the gifted young student in Atlanta. Mr. Jones is a nephew of Dr. W. S. Kendrick, of this city. His name has already been suggested in connection with the chair occupied by Professor Ottley in the Boys' High school, and he would do doubt fill it in a manner acceptable to the board of education.

—Judge H. S. Lorenz, of the United States court of claims, who was in Atlanta last week for the purpose of investigating the claims of mail carriers for overtime, pronounced the papers the best prepared of any he had ever audited. The credit for this splendid work is due to Mr. Dan Parkhurst, who received the cordial congratulations of Judge Lorenz. Mr. Parkhurst is associated with his father, W. F. Parkhurst, auditor and commercial examiner.

—The service for railroad men will be held this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the rooms of the railroad department of the Young Men's Christian Association, 44½ East Alabama street. Mr. Charles S. Roberts will conduct the exercises and the singing will be bright and attractive. All men in the railroad service or in touch and sympathy with railroad men are cordially invited to attend.

—Captain Lewis Kenan, commandant of the cadets at Reinhardt Normal school, Walesca, Ga., has returned to the city for the summer. On june 3d he goes to Camp Northen, where he will assume his duties as assistant quartermaster general of the state.

—The case of Sergeant White and Patrolman Morrison, who are charged with false imprisonment by Bailiff McDonald, was begun before Judge Orr yesterday, but was not completed. It will be concluded Monday afternoon. Judge Andreson, who is the attorney for the officers, was called to the superior court.

Italian Elections.

Rome, May 25.—In spite of the pope's veto it is expected that a large number of Catholics will vote tomorrow, both in Rome and in the provinces. The outlook continues favorable to the government. The entire country is perfectly quiet.

"YOU'RE A LIAR!"

That's What James Webb Said To His Wife, Who Was a Witness.

"JAIL, OR A $50 FINE," SAID THE JUDGE

Now, Peeping from Behind the Bars, Webb Is Sorry He Spoke—Other Court News of Interest.

A scene sensational in every way was enacted in the superior courtroom yesterday afternoon when the case of Mrs. Martha T. Webb against James P. Webb was called by Judge Lumpkin.

The central figures were Mrs. Webb and her husband, and the incident, although the case had not been on trial for more than three minutes, brought an end to the trial, sent the case over until Saturday next and put Webb behind the bars of the Fulton county jail.

The case is one in which Mrs. Webb, who sued her husband for divorce on the ground of ill treatment and cruelty, was asking for alimony pending the disposition of the petition for divorce. Mrs. Webb was the only witness called and she had just taken the stand.

Mrs. Webb's attorney asked her to state the facts in the case and to tell about the cruel treatment of her by her husband, if he ever treated her cruelly or in any way failed to provide for her and treat her as a husband should. Mrs. Webb, who is a very pretty little woman not over twenty-two years old, replied in the affirmative and began to tell of the cruel treatment.

She had hardly made the statement that she had been treated in a cruel fashion by her husband when he sprang to his feet and shouted at her, before any one could divine what he was about to do and before a bailiff could interfere:

"Madam, you are a liar!"

He had hardly said the words before Bailiff McMurtrie seized him and led him in front of the judge's bench. Judge Lumpkin was not long in taking action upon the open and aggravated case of contempt of court. He exclaimed:

"Take that man to jail unless he pays $50 fine at once."

Webb was unable to produce the money and the bailiff took him at once to Fulton county jail. There he will stay one week unless he pays his fine in the meantime. As soon as the quiet of the court had been properly restored, Judge Anderson, who is Webb's attorney, said that he would withdraw from the case unless his client behaved better at the next trial.

Judge Lumpkin then signed the following order:

"Martha T. Webb vs. James P. Webb.—The defendant in the above case, James P. Webb, having behaved in such a disorderly and grossly improper manner during proceedings of the case, and calling out and denouncing a witness on the stand as a liar, in open court, and being in contempt of court,

"It is ordered and adjudged that the said James P. Webb is ordered to pay $50 fine and in default thereof is to be confined in the jail of Fulton county for the space of one week. J. H. LUMPKIN,

"Judge Superior Court, Atlanta Circuit."

The case will be called next Saturday and will be disposed of then unless Webb insists upon expressing his opinion in open court and in violation of all that is regarded as highly proper.

Mr. George A. Carter is attorney for Mrs. Webb.

It Has Been Concluded.

Judge Lumpkin took up the Lucille park case yesterday and the arguments were all concluded. He held up his decision and will not file it for several days yet.

The case is that of the South Atlantic Land Company against the Hale Investment Company, the Atlanta Electric Street Railway Company and others. The citizens in the neighborhood of Lucille park claim that the company has no right to sell the line running to Lucille park and that no one has a right to take up the track. The receiver was also charged with contempt of court, but the charge was not proved, Judge Lumpkin dismissing the rule.

A very lively incident grew out of the troubles, a party of land owners having run the workmen away from the track by force of arms and by virtue of a shotgun.

A Verdict for the Interest.

The case of Major Moreland against B. H. Austin was concluded yesterday morning in the superior court, the jury bringing in a verdict of $450 for the plaintiff.

Major Moreland was suing for $8,000 and interest. According to the evidence brought into court by both sides it seems that Major Moreland sold to Mr. Austin a lot in Kirkwood for $8,000, providing Mr. Austin would build a $3,000 house and pay interest on the value of the lot for eight years and then pay for it. The interest fell behind and Major Moreland sought to obtain judgment for the entire amount.

He was awarded the past due interest.

HERE ARE THE HONOR MEN.

One of the Brightest Classes That Ever Left the Boys' High School.

Perhaps the brightest class that ever graduated from the Boys' High school is the one that will receive its diplomas from the board of education on the 6th of next month.

It is composed of thirty-six bright, studious, intellectual young boys, who promise to take high and influential positions in life. A number of them will enter college in September for the purpose of equipping themselves thoroughly for the learned professions.

The following is a full list of the members of the class, including the honor men:

J. E. McGuire, first honor; H. S. Brown, second honor; honorable mention, L. A. Cothran, T. W. Rucker, Marvin Underwood, Lee Wotten. The speakers are the above six, including John Chapman and John Corrigan, orators of the occasion; June Oglesby, class prophet, and Girard Glenn, historian; Oscar Dooley, Jack Shropshire, T. W. Rucker, Jr., L. A. Cothran, Walter Barnwell, Lee Wootten, Fred Hulsey, Howard Hall, Euwell Gay, A. J. Bell, Jr., Fred Scott, Meadow Goldsmith, Emory Weddington, John Glenn, James Randall, Clifford Wikle, Henry Miles, Benjamin Longley, John Corrigan, Lewis Regenstein, Renfroe Jackson, John Chapman, Albert Force, Simon Rosenfeld, Vernon Tupper, Marvin Underwood, Lod Hill, Jr., Sidney Watson, Hugh S. Brown, Arthur Clarke, J. Edward McGuire, Albert Kaufman, Girard G. Oglesby, Jr., Cecil Myers, Burton Clarke.

Mr. L. A. Cothran, whose name appears on the list of those who are honorably mentioned, made the best record of any man in the class. The omission of Greek, however, from the number of his studies prevents him from taking the first honor. Mr. Cothran is a young man of remarkable gifts. He has a bright future ahead of him if the predictions of his school record form any assurance of his future attainments.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

John Morris, an Old Lottery Man, Dying.

New Orleans, La., May 25.—Word comes from Kerrville, Tex., that John A. Morris, prominent as one of the owners of the Louisiana lottery and well known as a race horse owner and breeder, was stricken with paralysis at his ranch, fourteen miles from Kerrville, yesterday morning. Mr. Morris and a party of New Orleans friends went to his ranch last week for an outing and good time. Yesterday morning Mr. Morris arose feeling as well as usual, but early in the forenoon suffered a stroke of paralysis and at half past 4 o'clock became unconscious. Dr. J. W. Bilden, of New Orleans, Mr. Morris's physician, was telegraphed for and left at 6 o'clock yesterday on a special train over the Southern Pacific. Dr. Jones, of San Antonio, was also sent for and the local physician at Kerrville is in attendance. The latest news states that Mr. Morris's temperature and pulse had fallen to a normal condition, but he is still in a comatose state. His wife is now en route to his bedside from New York. As Mr. Morris is about sixty-five years of age there is grave doubts of his recovery.

For Baby Carriages
Go to R. S. Crutcher, 52 Peachtree street.

TO GIVE THEM REST

The Wholesale Houses Will Give Their Clerks a Holiday.

MR. HARRY SCHLESSINGER DID IT

He Will Try and Have the Railroads Do the Same Thing—The Retail Dry Goods Houses Will Close.

Saturday, June 1st, for the first time in the history of Atlanta, the wholesale grocers, commission merchants, druggists, dry goods, boot, shoe and hat houses will close at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

At that hour more than 400 men employed by these houses will be relieved from duty, and will be given an opportunity to spend the remainder of the day in rest and recreation.

For years the clerks, bookkeepers, city salesmen and other employes in the wholesale houses have not known what it was to be given such freedom, and have labored just as hard on Saturday afternoons as they did on any other day. But now they are to have a half holiday on Saturdays, and the movement was started by a man who has a number of wage-earners in his employ.

The man who was the originator of this innovation in Atlanta business circles is Harry L. Schlesinger, the manufacturing confectioner, who has on many former occasions shown his big-heartedness and his appreciation of the work of the men who labor in the big wholesale houses of Atlanta. Mr. Schlesinger some weeks ago came to the conclusion that these men were entitled to a rest during the hot summer months, and determined that, if he could accomplish it, they should have it. As soon as he conceived the idea, he went to work and made a personal canvass of the wholesale houses. He talked with the proprietors and found that they looked with favor upon his scheme.

Then he drew up an agreement to be signed by them. This agreement called for the closing of the wholesale houses at 3 o'clock, from June 1st to August 1st. The agreement was taken around by Mr. Schlesinger, and as a result every wholesale house in the city has agreed to close at that time. Mr. Schlesinger found the merchants perfectly willing to give their clerks this rest from business, and met with little opposition. Yesterday he completed his work, and the stores will close as soon as the agreement goes into effect.

On the list are the largest houses in the city—houses that do an immense business and employ a large number of men.

Not satisfied with having done this really grand work, Mr. Schlesinger, as soon as it was accomplished, at once started another movement to benefit another and entirely different class of workers. He is now making an effort to have the railroads do the same thing. This will not be as easily accomplished, but when he once starts, Mr. Schlesinger does not stop until he has attained the end desired. The railroads are governed by the railroad commission, and to close their depots and other offices must first have the consent of this governing board.

The railroad officials in authority are in favor of closing, and Mr. Schlesinger has succeeded in having a meeting of the commission called for next Tuesday morning. At that time the question will be considered, and if the commissioners approve it, the railroad offices will be closed at the same hour of the wholesale houses. The closing of the wholesale houses at 3 o'clock makes it really unnecessary for the freight depots to keep open after that hour, and it is hardly probable that the commission will oppose the efforts of Mr. Schlesinger.

The wholesale houses that have signed Mr. Schlesinger's list are:

Langston & Woodson, Lamar & Rankin Drug Company, per R. K. Evans, secretary; Frank E. Block Company, Thomas B. Paine & Co., the G. T. Dodd Company, per J. M. Skinner, secretary; Gibbs Drug Company, per Isham F. Gibbs; Tidwell & Pope, C. W. O'Connor, Kelley Bros., Hightower, Hallman & Co., A. McD. Wilson, John Silvey & Co., Gramling, Spalding, Kingsbery Company, J. W. & E. C. Atkins, Everett, Ridley, Ragan Company, W. J. Garrett, G. C. Wite, Nelson Morris Company, per S. M. Burbank, manager; Swift Bros., per Milledge O. Baker, manager; Montag Bros., Union Manufacturing and Commercial Company, per Henry Wellhouse; Cudahy Bros. Company, per J. D. Atkisson, agent, the Branan Bros. Company, J. J. & J. E. Maddox, Armour Packing Company, per S. S. Jerome; Draper, Moore & Co., M. C. Kiser Company, per Gordon P. Kiser; Wellhouse & Sons, Percy W. Rose & Co., the Bradstreet Company, per Jeff Pearce, superintendent; R. G. Dun Company, S. & S. Beef Company, per F. L. Wentworth, manager; Oglesby Grocery Company, Arnold & McCord, H. A. Boynton, Dimmock & Wallace, J. J. Barnes, C. L. Hutcheson & Co., McCullough Bros., J. M. Coleman, A. M. Shomo, Carlton & Smith, A. Fuggazzi & Co., Marshall & Greer, A. C. Wadsworth & Co., Petty & Payne, E. B. Stanley & Co., Murphy & Wilson, McDonald Bros., Ashford & Co., T. A. Murray, O. L. Stamps & Co., W. W. Brown, M. A. Bumstead, J. H. LaHatte, Burchaell & Matthews, Collier, Wilson & Co., E. J. Appling, S. F. Morris, G. H. Hughey & Co., F. P. Singleton, Baisden & Easterline, Craig & Whetsell, Stovall, Calloway & Co., and Harry L. Schlesinger.

Retail Houses Will Close, Too.

Following the example of the wholesale houses, the retail dry goods men have decided to close earlier every afternoon during the summer. Starting on the first Monday in June, they, with the fancy goods houses, will close at 6 o'clock. Many of the larger dry goods houses will close at this hour on Saturdays, and a movement will be started this week to have all of these retail houses to do the same thing.

The Seashore Limited.

The Southern railway has inaugurated very superior service for Brunswick, Cumberland island and St. Simon's for the summer travel. The Seashore Express is the name of the new handsome train of the Southern railway, which leaves Atlanta at 9:10 o'clock p. m. and arrives Brunswick at 7 o'clock next morning. This train has most excellent Pullman sleeping cars from Atlanta to Brunswick, where connection is made with the boats from St. Simon's and Cumberland.

This new train is just the thing for the summer travel to the ever popular St. Simon's and Cumberland.

The Southern railway is now selling summer excursion tickets to Cumberland and St. Simon's. may26-3t

Special This Week.

A full 25 per cent cut on all grades of furniture. Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Company.

A SPECIAL EDITION.

How You Can Assist Us in Making It. A Few Points for You.

As previously announced, The Constitution will issue a special biographical and illustrated edition, in which it is our intention to set forth a complete representation of the financial, professional, manufacturing and mercantile interests of Atlanta in such a manner that it will reflect great credit on the city. In consequence of the vast amount of labor entailed in bringing out an edition of this magnitude, it is earnestly requested that the parties called upon by our representatives will give this their immediate attention, thus assisting us in accomplishing the object we have undertaken.

For sale cheap, two upright and one double cottage top show case. Southern Paint and Glass Company, 40 Peachtree street.

Special This Week.

A full 25 per cent cut on all grades of furniture. Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Company.

MUNYON'S GREAT FIGHT.

He Wins in Spite of Prejudice, Bigotry and Organized Opposition.

There is no longer a question of Professor Munyon's complete victory over the old method of treating disease. In spite of the prejudice and bigotry which refused his system of fair trial, and the organized opposition of practitioners of other schools, it has secured the indorsement of the people. Thousands have been cured after having been pronounced incurable by other doctors, and reports from the boards of health of various cities show that the death rate has been decreased by the use of Munyons Remedies.

Munyon's Rheumatic Cure never fails to relieve in 1 to 3 hours, and cures in a few days. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure is guaranteed to cure all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Catarrh Cure soothes and heals the afflicted parts and restores them to health. No failure; a cure guaranteed. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Liver Cure corrects headache, biliousness, jaundice, constipation and all liver diseases. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins or groins, all forms of kidney disease. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles.

Munyon's Nerve Cure restores overworked and over-strained nerves to a healthy condition. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Vitalizer imparts new life, restores lost power to weak and debilitated men. Price, $1.

Munyon's Homoeopathic Remedy Co., of Philadelphia, put up specifics for nearly every disease, which are sold by all druggists, mostly for 25 cents a bottle.

GASOLINE.

FIVE GALLONS OF GASOLINE will be delivered to any part of the city for 15 cents. Drop a postal to H. D. Harris, 95 North Boulevard. Prompt attention given.

FOR SALE—Machinery.

ATTENTION OIL MILLS—Wanted to sell one No. 5 Foos Scientific Combination Cake Breaker and Cake Grinder; makes beautiful samples of meal; almost new; will sell cheap, as it is too small for our use. Georgia Cotton Oil Company, 32½ West Alabama street. apr 28-4t sun

FURNISHED ROOMS.

WANTED—Gentleman lodgers; large, newly furnished front rooms; shade trees, cool and quiet, close to West Peachtree cars; terms moderate; best references. Apply 48 Simpson street, two doors west of Spring.

SIRKIN, THE TAILOR.

THE RELIABLE—Sirkin, the tailor, is still at it. Suits cleaned and pressed for $1.50; suits dyed and pressed for $2.50; suits or pants made to order; satisfaction guaranteed; mail orders promptly attended to. No. 4½ East Alabama street.

GAS ENGINES FOR SALE.

4 H P. Otto gas engine on iron base.
4 H. P. Otto gas engine without base.
291 Marietta street.
may26-7t

FOR RENT

By John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 50 N. Broad St.

12-r. h., 214 East Hunter, nice	$30 00
7-r. h., 268 Courtland	30 00
7-r. h., 45 Highland	20 00
9-r. h., 81 Courtland	30 00
8-r. h., 601 Washington street	30 00
8-r. h., 1 Highland avenue	40 00
7-r. h., 400 Jackson	25 00
5-r. h., 404 Central Railroad street	10 00
10-r. h., 125 Auburn avenue	50 00
10-r. h., 5 Baltimore block	50 00
11-r. h., 31 Powers	65 00
7-r. h., 21 Markham	18 00
6-r. h., 145 Randolph	20 00
7-r. h., 274 Courtland	25 00
7-r. h., 48 Brotherton	25 00

We move all parties renting from us absolutely free of charge.

Houses for Rent by Hale Investment Co., 40 N. Forsyth St., Cor. Walton.

8-r. h., 216 Courtland street	$35 00
7-r. h., Auburn avenue, close in	37 00
10-r. h., 125 Auburn avenue	40 00
8-r. h., 239 Forest avenue	40 00
8-r. h., 226 Forest avenue	40 00
5-r. h., 55 Lake avenue	14 00
4-r. h., 275 Magnolia street	10 00
9-r. h., 402 Chestnut street	10 00
4-r. h., 418 Chestnut street	4 50

If none of the above suit you, come to our office and we will get one to suit you. We move parties renting from us at reduced rates. Hale Investment Company, 40 North Forsyth street.

For Rent by C. H. Girardeau, 8 East Wall Street, Kimball House.

8-r. h., 115 Crew street	$25 00
8-r. h. and ten acres near Decatur	16 50
7-r. h., 265 Woodward avenue	20 00
7-r. h., 242 Richardson	20 00
6-r. h., 18 Dunlap	20 00
6-r. h., 24 Piedmont avenue	20 00
6-r. h., 339 Capitol avenue	18 00
5-r. h., 21 Hightower	13 50
4-r. h., 423 Woodward	12 50
4-r. h., 11 Thurmond	11 00
4-r. h., 78 Hood	12 00
Store and 4 rooms, Pryor and Ridge	17 50
Store, 92 Forsyth street	30 00
Store, 112 Forsyth	27 50

Mitchell street stores for rent.

If you want your houses rented, collections made and prompt returns, place your collections with me.

C. H. GIRARDEAU, 8 East Wall.

For Rent by D. P. Morris & Sons, The Special Renting Agents, 48 North Broad Street, at Woodside's Old Stand.

10-R. H., Capitol avenue	$40 00
10-R.H., Ponce de Leon	50 00
9-R. H., S. Pryor street	35 00
9-R. H., Jackson street	35 00
8-R. H., W. Peachtree, furnished	55 00
8-R. H., Baugh street, W. End	10 00
7-R. H., Ira street, near Eades	15 00
7-R. H., Mangum street	16 50
7-R. H., Gullatt street	20 00
6-R. H., Foundry street	13 25
6-R. H., Jackson street	27 50
5-R. H., E. Fair street	15 00
5-R. H., Mangum street	10 00
5-R. H., Hightower street	13 50
5-R. H., Ira street	9 00

Call and see us before renting.

For Rent by J. Henly Smith, No. 12 W. Alabama Street, Hillyer Building—Telephone 225.

FURNISHED HOUSES—Nice cottage West End, built 1st of September; handsome 8-room residence, one and three-fourths miles out on street cars, till 1st September.

UNFURNISHED—15-room house near capitol, for 1 year; 4-room cottage, Mangum street; 4-room cottage Rawson street; 10-room new house, north side, one mile from depot; 6-room cottage, new and nice, near Grant park; new brick store on Decatur street.

COLLECTIONS. SEND YOUR past due notes, claims, judgments, etc., to J. R. Tolleson, rooms 21 and 22, second floor, Inman Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. If he cannot collect them they are not worth any further consideration. Give him a trial and you will be convinced. Collections made anywhere. No collections, no charge. Testimonials furnished from prominent merchants and bankers.

MONEY TO LOAN

C. C. L. C.

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Guns, Musical Instruments. Business strictly confidential. We have a large assortment of unredeemed pledges in watches and diamonds for sale cheap. CAPITAL CITY LOAN CO., 24 Marietta street, between Peachtree and Broad. apr 2-1m-fol 10a

MONEY TO LOAN.

RILEY-GRANT COMPANY negotiates loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; [illegible] facilities for handling large loans. 28 South Broad street. jan12 1y

$50,000—IF YOU want a loan promptly on real estate, easy monthly plan, call on W. B. Smith, 16 N. Pryor street. jan29 6m

ON ALL VALUABLES, diamonds, jewelry, etc.; liberal and confidential. Henry H. Schaul, 56 Decatur street, near Pryor street. feb20 6m

WITHOUT REAL ESTATE you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office No. 20 Gate City bank building. Jos. N. Moody, Cashier. nov11 1y

WE HAVE on hand $500, $1,000, $2,000 and $2,500 for immediate placing on Atlanta real estate, at 7 and 8 per cent. Call to see us. Weyman & Connors, 825 Equitable. nov 1—tf

S. BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgage loans on property in or near Atlanta, Ga. april13-6m

LOOK, 6 per cent money for residence loans; also 7 and 8 per cent 5 years straight, good notes and building and loan stock wanted. Monthly payment loans in any amount. R. H. Jones, 45 Marietta street. may9-1m

MONEY LOANED without real estate security. Call or address 33 Inman building. Small loans on pianos. Notes bought.

SIX PER CENT time money to lend on Atlanta business and residence property; money here; absolutely no delay. James T. White, room 205 Norcross building. Real estate bought, sold and exchanged by C. A. Cheatham, room 205 Norcross building. may-20-tf

A FRIEND IN NEW YORK wants me to place a large amount on central Atlanta business property in one loan at 6 per cent. Apply to D. H. Livermore, No. 7 Marietta street. may 22-tf.

I HAVE several thousand dollars to loan for a client on Atlanta real estate on reasonable terms. Purchase money notes also bought. James W. Green, Attorney at Law, 6½ Whitehall street. may 23 2w

MONEY TO LOAN on easy payments at 6 per cent per annum. Loans effected on short notices. No commissions charged. Call on or address Room 9, Centennial building, 3½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. apr28-8t-sun wed

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate, paid back monthly and purchase money notes bought. W. A. Mathews, cashier Piedmont Loan and Banking Company, rooms 1 and 2, Grant building. feb3-6m-sun

WANTED—To lend $500 immediately; apply at 77 Whitehall or 65 Tatnall st.

$2,000 TO LOAN at once; money in bank in city. John S. Candler, 502 Equitable building. may26-2t

$2,000 AND $1,000 spot money at 8 per cent and $4,000 at 7 per cent for 5 years on improved Atlanta real estate. If the reader can use the above call soon at D. Morrison, real estate and loan agent, 47 East Hunter street.

$10,000 TO LOAN at once; money here; 7 per cent. Address "N.," care Constitution.

MONEY to lend on improved real estate at 6 and 7 per cent interest. Trust Company of Georgia, Equitable building. may26-1m.

A SPECIAL fund of $13,000 on hand to loan in sums from $1,500 up for three or five years. We can make any desirable loan quickly. Make your application as early as possible. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

APPLICATION WANTED for a loan of $10,000 to $100,000 on well rented business property at 6 per cent. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

ROOMS—WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—By 15th of June, suite of rooms for light housekeeping, near in, in private family; gas, water and bath. State location and price Address Gentleman and Wife, care this office.

WANTED—About four rooms, north side, permanently for light housekeeping. No children. Location and people must be first class. B. T. S., care Constitution.

WANTED—Furnished room in two blocks of Capital City Club; state locality and price. Address room 404 Norcross building.

LAUNDRY AND DYE WORKS.

SAVE YOUR CLOTHES by having them dyed or cleaned at the Southern Dye Works, 22 and 24 Walton street; telephone 695; work is perfect and will please you. dec30-6m sun

WANTED—Ladies' kid gloves cleaned, 15 to 25 cents per pair; fine dresses and everything in ladies' clothes. Southern Dye and Cleaning Works, 22 and 24 Walton street; telephone 695 dec 30-6m sun.

WANTED—Ladies' kid gloves cleaned, 15 to 25 cents per pair; fine dresses and everything in ladies' clothes. Southern Dye and Cleaning Works, 22 and 24 Walton street; telephone 695. dec30 6m sun

JOB PRINTING PRESSES FOR SALE.

10x15 Gordon, old style, with throw off.
10x15 Gordon, with fountain and steam fixtures.
8x12 Gordon, with throw off.
8x12 Baltimore jobber, with throw off.
3 7x11 Gordons. 291 Marietta street.
may26-7t

FOR EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A tract of timber land in Virginia, titles perfect, virgin timber, for business or real estate in or near Atlanta. Address "Timber," this office.

FOR EXCHANGE—For piano, diamonds or furniture one or more lots on Long Island, New York; cash valuations both sides. Address "New York," this office.

FOR EXCHANGE—Five-room house for a vacant lot. This is your chance to get a home and quit paying rent. J. O. Perkins, 41 South Broad.

FOR EXCHANGE—24 lots in Hinsdale, Chicago's finest suburb, price $300 each, for business or property here. Address "Chicago," Atlanta Constitution.

WANTED—Houses.

WANTED—To rent a large house well located for boarding house; prefer it partly furnished. Address R. L. H., General Delivery.

A RELIABLE party wants to rent furnished house; would board owner of house with privilege of taking other boarders. Address Reliable, this office.

MEDICAL.

LADIES!—Chicester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond brand) are the best. Safe, Reliable, take no other. Send 4c., stamps, for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Company, Philadelphia, Pa. may26-208t-mon-tu-thu-sat-su

VITAE ORE—Greatest curative on earth, best blood purifier; gives magnetized vitality. Agents wanted. General Agent, 65 Cone street.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—We have an overstock of some sizes doors, windows and blinds, also locks, which we will sell regardless of cost. F. W. Hart Sash and Door Company, 26 West Mitchell street.

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, marble mantels, steps, coping, sills, chimney caps, posts, candy slabs, imposing stones, tile, columns, etc. Cherokee Marble and Granite Works, 5 to 9 Exchange Place.

FOR SALE—Dogs.

FOR SALE—English setter pups, bred from thoroughly trained, registered stock; also pointer pups of the very best breeding. One setter bitch thoroughly trained on all game, and an extra good one in every way. Can furnish full extended pedigree of all. Write for further particulars and price. R. W. Smith, Jr., Tate, Ga.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHERBETS, phosphates, fancy drinks at O. G. Venable's, 102 Whitehall street.

WALL PAPER—Call on Ed K. Smith, decorator and paper hanger, if you want good work at low prices. At C. B. Sewell's, 178 Whitehall.

BROKEN or damaged furniture made as good as new; packing and shipping household goods a specialty. A. F. Gibson, 87 Peachtree street.

PIANO AND ORGAN TUNING.

$1.50 PIANO AND ORGAN tuning during summer by an expert in the business for only $1.50. Address Harmony, care Constitution.

FOR RENT—Furnished Houses.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1ST, a furnished house, eight rooms, piano, gas stove, other conveniences; best location. 36 W. Baker.

FURNISHED, 7-room residence for rent from June 1st to September 1st, at 78 East North avenue.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, etc.

TO RENT—For summer, furnished house in Marietta, Ga., on Kennesaw avenue; seven rooms, with kitchen, stable for two horses and carriage. Address Box 313, Marietta, Ga. may 25—2t, sat,sun.

FOR RENT—New 5-room cottage with one to five acres land, only two blocks from Walker street car line. Apply Cherokee Marble and Granite Works, 5 to 9 Exchange Place.

FOR RENT—Six-room house; water and gas; good condition; $16. 140 Madison street. Apply 9 Garnett.

FOR RENT—Seven-room house, convenient for two families; will rent whole or part; can partly furnish for light housekeeping or lodging; choice location; near in. Apply 21 Crew street.

FOR RENT—I want an approved tenant for pretty, new, nine-room residence, north side, in nice neighborhood. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall street.

FOR RENT—Eight-room house; modern improvements, good neighborhood; 239 Forrest avenue. Geo. W. Allen, 4 Kimball house.

FOR RENT—Either whole house or several furnished rooms to gentlemen with references. 82 Spring street.

FOR RENT—An 8-room house, finished in best style throughout; hot and cold water; electric bells; large lot; servant's house; carriage house and stable; prominent street; first-class neighborhood. Address J. D. Baker, Constitution office.

FOR RENT—Central, two-story, seven-room brick residence on north side, with gas and bath. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall street.

FOR RENT—Beautiful seven-room house, near Peachtree, to approved tenant. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall street.

FOR RENT—Elegant, new ten-room house close in, south side, with every modern convenience. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall st.

FOR RENT—A large 4-story brick building, close in; suitable for exposition hotel. Address R. R., care Constitution. may 25—7t.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Suite of nice rooms, cheap, to gentlemen or couple; desirable for light housekeeping. No. 170 Ivy.

FOR RENT—Several rooms cheap for the summer; first-class location; near in; on north side. Address A. A., care Constitution.

FOR RENT—Two or three connecting rooms to couple without children. No objection to baby in arms. No. 57 Smith street. References exchanged.

FOR RENT—Two connecting rooms, gas and water, $8 per month. 133 Edgewood avenue.

FOR RENT—To approved tenant, 209 Ivy street, 6 rooms and reception hall; new and modern. Apply 211 Ivy.

FOR RENT—Three connecting rooms; water and gas; convenient to street cars; new house. Apply 66 East avenue.

ROOMS FOR RENT—For housekeeping, for lodgers, for offices; also pleasant boarding houses furnished; large selection at Room Exchange, 6 Walton street. apr 16-1m

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—Desirable furnished room opposite Capital City Club, one door from Peachtree, 6 West Ellis.

FOR RENT—First floor, four rooms, nicely furnished, bedroom, parlor dining room kitchen all complete, at 371 Spring street.

FOR RENT—Two or three large connecting rooms furnished; all modern conveniences; close in. 7 Pulliam st.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room with all modern conveniences. Terms reasonable, 59 Garnett street, five doors from Whitehall.

BEAUTIFUL furnished rooms, pleasant, desirable. Location central. Modern conveniences. 18 East Cain, one block from Aragon hotel.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms for rent to gentlemen or couple, with or without board. References exchanged. Call at 318 Whitehall.

FINE, NEW, FURNISHED rooms for rent; pleasant location, near Y. M. C. A. building, 34 Auburn avenue. Terms reasonable.

FOR RENT—One furnished front room; up stairs. Apply 90 South Forsyth.

FOR RENT—Delightfully furnished room in private family cheap; 332 Courtland.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished rooms, without or without board; one front room; every convenience; 22 Church street.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, single or en suite, every convenience; terms reasonable; 100 North Pryor street, opposite Hotel Marion.

ONE ROOM furnished, suitable for two gentlemen, 11 Luckie st., between Peachtree and Forsyth sts. may19 sun wed

ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—Three connecting rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for housekeeping, only two in family; on car line. 374 East Fair.

ROOMS FOR RENT, furnished or unfurnished, at 87½ Peachtree. Apply at 87 Peachtree.

FOR RENT—Two or three pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished; suitable for housekeeping. No. 20 Dunlap street.

NICE ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, at 131 Spring st., corner Cain. Terms reasonable.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms; gentlemen preferred; gas and bath privileges; no boarders; references exchanged. 216 East Fair, near Capitol avenue.

NICE ROOMS, 105 Ellis street., furnished or not, also good stand for restaurant corner Ellis and Piedmont avenue. Two-horse wagon, second hand, for sale, very cheap, 191 Piedmont avenue.

FOR RENT—Three connecting rooms or large front room on first floor, furnished or unfurnished; also stable, at 297 Courtland street.

ROOMS—With or Without Board.

FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board; near in. 95 Trinity ave.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

ELEGANT FRONT OFFICES for rent cheap; desirable location; all modern conveniences; will vacate at once. Address M., care Constitution.

FOR RENT—Photograph gallery over M. Rich & Bros.' store, best stand, best arranged gallery in the city. Apply to M. Rich & Bros.

FOR RENT—Part of store on Whitehall street. Apply at 110 Whitehall. 'Phone 401.

FOR RENT—A central warehouse, railroad front. Apply No. 4, North Broad street.

FOR RENT—Reasonably, close in, 11-room boarding house; part of rent taken in board for one person. Some furniture to sell to party taking house; good opportunity to person contemplating taking boarders during exposition. Don't answer unless you have money, and mean business. Address, giving full name, Lock Box 637, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR RENT—Large store of three floors and basement in the business center; fine location for first-class establishment. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall street.

FOR RENT—Some nice offices for lawyers, physicians, insurance and professional men. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall street.

FOR RENT—Good-size storeroom cheap; central. Apply at 112 Whitehall.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR RENT—A large 3-story building, suitable for 20-room hotel, near East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad passenger depot. Apply to George S. May. may 20—eod.

PRINTING PRESSES FOR SALE.

Cottrell cylinder press, patent sheet delivery, 31x46.
Gernsey cylinder press.
Cottrell two-revolution, patent sheet delivery, in first-class order, 37x52. This is a box frame press with back up. 291 Marietta street.
may26-7t

GAVAN BOOK CO.

WE WILL pay cash for any school book used in Georgia. We buy law, medical and miscellaneous books. Call, ship or address us 41 Peachtree.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WHITE PATH summer resort for rent. Apply at once to A. W. Dorn, No. 2 engine house, Atlanta, Ga. J. C. Dorn, Owner.

I HAVE A FINE business in Virginia to exchange for real estate, cash or its equivalent. F. E. W., Constitution.

PARTY with hotel of from 20 to 30 rooms wishing partner can find party with furniture and experience of eighteen years in hotel business; best references given and required. 78 Auburn ave., city.

$20,000 and services in legitimate business central part. S. H., care Constitution.

SEND FOR LITTLE BOOK, "How to Speculate Successfully in Wheat and Stock Market;" mailed free. Comstock, Hughes Company, Rialto building, Chicago. june 3—52t, sun.

$1,000, MORE or less, to invest in business. "Bright," this office.

FOR SALE—A complete job printing office, with established custom; modern types, and comparatively new. Box 302.

FOR SALE—An elegant cigar and candy stand on Peachtree street; two blocks from railroad; trade established. Call at No. 1 Peachtree for information.

A GOOD business opportunity—Will sell on good terms a mercantile business in one of the best towns in Florida; orange groves all around it; not hurt by last winter's freeze; business is clearing from $4,000 to $7,000 annually; phosphate plants in operation all around; for the right man a good thing; satisfactory reason for selling; every branch of the business open to inspection. Address Box 323, city. sun tues fri

RESTAURANT or lunch counter wanted; will buy or rent equipped. Address "Cook," Atlanta Constitution.

ESTABLISHED business wanted; have some money; some property; no fakes need apply. Address "Legitimate," this office.

PARTNER WANTED with a few hundred dollars by experienced beverage manufacturer to make finest drink on earth; a fortune this summer and for exposition. Address "Beverage," this office.

HAVE SECURED at great expense a monster alligator from Florida everglades; probably the largest in captivity; big money in exhibiting in summer resorts and in Atlanta during the exposition; need more money; want partner for half interest. Address "Alligator," this office.

FOR SALE—$350 will buy a first-class restaurant; best location in city; good reasons for selling. Address "Advertiser," Atlanta.

WANTED—Partner, good business man, to purchase interest in established business in city. One needed more for his services and assistance than the money he invests. $300 required. Address, Good Investment, care Constitution.

WE DON'T WANT boys or loafers, but men of ability; $300 to $500 a month to hustlers; state and general agents; salary and commission. Chemical Fire Extinguisher Company, Racine, Wis.

WANTED—A partner, active or silent, with $500 cash, to engage in a good legitimate business; large profits; investigation invited. Address A.B., Constitution.

$800 WILL BUY well established business of exceptional future prospects; good reason given for selling. Address "Supplies," Constitution.

$100 A DAY by investing $50 to $200. We are making $25 to $1,000 a day for several of our customers who are trading in wheat and stocks from an investment of $10 to $500 By special arrangement we are prepared to handle small as well as large orders. Wheat and pork have only started to go up; don't wait; make money now. Send us any amount you want to; tell us what to do, and we will give you the benefit of our twenty years' experience. You can't help making money. Send for our special market review, free. Speculative department F. J. Wakem & Co., bankers and brokers, 215 Owings building, Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES—$10 to $20 per day can be made on a capital of from $50 to $100 by reading our little book on "Successful Speculation in Wheat;" will send it free on application. W. Z. Wright & Co., 477 Traders' building, Chicago.

$500 BUYS interest in "Outdoor Amusement Enterprise;" no experience necessary; profits will exceed $500 monthly; particulars at personal interview. Address "Immediate Income," care Constitution.

WANTED—Partner in retail cigar business. Location good and will bear investigation. References required. Address "66," Constitution.

FIVE-ROOM cottage, close in, not half mile out, on electric line; will sell for $1,500; will invest half in business with purchaser if business of satisfactory nature, or will invest $1,500 in good concern if can obtain good position. All communications confidential. F. F. F., care box 228, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED PARTNER—A young man with year's experience in mercantile business has $2,500, wants a partner with same amount to join him and open business in some good place, or will buy interest in some good paying business. Answer A., care Constitution.

WANTED—Partner; a good steady young man with a thousand dollars in cash to take half interest in wholesale and retail coal business; must have good references. Address C. B., care Constitution.

$400 averaged each week last year by placing $10 dividends paid weekly; can withdraw any time. Chance of a life time. C. E. Cooper, 128 W. 5th st., Cincinnati, O.

"WITHIN THE GOLDEN CIRCLE." Latest publication on Cripple Creek and its mines. Handsomely illustrated. Mailed free with maps. The Woods Investment Company, Colorado Springs, Col., may 26-4t su.

START BUSINESS of your own without capital; 50c. postal note brings book over 700 manufacturers and jobbers. Full instructions how to proceed, to become successful commercial agent. George T. Parker, 812 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

$10 PER DAY made by our customers by investing $50 in safe legitimate grain and stock speculations. Don't wait; make money now; circulars on profitable speculation sent free. Gilmore & Co., Omaha building, Chicago. may 26 4t sun tues thur sun

SAWMILL FOR SALE in Terrell county; 50-h. p. boiler and engine; mill capacity per day 20,000 feet; oxen, carts, wagons, etc. All in perfect order, running daily now; will sell very cheap for cash or will exchange for Atlanta property. Address H. D. Terrell, Covington, Ga. may 26 sun mon

PARTIES to organize $100,000 stock company for department store; will pay large dividends. Address "Department Store," this office. sun tues

WANTED—Partner with $3,000 to go into the confectionery business; I have new set of oak fixtures, two large onix soda fountains, hot soda fountain, complete factory and everything ready to open up a confectionery; cost $10,000; elegant chance for an active man. Address T. C., care Grand Opera House, Atlanta.

$10 MADE EVERY DAY by new plan of systematic grain speculation; send for free booklet showing how to make money even on wrong side of market; past workings of plan and highest references furnished. Valentine & Co., 764 Traders' building, Chicago. may12-4t-sun

DO YOU SPECULATE? Then send for our book, "How to Speculate Successfully on Limited Margins in Grain and Stock Markets;" mailed free. Comstock, Hughes & Co., Rialto building, Chicago. feb10-13t sun

BARROOM FOR SALE—A bargain if sold in the next ten days. Apply to X. Y. Z., care Constitution. may 21—5t tues thur sat sun tues

WHEAT IS BOOMING, the panic is over, confidence has returned and everything is going up; wheat which sold at 52c last February is nearly up to 80c, and looks sure to go to $1 a bushel; the great public is buying wheat and it looks like a runaway market for them, as the bears have lost their courage and money and have given up fighting the advance; supplies everywhere are exhausted and foreigners bid against home millers for cash wheat; there has been terrible damage to winter wheat crop by spring drought, by Hessian fly and chinch bugs, and three nights of consecutive frost; the new crop will be only about half what expected; telegraph us your orders to buy wheat and transfer us by wire a 3c to 5c margin and we will act immediately; we have customers who have begun on less than $100 and made over $1,000 profit. Send for our free book explaining speculation and our free daily market letter; highest references. Valentine & Co., 837 Traders' building, Chicago.

SEND FOR LITTLE BOOK "How to Speculate Successfully in Wheat and Stock Market;" mailed free. Comstock, Hughes Company, Rialto building, Chicago, Ill. may 20 sun tf

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PLANING MILL PLANT—For sale or rent, ready for immediate use. Only idle 3 months. Constant and large demand for product. Apply to George S. May, 115 W. Mitchell street. e o d

FOR SALE—A prosperous drug and seed business. Address E. M. Patterson & Co., Columbus, Ga. apr 8-14t wed-sun

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS secures a paying contract as traveling representative for well-known manufacturer; fine opening for right party. Address "Contract," care Constitution.

IF YOU HAVE dollars to invest, examine our manufacturing enterprises. U. W., Constitution.

PERSONAL.

CONFEDERATE MONEY, bonds, postage stamps and war relics bought at Southern Star office, 20 Peters street.

ENLARGE YOUR BUST—Dr. Conway's bust tabloids is the only remedy on earth which enlarges the bust 4 to 10 inches; no injury; no appliances; no poisons; home treatment; $1,000 if we fail. Sealed particulars, 4c. stams. Conway Specific Co., 133 Tremont St., Boston, Mass. may 26-2tsu-d6t.

NOTICE—To all whom it may concern: All persons are hereby warned to neither trade for nor buy five notes, $20 each, given last year by me in favor of C. H. Behre & Co. Said notes were fraudulently obtained, and are worthless. S. L. A. Clonts. may26-2t-sun

I WANT every lady in Atlanta and vicinity who has a mustache or any superfluous hair on their person to let me call and permanently remove same without pain or injury. Address Professor, this office.

RING UP 43. Have your trunks, etc., delivered for 15c by established parcel and baggage company. Prompt attention given for hacks. T. Kates, manager.

I WANT RELIABLE lady or gent with small capital to open parlors in Atlanta; this is a money-maker; investigate. Address D. C. F., this office.

ICE CREAM 5c at O. G. Venable's, 102 Whitehall street

HONEST work at low rates for carriage and wagon repairing and horseshoeing. Atlanta Carriage and Wagon Company, care of Hunter & Madison. We can give you the best value for your money. Note the address.

MARRIAGE PAPER in plain sealed wrapper; innumerable descriptions; many wealthy. 2 cents. Mr. and Mrs. Drake, 155 Washington street, Chicago. jan 20-13t. su.

PILES AND FISTULA treated; no knife used; no pain; no detention; no cure, no pay. Dr. Tucker, 16 North Broad street. may 12 20t [illegible]

ALL KINDS newspaper clippings wanted; also lists of addresses for advertisers; cash paid; enclose stamp. Advertising Bureau, No. 100 W. 27th, New York city. nov 22—52t—sun.

ENGRAVING—Plate and 50 visiting cards (name) $1; wedding invitations; send for sample of prices. Thomas E. Lycett & Co., 311 N. Charles street, Baltimore. may 10-15t-e-o-d

Notice is hereby given that I will apply for retail beer license at 117 Peters street at the next meeting of the general council. may 22-5t. J. S. SMITH.

GET YOUR WALLS and carpets cleaned by Atlanta Wall and Carpet Cleaner Company, 17½ Peachtree street. may12-1m

CASH paid for old gold and silver. Julius R. Watts & Co., jewelers, 57 Whitehall.

MATRIMONIAL.

WOULD YOU marry if you had a suitable opportunity? Increase your opportunities by selecting from our enormous list; many are wealthy and all are reliable. Write for information, free. Wellman, 333 8th avenue, New York.

A WIDOWER 39, beautiful home, worth $150,000, would wed true, unmercenary lady. Wellman, 333 8th avenue, New York.

A CATHOLIC bachelor, worth $40,000, would wed sincere lady not over 28. Wellman, 333 8th avenue, New York.

SOUTHERN WIDOWER 60, good home, prosperous business, seeks marriage and domestic happiness. Wellman, 333 8th avenue, New York.

A JOLLY bachelor 37, worth $150,000, seeks refined wife; poverty no objection. Wellman, 333 8th avenue, New York.

REFINED GENTLEMAN 32, practical Catholic, worth $75,000, would marry lady of same faith. Wellman, 333 8th avenue, New York.

A BANKER 28, tall, refined, worth $100,000, would devote time and money to making good wife happy. Wellman, 333 8th avenue, New York.

WANTS A WIFE—A wealthy young bachelor, good, moral character, wants lady correspondent, matrimonially inclined. Name and description in first letter. Address Bachelor, Pinehurst, Ga.

SOUTHERN business man, 45, large property, good habits and reputation would wed. Wellman, 333 8th avenue, New York.

FINANCIAL.

IF IN FINANCIAL TROUBLE will render assistance and advice; confidential. Address "Money." Atlanta Constitution.

LIFE endowment and tontine insurance policies bought. Charles W. Seidell, 3½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

NOTICE to our policy holders: We notice in The Constitution of May 24th that Martin J. Dooley has brought suit against the Atlanta Accident Company for $1,182.14 and we ask you not to confound our company with theirs, as we have not left a claim unpaid for twenty-four hours. Atlanta Mutual Life Insurance Company, 228 Equitable building.

FOR SALE at liberal discount, $1,700 worth of first-mortgage, 8 per cent purchase money notes. Address X. B., Constitution. may26-2t-sun mon

WANTED—To Exchange.

WANTED—To exchange a very desirable close in home for unincumbered house and lot in West End worth about $3,500. My place is the prettiest close in home on the north side. Address Desirable, care Constitution. mar23-6m

ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE.

2 H. P. Shipman oil engine and boiler.
2 H. P. Baxter engine and boiler.
3 H. P. Baxter engine and boiler.
8 H. P. boiler, 4 h. p. engine.
6½ H. P. engine and boiler.
12 H. P. boiler.
7 H. P. boiler.
All the above are second hand and in good order 291 Marietta street.
may26-7t

FURNITURE.

NEW and second-hand furniture, carpets and stoves bought, sold and exchanged. L. M. Ives, No. 58 S. Broad.

FOR SALE—Furniture, an oak folding bed, almost new, cheap for cash; also center table. 105 Luckie street.

WE HAVE CUT our celebrated $50 chamber suits, quartered oak, polished. down, down, down to $30; unmatchable; see them. Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Company. sun mon

BARGAINS in office furniture—
1 large iron safe,
1 Globe Ideal letter file on base,
1 8-foot walnut desk,
1 walnut stationery cabinet, glass front,
2 tables.
Box 231, city.

SEE OUR $50 suit cut to $30.
SEE OUR $15 suit cut to $9.75.
SEE OUR 500 suits cut fully 25 per cent.
Now is the time to buy for the exposition rush. Rhodes, Snook & Haverty.
sun mon.

FOR SALE—Dining room suit, side board with French plate glass back, eight-foot extension dining table and eight high-back chairs to match. Almost good as new. One-half paid. Morris & Childs, 50 North Broad street.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

YOU WILL LIKE the Brooks typewriter if you see it; you'll buy it if you try it; it's the best every way, besides visible writing; want agents in Georgia, Alabama, Florida and South Carolina. Maxwell, 19 North Pryor.

THE WILLIAMS TYPEWRITER continues to knock out all competitors. Don't let the other agents fool you. They don't want you to see the Williams. They all dread it! Examine and test this peerless machine yourself. Visible writing, durability, perfect alignment, greatest manifolder, greatest speed. Hardin, 15 Peachtree, telephone 116.

WANTED—Salesmen.

SALESMEN are making $300 per month selling Sterling Dish Washers; the best and only practical dish washer made; every family wants one; no canvassing. Price $2. For particulars address Sterling Novelty Co., 111 Adams street Chicago.

WE CAN FURNISH good salesmen with paying enterprise. U. W., Constitution.

WANTED—Two first-class salesmen to sell our new, attractive specialty to dry goods trade. We pay freight. Address, with references, the International M'f'g. Co., Iowa City, Ia.

$75 TO $125 SALARY paid salesmen for cigars; experience not necessary; extra inducements to customers. Bishop & Kline, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A first-class salesman to represent us in the state of Georgia. One who can furnish his own team. Address, stating experience, New Spencer Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

SALESMEN—To sell Arctic Ice Machines for refrigerators; guaranteed 75 per cent cheaper than ice; indestructible, everlasting, charged like a storage battery; men of resources write for agent's discount. Arctic Ice Machine Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Traveling saleman for the southeast—one who has experience in the chewing gum line. Alexander Chewing Gum Company, 51 and 53 S. May street, Chicago, Ill. may 26 sun mon

SALESMEN WANTED for standard maps, atlases, encyclopaedias, books, art reproductions, 25c to $150. Send 80c for 1895 wall map U. S. and world, six feet long, beautifully colored, best seller; no experience needed; sells itself; exclusive territory. Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago apr30-30t-9tues-9thurs-4sat-8sun

WANTED at once, salesmen for county and state; $75 a month and expenses; specialty to drug and department stores; no competition; no experience required; exclusive territory. Columbia Chemical Co., 69 Dearborn street, Chicago. may 19 4t sun

LOCAL SALESMEN wanted in every town; pay salary or commission; references required. Keystone Publishing Co., 800 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa. may 19 4t sun

WANTED—Salesman to handle our liniment as a side line; fine seller; good pay. Address Zimmerman Liniment Co., Waco, Tex may12-3t-sun

WANTED SALESMEN everywhere for best door (name) plates ever made. Beveled glass, gold backed, readable in the dark; big profits. Write Dunstan M'f'g. Co., 221 Fifth avenue, Chicago. may12-3t-sun

SALESMEN to sell baking powder. We put our goods in glass rolling pins; $60 month and expenses, or commission. Chicago Baking Powder Company, 767 Van Buren street, Chicago. jan 6—15t sun

SALESMEN WANTED—$100 to $125 per month and expenses. Staple line, position permanent, pleasant and desirable. Address with stamp King Manufacturing Company, D. 17 Chicago. mar 17—13t sun

LOCAL SALESMEN wanted in every town; pay salary or commission; references required. Keystone Publishing Co., 800 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa. may5-4t-sun

TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell the celebrated "Belle of Anderson County" case goods and other brands of fine Kentucky hand-made sour mash whiskies on monthly salary and expenses or commission; reference required. Address Ed. Murphy & Co., Distillers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers, No. 15 Cheapside, Lexington, Ky. apr28-13t sun

SALESMEN WANTED—$5 a day; no deliveries or collections; costly outfit free; side line or exclusive. Address "Manufacturers," 3941 Market street, Philadelphia. may5-4t-sun

HELP WANTED—Male.

SOUTHERN Business Bureau, 70½ Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga., assists applicants in getting good positions with reliable firms; owing to the coming exposition we expect to have many positions to offer applicants during the next three months. Write for particulars and send in your application at once. Established 1890.

CIRCULARS TO DISTRIBUTE—10,000 every month; $5 per 1,000; send 5 references and 10 cents. Department A, Ford Manufacturing Company, Chicago. apl 28-13t su.

WANTED—Trustworthy person to travel; salary $780 and expenses; reference; inclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Dominion Co., Omaha building, Chicago. may 27—1w

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, salesmen and teachers desiring positions in Texas are invited to address the Texas Business Bureau, J. W. Hudnall, proprietor, Dallas, Tex.

WANTED—Experienced advertising solicitors on state business directory, county pamphlets and specialty advertising. Cotton States Pub. and Adv. Co., Franklin Printing Co. building.

WANTED—Two experienced solicitors for city work; good pay. Southern Star, 20 Peters street.

WANTED—First-class white barbers at "The Mascotte," 36 Peachtree. None but first-class need apply.

WANTED—Local manager; salary $100 and commission on sales; must deposit $500 to $600; amply secured. Reference given and required. The National Co., St. Louis, Mo.

MEN TO SELL Baking Powder to the grocery trade. Steady employment, experience unnecessary. $75 monthly salary and expenses or com. If offer satisfactory, address at once with particulars concerning yourself, U. S. Chemical Works,

WANTED—Principal for Senoia institute; enrollment about 175; none but first-class experienced man need apply; with references. Address W. H. Taylor, secretary,

HELP WANTED—Situations and help of all kinds furnished by Atlanta Employment Agency, 105½ Peachtree street. Established 1890. Telephone 1081.

WANTED—Clerks and carriers in all classified postoffices and clerks, etc., for custom service. Examinations soon in every state; dates and places of same, with valuable information, free. U. S. Bureau of Information, Cincinnati, O.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS for the School of Mines of Columbia College, New York city, will be held at Shepard laboratory, 56 Broad street, Charleston, S. C., beginning Wednesday morning, June 12, 1895, at 10 o'clock. For particulars address Philip E. Chazal, E. M. may 20—3w tues fri.

WANTED A CATHOLIC MAN in his own diocese; references required; $18 per week. Write to Joseph R. Gay, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill. apr 28 1m sun wed

CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Cartersville, Ga. Examination of applicants for teachers' places will be held on Wednesday, June 5th proximo. A. M. Foute, Secretary. may 19 22 26 29

$4.50 PER 1,000 cash paid for distributing circulars; enclose 4 cents. U. S. Distributing Bureau, Chicago. mar10 13t sun

WHY DO PEOPLE complain of hard times, when any woman or man can make from $5 to $10 a day easily. All have heard of the wonderful success of the Climax Dish Washer; yet many are apt to think they can't make money selling it; but any one can make money, because every family wants one. One agent has made $478.36 in the last three months, after paying all expenses and attending to regular business besides. You don't have to canvass; as soon as people know you have it for sale they send for a Dish Washer. Address the Climax Mfg Co., 45 Starr avenue, Columbus, O., for particulars. dec-2-26t-sun

WANTED—Man to canvass insurance on commission; $100 per month guaranteed right man; answer, giving references and experience. Lamsac, care Constitution. may 25—5t.

CANVASSERS wanted in every county; first-class line; salary or commission; references required. B. T. Calvert, 236 S. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa. may5-4t-sun

CANVASSERS WANTED in every county; first-class line; salary or commission; references required. B. T. Calvert, 236 So. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa. may 19 4t sun

MEN AND WOMEN taught to make Crayon portraits in spare hours at their homes by a new, copyrighted method. Those learning my method will be furnished work by me by which they can earn $8 to $16 per week. Send for particulars. H. A. Gripp, German artist, Tyrone, Pa. apr28-13t sun

SCHOOL NOTICE—The annual election of teachers for the West Point public school will be held June 3d, the examination of applicants June 1st; salaries, principal $1,050; assistant, male, $600; four lady teachers at $350 each. Parties at interest will address the secretary, stamp enclosed. W. J. McKensie, secretary board. may 19—2t sun

HELP WANTED—Male.

HELP WANTED—Granite cutters, several good ones; steady job. A. Weiblen, New Orleans, La. sat, sun.

A FIRST-CLASS, sober carriage blacksmith, who understands horse shoeing. W. A. Melvin, Fort Valley, Ga.

NEW FACES—All about changing the features and renovating blemishes in 150-page book for a stamp. John H. Woodbury, 127 W. 42d street, New York. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap. sep30-1y

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Lady to manage a hotel. For particulars address John Cosgrove, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter at once. Call first door left of main entrance Franklin Printing Co. building. Cotton States Pub. and Adv. Co.

I WANT a woman in every town to sell Dr. King's Electric Bedbug Killer. Pay me after you sell. Address, with stamp, Dr. King, Atlanta, Ga., 132 Jones ave.

WRITERS WANTED to do copying at home. Law College, Lima, O.

MARRIED LADIES can earn considerable by merely mentioning Permanora to their friends and acquaintances. No canvassing required. A good salary can be made without the knowledge of your most intimate friends. We pay once a week. For full information address Crescent Chemical Co., Box 69, Indianapolis, Ind.

LADIES to work for us at home; $18 weekly; no canvassing; send stamp. National Co., 631 16th street, Denver, Col. apr28-13t sun

AGENTS—Ladies to sell Parramore's Ideal Corset, non-breakable at waistline. Write for particulars. R. W. Parramore & Co., Asbury Park, N. J., Patentees and Manufacturers. may 26-4t su.

WANTED—White woman, neat, amiable and strong, to care for invalid; also understanding housework and sewing; reference necessary. 162 West Peachtree.

PAINLESS OPIUM CURE CO.—"No Cure, No Pay." Particulars free on application. Correspondence confidential. Box 554, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Educated young ladies and others having spare time for light work at home. Permanent; no canvassing; no fake. Enclose 5c stamp for all necessary to begin. Chicago Press Clipping Bureau, 36 La Salle street, Chicago. dec 16 10t sun e o s

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—A position by a young married man twenty-eight years old; have had two years' experience as traveling salesman for an Atlanta house and two years' experience as manager for retail clothing store; can give best of references by former employers. Address K. of P., care Constitution.

WANTED—Position as stenographer. Have had experience in general office work and can give best of references. Address L. S., care Constitution.

WANTED—Situation, by young man of 17 years. Best of references. Can give security, if desired. R. E. M., 45 W. Harris.

WANTED—Position as city collector; two years' experience in the work; can give best of reference. Address T. T. W., Constitution.

FIRST-CLASS accountant will take small set books or other work to occupy spare time. "Ability," Constitution.

WANTED—SITUATION. Experienced stenographer wishes to do correspondence for some firm evenings. Very reasonable rates; satisfaction guaranteed. Expert, Constitution.

GOOD all-around, energetic business man, 36; 20 years varied experience, seeks lucrative connection. "Best Reference," Constitution.

WANTED—Position as city collector by experienced and responsible young man; gilt-edge references. Address "Energy," care Constitution.

SITUATION—Skilled brick burner, understands brick business thoroughly; best references. Address "Brick Burner," 125 Edgewood avenue. may26-4t-sun thur sun thur

DRUG CLERK—35, licensed; 15 years' experience, desires a position. Address W. P. Weber, Cumberland, Md.

WANTED—Situation as bookkeeper or book to write up. Address John, care Constitution.

WANTED—By a graduate and experienced teacher, a position as principal or assistant in a school; near Atlanta preferred; best references. Address E., care Constitution.

BOY 17 wants situation; place as cashier in retail store preferred; first-class references. F. M. E., care Constitution.

WANTED—Position by graduate in pharmacy; 5 years' experience; willing to start with small salary; can give best references. Address Pharmacist, care Constitution. May26 2t sun fri

WANTED—Situation, by a young man of two years' experience in drug and soda water business; best of reference. Address M., P. O. Box 112, Americus, Ga. may26 3t sun

SITUATION by a northern man as traveling salesman, Georgia, Alabama or that section preferred. Have been selling dry goods specialties in the northwest. Am thoroughly posted in general merchandise. Satisfactory reference given. Address Peter Jung, Perham, Minn. may 19-2t-sun

WANTED—A position as barkeeper; am sober, honest and attentive to business. References exchanged. Address J. P. K., 113 South street, Petersburg, Va. may 23 2t thur sun

A FIRST-CLASS accountant and bookkeeper is prepared to negotiate for a permanent position in Atlanta, 20 years' experience. Alpha, Constitution office. may24-3t fri sat sun

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

WANTED—A situation as stenographer by a young lady with several years' office experience. Accept small salary to start. F. C., care Constitution.

WANTED—A position as companion in a private family; will assist with children, do sewing and light housekeeping. Address M. B., 706 Adams street, Montgomery,

WANTED—Situation as bookkeeper and stenographer; 3 years' experience. Miss R., 503 Broadway, Knoxville, Tenn. may 26-su mon,

WANTED—Position as housekeeper in hotel or boaring house; long experience. Mrs. M., 65 North Pine street.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

DR. M. P. BOYD will make his patent dental plate a specialty; these beautiful sets of teeth can be put up for $7 and upwards; they are a facsimile to nature and will certainly please you. The old style sets of teeth put up for $5. Seeing is believing; come and see this beautiful work. Office 15½ Marietta street.

WANTED—100 horse power stationary boiler and engine; second hand; in good condition; for cash. Address "Engine," care Constitution.

THE WILLIAMS is to other typewriters as an electric light to a tallow candle. Edwin Hardin, 15 Peachtree.

WANTED—To buy a cheap gentle horse or horse and light delivery wagon. Address Gordon, care Constitution office.

NOTICE—We pay cash for your second-hand vehicle and harness. 51 South Forsyth street. We sell cheap. Call.

WANTED—Some one to rent part of nice, roomy store on Marietta street, between Broad and Peachtree. Address J. Y., this office.

WANTED—A good second-hand hack or tallyho. Thurmon & Bro., Griffin, Ga. may 26—7t

CASH PAID for old gold. A. L. Delkin Co., 69 Whitehall street. jan-23-6m

WANTED—Money.

WANTED—On call loan several hundred dollars at 7 per cent on Capital City bank stock. Address, Stockholder, Constitution.

WANTED—$2,500 immediately; best collateral; will pay 7 and 8 per cent interest per annum. Agents need not apply. Address Pluck, Constitution office.

I WANT TO BORROW $7,500 on improved real estate on best street in city; close in; easily worth $15,000. Will pay for examination of titles and will pay 6 per cent net for the money. The loan is a splendid one and the security perfect. Address Financier, care Constitution. may 23 4t

WANTED—Real Estate.

HOME WANTED—Large lot, good neighborhood, cheap for cash. L. M. Iver, 58 S. Broad street.

TWENTY-FIVE-ACRE FARM, 7 miles out, to exchange for vacant or improved place in city. J. O. Perkins, 41 South Broad.

WANTED—Agents.

ARE YOU HONEST, Sober, Industrious?—If so engage with us for 1895; $300 a month; $3,600 a year. You can make it easy; six hours a day. Our agents do not complain of hard times. Why? They are making money selling our Perfection Dish Washer, the only practical family washer manufactured; washes, dries and polishes dishes perfectly in two minutes; no experience necessary; a child of eight operates it easily; cheap and durable; weight thirteen pounds; made of anti-rust sheet steel; capacity 100 pieces; $10,000 for its equal; every family wants one. You don't have to canvass; as soon as people know you have it for sale they send for a dish washer. Each agent's territory protected; no competition. We furnish sample (weighs six pounds) in nice case to lady agents to take orders with; one agent made $214.53 first ten days. Address, for full particulars, Perfection Mfg. Co., Englewood, Ill. June26-3m

WANTED—Reliable representatives in every town and city to sell the great rheumatic cure, Clark's Red Cross Medicinal Water; nature's wonderful remedy; write for terms and territory. Fish & Vaughan, general contracting agents for U. S. A., 4,150 Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago. may25-13t-sun

AGENTS and novelty dealers send 25 cents, receive articles worth $9.60 to consumer. Big money. The E. R. Marshall Co., Mfg. Chemists, 131 N. Second St., Philadelphia.

WANTED Agents—Latest little novelty, burglar-proof door fasteners, 20,000 already sold. Page & Co., 3037 Dearborn street, Chicago.

OSCAR WILDE—You must have it. All about him, illustrated, hot. Send 10 cents silver or 12 cents stamps. Norfolk Publishing Co., Braintree, Mass. may 25—tf

WANTED—Every colored family buys on sight; reliable man or woman in each county wanted quick; "the hit of the times;" greatest success we ever struck; money made easy, quick and honorably; salary, commission or both. Write Joseph R. Gay, 58 Fifth avenue, Chicago. may 26—2t sun wed

AGENTS WANTED—To sell the Jane Skirt Holder. No pins, no buttons, no hooks; easily adjusted; holds down the skirt waist, keeps the skirt from sagging. The best money maker on the market. Sample pair and particulars 25 cents. The Jane Skirt Holder Co., 1516 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

AGENTS—Male and female, wanted everywhere; lightning seller; no talking; absolutely new; profits immense. Abbott Manufacturing Co., Box M., Springfield, Ohio.

WANTED—Few good energetic reliable active agents for building and loan association; give reference. "Building," care Constitution.

WANTED—Agents, canvassers, male or female: something new in ladies' shoes of great merit; big pay and exclusive sale guaranteed. Address Manufacturers' Shoe Co., 435 Union St., Lynn Mass. may 26-4t su.

AGENTS—Act quick; preserving hook spoon, Greatest seller 1895. Send 6 cts. for full size plated spoon by mail. Forshee & Makin, Cincinnati, O. apr 22-52t su.

I HAVE the best agents' articles on earth. Send postal for particulars. Nothing like it. Credit to all worthy. Wanted by everybody. No fraud. Permanent growing business for honest people. Theo. Noel, Geologist, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED to sell county rights in Georgia, Alabama and in the north. F. E. W., Constitution.

SIDE LINE—Mackintoshes, rubber clothing, etc., on uncovered ground. Good from $12 to $20 a week. Factory; P. O. Box 1371, New York, N. Y.

AGENTS everywhere; sell "Queen Self-Heating Curling Iron." Sample 50c; postage prepaid. Queen M'f'g. Co., 355 Dearborn street, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED to sell cigars; $75 per month salary and expenses paid. Address with 2-cent stamp, Sterling Cigar Co., Chicago.

WANTED—Salesmen for California wines; $100 per month and expenses, with chance for advance; commission if preferred; no experience required. Address, enclosing 5 stamps, W. A. Vandercook Co., San Francisco, Cal.

AGENTS WANTED—To solicit stock in Atlanta for American Building and Loan Association. may26-sun tues

AGENTS WANTED—Painless Opium Cure Company. "No cure, no pay." Particulars free on application; correspondence confidential. Box 504, Atlanta, Ga.

AGENTS WANTED—Fine arts, containing 240 artotypes of world-famed paintings, beautifully bound; popular prices; sample showing sixteen pictures mailed for 15 cents. Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago. apr14-20t-sun tues thur

YOU CAN CLEAR $25 to $100 weekly. Obtain your state agency; do not answer unless you can invest $60 to $150, payable only on receipt of goods; something new; no experience necessary. We send full particulars, with highest references, address Manufacturer, P. O. box 1354, New York city may 19-4t su wed.

LADY AGENTS—Rubber undergarments; quick sales; quick profits; catalogue free. Mrs. N. B. Little Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. jan6-104t sun w

AGENTS wanted for largest line aluminum novelties, bar goods, tableware in America, profits immense; steady work; one agent sent 427 reorders; delivered free; sample 10c; illustrated catalogue free. Aluminum Novelty Co., 335 Broadway, New York. may11 26t sun

AGENTS—Sell Mary Jane Dishwashers and get rich; best made; more sold than all others; only $3; every family wants Mary Jane; good profit. Purinton & Co., Des Moines, Ia. may5-4t-sun

WANTED—Lady agents. Hygeia Corsets are the best sellers. Big profits. Easy work. Catalogue free by sending to Western Corset Co., St. Louis, Mo. may5-26t-sun

NEW AND CATCHY office specialty; quickest and easiest sellers; exceptionally large profits; needed in every place of business. samples prepaid 25 cents. Pilkington Bros., 72 John street, New York. may 19—4t, sun.

WANTED—General agents selling household necessities to dealers; exclusive territory, no competition; 300 per cent profit. Columbia Chemical Co., 69 Dearborn street, Chicago. apr13-12t sun

AGENTS—To sell or use our practical Gold, Silver, Nickel and electric plasters, plates all metal goods; price from $3 upwards; salary and expenses paid; outfit free. Address with 2-cent stamp, Michigan Mfg. Co., Chicago. mar 24—13t—sun.

WANTED—Agents to sell sash locks and door holders; sample sash lock free by mail for 2c stamp; best sellers ever invented; beats weights; $12 a day; write quick. Brohard & Co., Box 32, Philadelphia. feb10-26t su

AGENTS acquainted with any kind of insurance or building association work, or business men out of employment—wanted to represent several of the best plans combined in the best system of doing business in this country. Don't fail to write. Don't miss this opportunity. Address I. F. A., 404 Cathedral street, Baltimore, Md. (Mention this paper.) mar 17 3m.

WANTED—Board.

WANTED—Gentleman and wife desire comfortable room with board; near in. Address "Belmont," care Constitution.

BOARD WANTED—Gentleman will give vocal instruction in exchange for room and board; late of Boston conservatory. Address "Music," this office.

WANTED—Board in private family by gentleman and wife; north side preferred. Address H. M. J., care Constitution. may 23 2t fri sun

WANTED—Board in quiet, refined family in quiet neighborhood for young man; moderate rate; prefer to be with no other boarders. A. W. M., Constitution.

BOARD WANTED—By gentleman and wife in private family, on north side, where there are no small children; will not pay over $40 per month; references. Address B. B. C., care Constitution. may 25—2t,

WANTED—Permanent, select board for four young men; private family preferred; can give best references and will require same; north side preferred. Address H. T. K., care Constitution. may 25, 3t.

LADIES' COLUMN.

ICE CREAM made from pure Jersey cream, as good as anybody's. O. G. Venable, 102 Whitehall street.

IN ADDITION to my large stock of damaged fancy dry goods (which I offer for less than half cost) I have a full assortment of sunbonnets (manufactured by M. Wiseberg) in ginghams, imitation and real cambrics and Indian linens of the latest styles. T. N. Winslow, No. 28 Whitehall street.

BOARDERS WANTED.

BOARDERS WANTED—Good board and pleasant rooms; a few more can be accommodated; table board a specialty. Capitol house, No. 48 East Mitchell.

BOARDERS WANTED—Two beautiful rooms, one block from postoffice; rates reasonable; also day boarders solicited. The Marlborough, 51 North Forsyth St.

BEAUTIFUL front room on first floor; with private bathroom attached; also other rooms at 110 Ivy street, with board.

LARGE ROOM, new house, newly furnished, two blocks from Peachtree. 71 Williams, corner W. Baker.

WANTED—Boarders. Private family, high elevation; cool and delightful, large, airy rooms. On electric line, convenient to center of city. Call at 362 Whitehall.

NICE FRONT ROOM, with good board, hot and cold baths. 69 Luckie st.

THE WENRICH—Will be opened for boarding June 1st. Elegantly situated near exposition. Large grounds, delightfully shaded. Address or apply to Mrs. A. M. Smith, 464 W. Peachtree.

BOARDERS WANTED—Delightful rooms, with all conveniences; best of table board. 7 Church street.

WANTED—A few boarders at 42 Luckie street; best of accommodations; rates reasonable.

BOARD—Good board, nice rooms, very cheap at 25 Auburn avenue. Next Y. M. C. A.

LARGE handsomely furnished rooms, elegant table fare at summer rates, lovely location. 27-29 Auburn avenue.

ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM with small room and board at 258 Peachtree.

BOARDERS WANTED to occupy beautiful front rooms at International hotel, 22½ West Mitchell street; first-class table and attention.

WANTED—BOARDERS—Two gentlemen or married couple; nice front room; reasonable rates. 131 Washington street.

MRS. W. H. DICKINSON—Select board, 104 East Sixtieth street, New York city, two blocks from Central park, Madison avenue and Broadway cars. References in Atlanta: Mr. C. D. Dickerson, of Daniel Bros.; J. M. Barna, banker, Edgewood avenue; Miss Mary Ryan, Mrs. Kate O'Connor.

BOARDERS WANTED—Large, pleasant, airy rooms, elevated location, modern conveniences, close in. Good board $3 week. 27 Markham street.

FAMILIES wishing board at Flat Rock, N. C., can find pleasant accommodations at moderate terms by addressing Box 87, Hendersonville, N. C. may26-2t-sun

WANTED BOARDERS—Elegant front rooms and first-class board, day or week. American Hotel, 31 South Pryor street.

FOR NICE ROOMS and good fare, at reasonable figures, call at The Maryland, 156 Whitehall. Splendid location.

LARGE, PLEASANT front room, with first-class board, in private family; reasonable rates. No. 130 Ivy street. sun mon

DELIGHTFUL FRONT ROOM, with choice board, with home comforts. Table boarders solicited. 62 Houston street.

WANTED—A few more boarders at 103 Washington street. The best neighborhood in the city. Excellent fare. References.

NEAR THE SITE of new passenger depot, close in, large rooms, good fare, $3 per week. 27 Markham street.

LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED front rooms, dressing room attached, with board, 21 West Baker street, 3 doors from Peachtree. sun

61 N. FORSYTH St., 2 blocks of postoffice, local transient and table boarders can find accomodations.

HIGHEST POINT around Atlanta; home comforts; good table. Mrs. E. M. Williams, West Atlanta.

WANTED—You can get good board at reasonable prices at 352 Whitehall st.

WANTED—Boarders—A few young men at nice private residence. 198 Piedment ave.

IMPORTANT TO SOUTHERNERS—Oliver Springs, Tenn.; finest mineral springs in the south (8 varieties); large finely appointed 150-room hotel opens June 1st. Trains stop at hotel. Address T. S. Maxwell, manager. may 19 7-t sun

HANDSOMEST and coolest home. two extra large front rooms, fine board, no children. References required. 64 Forest avenue. may24-3t

WANTED BOARDERS—At 25 Houston street; best board can be had, with large, newly furnished rooms; baths, electric bells and every convenience; lovely summer home. sat, sun.

EXCELSIOR STEAM LAUNDRY.

LADIES evening dresses and opera gowns cleaned or dyed equal to new. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur street; telephone 41. Branch office 178 Peachtree street, opposite Aragon hotel.

GENTS' SIUTS cleaned or dyed to look equal to new on short notice at the Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur street; telephone 41. Branch office 178 Peachtreet street, opposite Aragon hotel.

LADIES' kid slippers cleaned equal to new by new process for 15 and 25 cents per pair. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur street; telephone 41. Branch office 178 Peachtree street, opposite Aragon hotel.

BABY'S WHITE CLOAK will clean equal to new. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur street; telephone 41. Branch office 178 Peachtree street, opposite Aragon hotel.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

SEED CORN, German millet, amber cane, rye and peas, best field seed corn for late planting; field peas, clay, red, unknown and whippoorwill. T. H. Williams, 5½ South Broad street.

I WILL forward to merchants upon application a price list with cuts and full explanation of the latest styles sunbonnets, made in ginghams, imitation and real cambrics and Indian linens. M. Wiseberg, Bonnet Manufacturer, Established 1872, Atlanta, Ga.

ICE CREAM soda 5c at O. G. Venable's, 102 Whitehall street.

2 IRON SAFES for sale at low price at Osler's auction house, corner Loyd and Decatur streets.

WILL SELL OXYDONER VICTORY, good as new at 25 per cent off original price. Party that has been using it entirely cured and don't need it any longer. Address P. O. Box 141, LaGrange, Ga.

IF YOU HAVE a good novelty ready to place on the market, write U. W., Constitution.

FOR SALE—A nice banker's office; iron railing and desk, all complete; also a lot of table counters. A. M. Robinson & Co,

SHOW CASES and steam table for sale. 228 West Mitchell street, city.

REMINGTON, practically new, $55. Have you seen the Williams typewriter? Visible writing, beautiful work. Edwin Hardin, 15 Peachtree.

FOR SALE—Fine nearly new soda water apparatus in perfect order, at a bargain. Terms easy. Hillyer, Alexander & Lambdin, 8½ W. Alabama street.

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc.

A REGULAR slaughter of saddles, bridles and harness at 20 and 22 West Mitchell.

FOR SALE—Splendid combination horse; sound, gentle and cheap. Address Box 653.

STUDEBAKER farm wagons, carriages and buggies very low. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 West Mitchell.

FOR SALE—Horse, sound and gentle, six years old; also new road cart and harness; will sell cheap or exchange for vacant lot. O. B. P., Constitution.

FOR SALE—A second-hand phaeton in good order, also two second-hand buggies for sale dirt cheap. A full line of all styles and grades vehicles, wagons, harness, etc. The Georgia Buggy Company, 39 S. Broad and 34-36 S. Forsyth streets.

FIVE SETS second-hand harness, one buggy, very cheap. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 West Mitchell.

FOR SALE—Good, sound and very gentle horse, harness and fine top phaeton all for $75 as party must leave city at once. Also a good spring wagon $30, fine top buggy $25, a fine jump seat surrey $60, also pony cart, good saddle $4, a very fine speed buggy, or will exchange for a good road horse; if you want a bargain call Monday at 110 Whitehall street. 'Phone 401.

LARGE lot carriage lap dusters, springs, chamois and whips at big cut. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 West Mitchell.

FOUND.

LADY left nice umbrella at Grant park last week. Call at public comfort and describe.

Real Estate—FOR SALE—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—3-story brick hotel, near Atlanta, complete; 10 trains daily; bargain. J. A. Gifford, 311 Norcross building.

FOR SALE OR RENT—25-room hotel, furnished; lease until January 1, 1896. Address Hotel, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Five-room house on easy monthly payment; no cash payment required. J. O. Perkins, 41 South Broad.

FOR SALE—Prettiest five-room house in West End; servant's room, stable, gas in house, large shade trees; terms easy. 51 South Forsyth street.

160-ACRE FARM in country to exchange for merchandise or real estate in Atlanta. L. 250 Greensferry avenue, city.

FOR SALE—On easy terms, my place at 390 Whitehall; 10 rooms, modern improvements; nice home. J. O. Perkins, 41 South Broad.

FOR SALE—Four-room cottage nearly new on Luckie st., in splendid residence neighborhood. Address 442 Luckie st. may19 3t sun

FOR SALE—My home, 248 Jackson street, east front, lawn and beautiful shade trees, lot 100x265 feet, nice yard and garden with fruit, berries, flowers, etc; large stable and 2-room servant's house, an exceptionally well built and conveniently arranged house, 9 large rooms and every modern convenience that can be suggested. Any one desiring a nice and complete home can certainly be pleased with this. Call and examine. T. S. Lewis, office corner Mitchell and Loyd streets. may 19—2w sun wed

FOR SALE—Two-story, six-room residence, one mile east of capitol; convenient to two car lines. For terms, etc., apply No. 28 Berean avenue.

FOR SALE—Beautiful new 8-room dwelling at Edgewood station, just outside Inman Park and city limits; street cars and Georgia railroad; conveniences of city without paying city taxes. Small cash payment, with monthly installments. A rare chance for a good home on easy terms and low price. Apply J. H. Johnson, 811 Equitable building. sun tues fri

FOR SALE—Piedmont avenue lot, east front, nice grove, bargain. Address R. E., Constitution.

FOR SALE—Inman Park residence, one of the prettiest homes in the park. Apply Trust Company of Georgia, Equitable building. may26-3t-sun tues thur

NEW 6-room cottage on elevated level lot, 100x203, at South Kirkwood, on Consolidated electric line, one-fourth cash, balance monthly; cheap; see owner, C. J. O'Farrell, Kirkwood, Ga.

FOR SALE—A few choice lots in Inman Park, the most attractive residence locality in Atlanta. For terms, apply to Trust Company of Georgia, Equitable building. may26-3t-sun tues thur

FOR SALE—Two thousand acres of land in Habersham county, embracing a splendid water power; also a valuable gold mine in White county. J. H. Nichols, 19 West North avenue. may26-5t sun thur sun thr sun

FOR SALE—A desirable lot, opposite the residence of Hon. Hoke Smith on West Peachtree street. Would exchange for good renting, improved property. J. H. Nichols, 19 West North avenue. may26-5t sun thur sun thr sun

FOR SALE—Inman Park residence; has hot and cold water, gas, electric bells, 10 rooms; servants' house, two rooms; delightfully located; easy terms. Apply at office Trust Company of Georgia, Equitable building. may26-3t-sun tues thur

FOR SALE—Central business property; pays now 6 per cent net; can be made to pay more; buildings new; $30,000; a splendid investment. Apply at office Trust Company of Georgia, Equitable building. may26-3t-sun tues thur

FOR SALE—Fourteen acres at Ponce de Leon Springs. Cheapest and choicest acreage about Atlanta. Magnificent for suburban home or for speculation. W. W. Lambdin, 8½ W. Alabama street.

FOR SALE—A 6-room house, elevated lot 55x75 near car line, No. 145 Currier street. Terms $3,000; $500 cash, balance to suit purchaser. Apply at premises or to C. B. Powers, at M. Rich & Bros. may 26-6t.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

DESIRABLE ATLANTA home, north side; sale or exchange; look into it. G. M. Heidt, Bloomingdale, Ga. may5.4t.sun

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Kirkwood, East End or Decatur property, at headquarters, No. 8 East Alabama street.

SALE OR EXCHANGE—44 acres 4 miles from city on railroad. F. C. R., room 29, Gate City bank building. may5, 6t,sun

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—One seventy-five horse-power boiler and engine, with DeLoach mill-rope feed, side edger and swing cut-off saw, belts and saws complete; will sell for cash or exchange for merchantable lumber, either pine or hard wood; mill nearly new. W. E. Evans, Ellijay, Ga.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—No. 380 Spring street, formerly Henderson place, at No. 8 East Alabama street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Fifteen acres of woodland, six miles from union depot, on W. & A. road, or exchange same for improved or unimproved city property. 9 East Alabama.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Lovely two-story house, Gordon street, West End, at No. 8 East Alabama street.

For Sale by G. J. Dallas, 19 S. Broad Street.

5-room house, West Fourth street, very nice, a good home, $1,250.

41 acres, 200 yards from Peachtree road, this side of Peachtree park, 16 acres in timber, per acre $35.

9-room house, East Ellis, corner, 50x100, $9,500.

20 acres, 3-room house, stable, all outbuildings, fine fruit, 812 feet front on Peachtree street, a bargain, $10,000.

5-room house, Loyd street, a nice home, $2,500.

75 acres, 40 acres cleared, balance in fine timber, 2 2-room houses and all out buildings, 3 miles from Suwanee, 4 miles from Duluth, 31 miles from Atlanta, 25 acres fine bottom land; it is in the bend of the Chattahoochee river and very rich; will take a small house in suburbs as part pay; worth just double, $2,000.

3-room house, Powers street, $750.

7-room house, Whitehall street, 67x128; call and see me, $3,000.

4 acres, Battle Hill; come and look at this, $1,500.

4-room house on Battle Hill avenue, in a grove, $600.

George Ware, 2 S. Broad Street.

$250—nice, shaded lot, 40x100, near car line, on monthly payments.

$500—Vacant lot, 50x190 near car line, good location.

$800—4-r. house, near car line, on very easy payments.

$1,000—50x250, with water and gas, in fine location, convenient to two car lines, schools, etc.

$1,600—Good 6-r. house on lot, 50x190, belgian block, etc., in white community—$500 cash.

$1,750—6-r. house ½ mile from union depot, belgian block, sewer, water, gas, etc., stable. On first-class street.

$1,850—Fine shaded lot on Piedmont avenue, 50x190; no grading or filling necessary; has east front.

$2,000—Splendid lot on North avenue, near Spring street, 50x190; speculation here.

$2,100 buys a nice, new, attractive home on Georgia avenue, with all street improvements. $500 cash, balance easy.

$2,500—5-r. cottage, 50x180, with water, gas, nice, cozy little home in good neighborhood.

$2,800—5-r. house, 50x100, Harris street, very near Peachtree street. This is one of the biggest bargains out.

$3,000—5-r. cottage, the prettiest cottage in the city; corner lot, 88x200, car in front; fine location.

$4,200—8-r., two-story, new and neat, all modern improvements on north side; if you want a good place, come and see about it.

$6,000—Inman Park; new 9-r. house, 45x270, all conveniences. Strictly first-class.

$5,400—Elegant new, 9-r., two-story house, slate roof, reception hall, folding doors, mirror mantels, clubhouse grates, china closets, elegant bath and toilet—firstclass in every respect, on the most liberal terms.

17 ACRES, 4½ miles from center of city—only $800.

125 ACRES, 4½ miles from center—the best land around Atlanta, lies well, on public road. This is the biggest snap that has been offered. GEORGE WARE.

SHAFTING AND HANGERS FOR SALE.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED a lot of good second-hand hangers, shafting, pulleys, couplings, etc. Wood, steel rim and cast iron pulleys, all sizes.

Hangers, 12, 14 and 16-inch drop; bore from 1 inch to 2 15-16; most of the hangers are self oilers.

The goods will be sold cheap to make room. 291 Marietta street. may26-7t

Real Estate—FOR SALE—Real Estate.

D. Morrison, 47 E. Hunter Street.

6-R. H. AND HALL near in on E. Hunter street; the lot has also a front of 50 feet on E. Fair street, on which two stores could be built that would pay a handsome dividend; I will sell this week on easy terms at the low price of $3,100.

3-R. H., LOT 45x100 to an alley; this place is on Bell street and well built, but by expending a few hundred dollars it can be made to pay 15 per cent interest; terms, one-third cash, balance easy; only $1,100.

MONEY TO LOAN at 6, 7 and 8 per cent.

2 BEAUTIFUL building lots, each 50x150, on Northern avenue; they are well worth $500 each, but I will this week take $100 cash, balance very easy, and sell both lots for $750.

2-R. H., in good condition, lot 25x107, in a strictly white neighborhood, near Highland avenue; this little home would be cheap at $750, but if the reader wants it and has $50 cash, and can pay $10 per month, call soon and get it for $475.

6¼ ACRES of choice land near Constitution Station, on E. T., V. & G. R. R., six miles southeast of this city. Here is a good house of two rooms and hall; half of land in cultivation; balance virgin forest; terms easy and price low, $1,250.

STORE and corner lot, 27x80, on West Peters street. This fine business stand must be sold this week and will be if a low price and easy terms will sell it, $2,565.

11 FINE large building lots, each 58x188, in West End, between the two electric car lines. This property is all nicely graded, rock curbing and brick sidewalks down and paid for. These lots are just right for a syndicate or some contractor to make big money out of them by building a nice 5-room cottage on each and selling them for $2,500. You can get very easy terms and low price this week. Call and let me show you this bargain.

THE O. R. C. DELEGATES and K. of P. grand lodge members have come and gone, but D. Morrison is still here making home seekers happy by showing and selling them houses and lots on his easy payment plan, which means that instead of having a lot of rent receipts you would soon have a good deed to your own home. If the reader is paying $10 per month or more as rent you ought to call and let me show you some bargains. Please remember the name and address. D. Morrison, real estate, renting and loan agent, 47 East Hunter street.

FOR RENT.

8-r. h., Baugh street	$10 00
5-r. h., East Fair, gas and water	15 00
7-r. h., South Boulevard	17 00
5-r. h., Grant park	15 00
4-r. h., Pearl street	8 00
4-r. h., Woodward avenue	10 00
3-r. h., East Fair street	6 00
3-r. h., Plum street	8 00
4-r. h., Waterhouse	10 00
3-r. h., East Fair	6 00
5-r. h., Carlton avenue	10 00
7-r h., Gullatt	25 00
5-r. h., E. Fair; gas and water	17 00

Call and see my list. D. Morrison, 47 East Hunter street. Telephone 754.

The Southern Immigration and Improvement Company, 45 North Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

WHEAT HAS ADVANCED over 60 per cent and cotton 40 per cent since we have urged you to buy real estate. While it is true that real estate has always advanced slowly, yet it is true that it follows the above staple articles. The sooner you invest your money in real estate the more you will make.

THE ONLY desirable 150 acres within 3 miles of the capitol at $150 an acre.

30 ACRES at the 6-mile post on paved road, $70 per acre.

45 ACRES within the 7-mile limit at $50 per acre. Just the place for a truck garden or dairy. Easy terms.

3-ROOM HOUSE, lot 50x90, on corner, renting for $6 per month; also vacant lot adjoining, 30x100. If taken at once we can sell the whole for $850—$100 cash, balance $10 per month.

1 ACRE GROUND and 3-r. house at Clarkston, on Georgia railroad, 50 yards from depot. Price, $600.

1½ TO 2 ACRES at Clarkston, on Georgia railroad, 130 yards from depot, 4r. house, plastered; all fenced, yard and garden. Cost $1,200; we can sell for $900.

LOT 50x80 and 2 3-room houses on Henry street, near Marietta. Houses about 2 years old, rented to colored tenants. Walls plastered and overhead sealed. Rented now for $6 per month each. Will sell the whole for $1,100—$450 cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

NEW 7-r. cottage, gas and water; lot 50x200 on East avenue, 185 feet from Boulevard. Call for price. Terms easy.

NICE PLACE near Grant park, lot 100x378, fine fruit, 3-r. house, windows and doors wire-screened. If taken at once we can sell for $1,350.

VACANT LOT on North Boulevard. If taken this week, $35 per foot.

NEW, 7-room cottage in West End, gas, water and bath; lot 60x200; tile sidewalks, electric bells. Price $3,000.

ON JULY 1st we will issue our new property list for northern distribution. If you want your property sold, call and give us complete description. Remember the No.—45 North Broad. James P. Day, president; J. Mark Bishop, secretary; J. H. Mountain, manager

Real Estate for Sale by Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable Building.

BARGAIN FOR CASH in a most desirable Piedmont avenue vacant lot. A most desirable lot to build a residence on or to buy for an investment. Worth $3,000 and we offer it for $2,050. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable.

BEAUTIFUL elevated, level and shaded lot 60x175 on particularly desirable street between Peachtree and West Peachtree streets. All street improvements down; only $50 per foot and a responsible buyer can name the terms. Cannot be beat as to price, location, etc. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable.

TWO-STORY 9-room house on near in north side street, with all the conveniences and in perfect condition; easy walking distance and but a step to West Peachtree car line. Price, $2,600. Terms reasonable. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

$3,250—Payable $500 to $1,000 cash, balance monthly or yearly for the handsomest and most desirable new seven-room cottage in West End. Its architectural lines are perfect and the construction the best. The interior finish is natural wood polished in oil. Hard wood cabinet mantels, clubhouse grates, ash pits, electric bells, gas, water, bath, closets, etc. Large and delightful front and side verandahs with a southern exposure overlooking a sloping front lawn nicely sodded. Tile walk. Lot elevated and well drained, 58x175 to 15-foot alley. Electric car one block distant. Neighborhood very choice. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable.

$500 TO $1,000 CASH, balance in monthly or yearly payments to suit for two-story 8-room house, with gas, water, bath, electric bells and all conveniences, finished with hard oil and cherry woodwork, cabinet mantels and nicely papered walls. Lot 50x200, fenced for garden, chicken yard with house, etc. Tile front and tile walk. In perfect repair and condition throughout. Situated on the north side very near Boulevard, convenient to cars, churches and schools. This place is worth $3,500. We will sell it for $2,900. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

$8,000, EASY TERMS—For one-story and basement 8-room residence on a very desirable corner lot 50x100, all conveniences, handsomely finished, within two blocks of Aragon hotel. Two weeks ago it could not have been bought for $9,000. Mallard & Stacy. No. 2 Equitable building.

LOST.

LOST—On Saturday a lady's glove containing two small skeleton keys and small amount of money, between express office and postoffice. Return to 118 Luckie street and get reward.

LOST—Bunch of keys consisting of 6 or 7 small keys, lost between Constitution office and High's store. Return to Constitution office and get reward. D. H. Magill.

STOLEN—The boy that rode Majestic bicycle with wooden rims and handle bars very long and excessively dropped from postoffice Friday afternoon must return same to 65 North Broad street Monday and avoid arrest, as owner has his address.

LOST—Pair gold spectacles and cane on Fairlie or Luckie streets. Return to Constitution office and get reward.

LOST—In Lyceum theater or between theater and Kimball house, Saturday night, May 18th, silver buckle and belt. Finder will please return to P. O. Box 605.

CHURCHES AND CHURCH NEWS

Doings of the Religious World at Home and Elsewhere—Atlanta Pulpits Today.

The Church of Christ seems to be losing sight of its mission. Instead of setting the world a pattern, it seems to be putting on the world's garb, and is every day becoming less spiritual and more worldly. It is very pleasant, from an intellectual point of view, to discuss religious theories and indulge, so to speak, in theological recreations; but the world is not starving for theology—its need is for the gospel of Christ, and its hunger can be satisfied. Less of creed and more of Christ is the world's great need at the present day—less of dogma and more of the divine in dwelling. As long as men contend in angry and ungenerous debate for propositions that do the world no good, it is useless to hope or pray for such a thing as universal brotherhood. If the same energy that is spent each year in trying to make the world wiser were only employed in an effort to make it better, the results would be much surer and far more gratifying. The church is too imitative and, with reference to spiritual things, entirely absent minded. Unless this tendency is checked, the evil that is in the world will so neutralize the good that is in the church that religion will be at a standstill, and the power of satan will reign supreme in the land.

One of the most exquisite poems ever written by Major Charles W. Hubner, perhaps the most gifted of southern writers, appears in this column. It was written by Major Hubner in a spirit of profound reverence, but at the same time with a painful consciousness of the errors and short-comings of the church. The following is the poem as it comes fresh from the pen of this gifted writer:

The Church of the Future.

Our age's sphere of light,
Though widening still, is walled around by night;
With slow, reluctant eye the church has read,
Sceptic at heart, the lesson of its Head.
—Whittier.

Surely the world grows wiser every day,
But shadows still obscure our heavenward way,
And error darkens truth's celestial ray.

The light of truth, whose radiant splendors dart
From the high realms of science and of art,
Shines dimmer from the soul and from the heart.

Men worship golden calves and serpents still;
Like craven slaves obey a master's will,
Keep the law's letter, but the spirit kill;

For fear some priest may doom them by a nod,
To endless hell-fire, in the name of God,
They fill his purse, and kiss the lifted rod.

False prophets still the wrath of heaven provoke,
And Hypocrite, and Pharisee, and Rogue,
Sit in high places in the synagogue.

As sheep disguised, wolves still make lambs their prey;
Blind lead the blind, to perish by the way,
And sneaking Judases their Lord betray.

Still would they chain the free soul that aspires,
Still Persecution feeds her smouldering fires,
And still, to murder Truth, are leagued the Liars.

A selfish spirit still the churches rules;
Men herd themselves in squabbling sects and schools,
And call dissenting brothers knaves or fools;

Still they hack heads with dull polemic swords,
Fan the fierce flames of hate with windy words,
And take the Devil's plaudits for the Lord's.

The world, which God gave to His children all,
They parcel out in sections, large or small,
And 'round each little church-patch build a wall;

Then, with strange shibboleths and huckster-cries,
Each claims pre-emption title to the skies,
And call him "heathen" who their claim denies.

Hence bigotry, and sect intolerance,
Sharpen the taunting sceptic's clumsy lance,
And Hell applauds the broil with clapping hands!

Thank God! Religion is a plant that grows;
Its perfect flower perennially blows,
Pure, fragrant, fair as Sharon's sacred rose.

'Twill rise again from slimy sloughs and swamps,
Cleansed from all poison stains and dungeon-damps,
The bondage breaking which its free growth cramps.

Methinks I see it towering, and expand,
Its mighty branches covering every land,
From Greenland's shores to India's sunny strand;

O glorious vision! See! it seems to rise,
Effulgent splendors flashing on the eyes,
Until its crown has reached and touched the skies.

And then, beneath this everlasting tree,
This Tree of Life and human destiny,
I see the nations gather, bond and free,

Gentile and Jew, men of each clime and race,
God's children all, and, standing face to face,
One God and Father owning, they embrace.

O holiest, happiest age since time began!
When men shall build a Church on God's own plan,
Its base Christ's creed—the brotherhood of man,

Its field the world, its doctrine—Charity;
Then shall the souls of men indeed be free,
Then will the "Golden Age" begin to be.

CHARLES W. HUBNER.

The approaching Bible conference at Knoxville, Tenn., under the direction of Mr. D. L. Moody, for the benefit of young students, promises to be an event of universal significance in the religious calendar of the south. The conference will be given on the 14th of June and will continue for ten days.

Among the distinguished platform speakers who will take an active part in the proceedings of the conference will be Mr. Moody, Dr. Brooks, of St. Louis, Mo., one of the most eminent Presbyterian clergymen in the south; Dr. A. J. McBride, of Lexington, Ky.; Bishop Galloway, of Miss.; R. E. Speer, the brilliant secretary of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions; F. S. Brockman, and Dr. McConaughy, instructor in the Moody Bible institute.

The idea of holding these yearly conferences occurred to Mr. Moody several years ago. The first one was held at Northfield, Mass., in 1886. It was intended primarily for Bible study and for the purpose of giving instruction to college students. At this conference 300 students were in attendance, representing 123 educational institutions. It was a very remarkable gathering. As the result of the influence exercised by the conference ninety-six young men were induced to become missionaries. Only four of these attended the meetings with this intention.

Four thousand young men and women in the schools and colleges of the United States have since been prevailed upon to proclaim the gospel to the heathen. Five hundred of these are now in the field and the remainder are engaged in prosecuting their studies preparatory to this end.

Two years after the conference held in Northfield, Mass., a similar conference was held at Lake Geneva for the purpose of reaching college men in the west. At this conference a very large number of students attended and the good results were equally manifest.

In the spring of 1893 a southern conference was held at Knoxville, Tenn., 160 students being in attendance. As the result of this conference a deep interest in the study of the Bible was kindled in all the schools and colleges of the south and the number of students pursuing Bible studies was increased from 500 to 1,250. Quite a large number of students were converted.

Nearly every college and university in the south will be represented at the approaching conference. Vanderbilt university will send ten representatives, the University of Virginia eighteen, Auburn seven and the University of Georgia five. Several delegates from the Boys' High school of this city will attend the conference, headed by Professor Ottley. A singular feature of this trip is that all the members of the party intend to walk from Chattanooga to Knoxville.

The work of the conference will be interesting. It is not only designed to give information but to make active religious workers in the various colleges and institutions of learning. A conference will be held of all the presidents of college associations, followed by a conference of the secretaries. A platform meeting will be held each day at which time speeches and addresses will be delivered. The afternoons are given up to Athletics and recreation, Mr. Moody himself participating.

At the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock Dr. J. William Jones, of Virginia, will preach the annual sermon to the members of the Confederate Veterans' Association. For a number of years Dr. Jones resided in this city. He has countless friends and admirers in Atlanta, not only among the old solders, but among the religious people of the city at large. Dr. Jones is the chaplain of Washington and Lee university, at Lexington, Va., and is greatly beloved by the students of that institution. He was a warm personal friend of both Lee and Jackson and has written biographies of each of them. Dr. Jones is an eloquent pulpit orator and is one of the most distinguished divines in the Southern Baptist church. He will be greeted with an immense congregation this afternoon.

Rev. F. Mrghabghab, a Syrian minister, will lecture at Trinity church lecture room Monday evening under the auspices of Trinity Epworth League. He will introduce quite a number of the customs of his people and exhibit many articles of apparel of his country, besides being able to throw light on many passages of scripture.

President Bumstead will preach the baccalaure[illegible]e sermon at the Atlanta university today at 11 a. m.

This afternoon at 3:30 o'clock the usual interesting service will be held at the railroad Young Men's Christian Association rooms, 4½ East Alabama street. Mr. Charles S. Robert will be the leader. The exercises will be of a practical and helpful character and all men are heartily invited.

Many people who desired to hear Dr. Hall's magnificent lecture on "The Mistakes of Ingersoll," delivered recently for the Young Men's Christian Association of this city were not able to get in. The Epworth League of Walton Street Methodist Episcopal church has secured him for this afternoon at 4 o'clock and at that time he will pay his respects to Ingersoll.

Dr. C. P. Williamson, pastor of the First Christian church, returned to the city last night from Virginia and will preach this morning at 11 o'clock and tonight at 8. Sunday school at 9:30 and Endeavor Society at 6:45 p. m. Public cordially invited to attend all services.

Second Baptist church, corner Washington and Mitchell, Rev. Henry McDonald, D. D., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by Rev. J. L. White, of Macon. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., A. C. Briscoe, superintendent. Revival services at 4 p. m. and 8 p. m. every day during the week. All are cordially invited.

Capitol Avenue Baptist church, corner Georgia and Capitol avenues, Dr. A. T. Spalding, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., W. W. Orr, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday 8 p. m.

Central Baptist church, corner West Fair and Peters streets, D. W. Gwin, D. D., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. by Rev. V. C. Norcross. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., L. M. Landrum, superintendent. Young People's Union meets at 3 p. m. Ladies' Society meets Monday at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45.

Revival services have been in progress at the Third Baptist church during the week. Considerable interest has been manifested and the meetings will be continued indefinitely. The ordinance of baptism will be administered at the close of the service tonight. All are cordially invited and the members are especially requested to attend and help in the meetings.

West End Baptist church, Lee street, Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., Malvern Hill, superintendent. The series of meetings that have been going on the past week at 4 and 8 o'clock p. m. will continue this week. Special music by Professor Argagrite, of Virginia.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Gilmer and Bell streets, Rev. C. N. Donaldson, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., Fred L. Allen and W. H. McClain, superintendents. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Society of Christian Endeavor Tuesday night. The regular monthly conference Wednesday night. Every member of the church specially urged to attend the conference.

The name of the East Atlanta Baptist church has been changed to the Inman Park Baptist church. Preaching both morning and night at the tabernacle on Edgewood avenue, corner Waddell, by the pastor, Rev. G. B. F. Stovall. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening 7:45 o'clock. Everybody invited.

Jackson Hill Baptist church, corner of Jackson street and East avenue, Rev. A. A. Marshall, pastor. Services at 11 o'clock a. m. by Rev. W. A. Hobson, also at 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Superintendent Alex W. Bealer. Services will be held every afternoon at 4 o'clock and evening at 8 o'clock during the coming week by Rev. W. A. Hobson, of Birmingham, Ala., Mr. Hobson is an able and fluent speaker. A cordial welcome to all.

The Seventh Baptist church, Bellwood avenue, W. J. Speairs, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Superintendent R. W. Bennett. Morning subject, "Were there not ten cleansed, where are the nine," Luke xvii, 17.

Methodist.

First Methodist church, corner Peachtree and Houston, Rev. John B. Robins, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by Professor Charles Lane. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m., Superintendent H. E. W. Palmer.

Trinity church, corner of Whitehall and Trinity avenue, R. J. Bigham, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. by Rev. H. L. Crumley and at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. A. Hemphill, superintendent. A warm welcome is extended to all visitors and strangers and hotel guests especially.

Then senior class of Trinity Sunday school, or W. S. Witham's class of Trinity Sunday school, meets in the auditorium at 9:45 a. m. and adjourns at 10:45 a. m. All are welcome. It will be conducted today by C. J. Oliver. Subject, "Philosophy of the Atonement."

Park street Methodist church, Park street, West End, Rev. J. W. Roberts, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and at 8 p m by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m., Superintendent W. W. Lambdin. Class meeting at 9 a. m. Epworth League at 7 p. m.

Merritts avenue church, Merritts avenue, between Peachtree and Courtland streets, P. A. Heard pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., superintendent E. H. Frazer. Prayer meeting Wednesday 8 p. m.

Marietta street Methodist Episcopal church, R. H. Robb pastor. A. F. Ellington, presiding elder, will preach morning and evening.

Boulevard Methodist church, corner Boulevard and Houston streets, Rev. T. R. Kendall pastor. Services 11 a. m. by Rev. Samuel D. Evans, 7:45 p. m. by Dr. Bowling H. Sasnett. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Superintendents F. B. Shepard and W. J. Campbell; subject, Hebrew evangelization.

Walker street Methodist church, junction Walker and Nelson streets, Rev. J. H. Eakes pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Superintendent A. C. Turner. Epworth League Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. Class meeting Friday night 8 o'clock.

Decatur street Mission church, Methodist, 376 Decatur street. Services 8 p. m. by Rev. R. S. Stephenson. Sunday school 3:30 p. m. Superintendent C. H. Burge. Services every Sunday and Thursday nights, conducted by Rev. R. S. Stephenson. All invited.

St. Paul Methodist church, corner Hunter and Hill streets, Rev. W. W. Brinsfield pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:40 p. m. by pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Superintendent S. P. Marbut. Dr. Hall, of New York, will deliver his popular lecture on "How to Get Married and How to Stay So" Monday evening at 7:45.

Payne Memorial, W. L. Wootten, pastor. Children's day exercises, 11 o'clock a. m. Methodist reunion at 8 o'clock p. m. Young people's meeting at 2:30 p. m. Class meeting at 4 p. m. Epworth League on Friday night at 8 o'clock.

Services today at the Gospel Tent, on Gilmer street, between Piedmont avenue and Butler street, at 3 and 7:30 p. m. The services at 3 o'clock conducted by Rev. Samuel D. Evans. All friends of Israel are specially invited to attend.

Presbyterian.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta St., Rev. E. H. Barnett, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m., by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., superintendent, H. T. Inman.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street, Rev. G. B. Strickler, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m., by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Professor W. W. Lumpkin, superintendent; Charles D. Montgomery and Charles W. Ottley, assistants. Regular weekly prayer meeting on Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting on Thursdays at 8 p. m.

Pryor Street Presbyterian Chapel Sunday school will meet at 3 p. m. at the corner of Vassar and Pryor streets, J. W. Selby, superintendent. All are cordially invited to attend. Religious services every Sunday and Friday at 8 p. m.

Edgewood Mission will meet at 3 p. m., near Pearl street and Georgia railroad. Services every Sunday and Tuesday, at 8 p. m. All are welcome. J. C. Dayton, superintendent, John J. Eagan, assistant.

Wallace Street Presbyterian church, corner Fair and Walnut streets, Rev. Robert A. Bowman, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m., by the pastor. Prayer meeting on Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Sunday school will meet at 9:30 a. m. All are welcome. W. D. Beatie, superintendent.

Congregational.

Central Congregational church, Ellis, near Peachtree. R. V. Atkisson, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m., by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., superintendent, Watson Fuller. Young people's service Wednesday at 8 p. m. Subject of Sunday morning sermon: "The True View of the Second Coming of Christ." Evening sermon to the Grand Army, Mitchell post.

Episcopal.

St. Philip's (Episcopal Cathedral), northeast corner Hunter and Washington sts. Rev. Albion W. Knight, dean. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m., by Rev. W. J. Page. Evening prayer and sermon at 8 p. m., by Rev. W. J. Page. Litany Wednesday at 10:30 a. m. Evening prayer Friday at 7:30 p. m. Holy communion—Sundays, 7:30 a. m., first and third Sundays, 12 noon; holy days, 7:30 a. m.

St. Luke's church—Holy communion at 7:30 a. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Morning prayer and litany and sermon at 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon at 8 p. m. Rev. J. L. Scully, of Nashville, Tenn., will officiate at all the services. He will be in charge of St. Luke's for some time. Seats free. All cordially invited.

Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Decatur.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m.

Chapel of the Incarnation, West End—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m.

Chapel of the Holy Redeemer, Fair and Walker streets—Sunday school at 3 p. m. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 p. m.

Chapel of the Good Shepherd—Sunday school at 3 p. m. Evening prayer at 8 p. m.

Mission of the Holy Comforter, Washington Heights—Sunday school at 3 p. m.

Mission of the Holy Innocents, North Atlanta—Sunday school at 3 p. m.

Hapeville—Evening prayer and sermon at 5 p. m.

East Point—Evening prayer and sermon at 3 p. m.

Unitarian.

Church of Our Father, Church and Forsyth streets, William R. Cole, minister.—Morning service at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., H. M. Currie, superintendent. All are made welcome.

Lutheran.

St. John's German Lutheran church, Forsyth and Garnett streets, Rev. F. H. Menschke, pastor. Services at 11 a. m., by the pastor. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Superintendent A. Koppe. Ascension day will be celebrated this morning.

First English Lutheran church, Young Men's Christian Association hall, Rev. L. K. Probst, pastor.—Services at 11 a. m., by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., superintendent, Rev. L. K. Probst. All strangers, and especially those of our own faith, cordially welcomed.

Christian Science church, the Gra[illegible] Peachtree street.—Services at 10:45 a. m. Experience meeting Friday evening at 7:30.

NEWS OF THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

The Pan-American congress of Religion and Education will be held at Toronto, Canada, July 18th to 22d. The congress will be composed of representatives from every country, province and state in North and South America, including protestants, Roman Catholics and Hebrews. It will consider the great moral and social questions of the day.

A lady who has served as a missionary in India states that the chief obstacle in the path of the missionary in bringing adults to Christianity is the absence of any deep conviction of sin. Relating to this matter, the president of the Congregational Union of England said that it was with him "a long-held conviction that there was no peril so great in much of the theology of the day as that of emptying the little word 'sin' of all its meaning."

Five years ago Rev. S. M. Brown began his church in Kansas City with six members. He has received 600 members since, and every man in the church will lead in prayer meeting. The church has never had an entertainment to raise money, but has given nearly $13,000.

The managers of the International Christian Endeavor convention, which meets in Boston July 10th to 15th, have received permission to hold a monster open-air demonstration on Boston Common, and the Endeavorers are planning to make this a notable affair. Fifty thousand delegates are expected.

Mrs. Heard, widow of the late senator from California, has given $175,000 to the Episcopal cathedral at Washington, for a girls' school.

The main church of the great monastery of San Francisco, in Mexico, which since 1869 has been in protestant hands, is to be restored to Catholic worship. The foreclosing of a mortgage which could not be paid off brought into the hands of a wealthy Catholic gentleman the building in which services were attended for three centuries by Spanish viceroys, and in which the first Te Deum of Mexican independence was celebrated.

The erection of a great reservoir in upper Egypt is now an assured fact. The work will be begun this spring. The height of the dam is to be so regulated that the island of Philae, on which is the temple of Isis, will not be flooded. This is due to the protests received from all parts of the world.

The archbishop of Canterbury has received a letter from the National Protestant Church Union, on the question of "Union with Rome," to which he replies: "Any corporate union with Rome, so long as she retains her distinctive and erroneous doctrines, and advances her present unprimitive and unscriptural claims, is absolutely visionary and impossible."

The Southern Baptist church convention recommends that members contribute one-tenth of their incomes to the church.

St. John's church, Richmond, Va., is to have a deaconess, who is to be a trained nurse, and will devote her entire time to the work of the parish. The expense is to be met by individual members.

In memory of her husband, the favorite son of James G. Blaine, Mrs. Emmons Blaine has made a handsome gift to the First Presbyterian church, at Richfield Springs, N. Y.—the church in which she was married. The gift comprises an addition to the church edifice and a fine organ.

The fine of $50 imposed by the board of health of Oyster Bay, L. I., last winter, upon Rev. C. S. Wrightman, pastor of the Baptist church, for holding services in disregard of a resolution of the board, has been remitted.

Rev. John Jacob Esher, senior bishop of the Evangelical Association, has just celebrated his fiftieth anniversary in the ministry.

Bishop Ninde says that at a native service in China he baptized so many children and women and men that his arms ached, and his voice was almost used up.

A new Baptist church in proximity to Chicago university, to cost $100,000, is about to be erected. It will become known as "University church."

The annual report of the managers of the American Bible Society shows that during the past year 1,581,128 Bibles and Testaments were issued, of which 735,221 were circulated in foreign lands. The total issues to date are 59,955,558.

The pope has sent to all the cardinals heads of orders, etc., a document referring to the political conditions of the papacy, which takes the form of his political testament. His holiness makes a warm appeal to the cardinals to keep his ideal before them and continue the policy he has hitherto pursued. He requests the cardinals to hasten the election of the next pope as much as possible, so as to give no time for outside intrigue or jealousy of the powers to influence in any way the free votes of the cardinals, or place difficulty in the newly elected pope.

A circular is being sent out quite extensively from a church in one of the neediest portions of the west, where a failure of crops has made it absolutely necessary that aid should be sent to enable the people to live through the winter and seed their fields for the coming harvest. It asks for the generous sum of $7,500 toward building a $15,000 house in a town, which has not a population of more than 2,000, one-half of which are Americans and the other half Russian-Germans.

The Pilot (Roman Catholic) rebukes Father Phelan, of St Louis, for his recent attack on the Y. P. S. C. E., as tending to bring the sexes into unwholesome and dangerous contact. It says: "What have we Catholics to do with the morality or immorality of our neighbors? We have sins enough of our own to look after and correct. We have * * * too many Irish Catholic rascals in politics; too many 'boodlers' in office, using their race and creed to get there, only to disgrace both when their selfish end is attained. If anybody, Catholic or protestant, in public or private life, is a knave and a scoundrel, it is not because, but in spite of the fact, that he is a Catholic or a protestant. Neither Catholicity nor protestantism, nor any other creed that we know of, teaches that vice is better than virtue."

Steps have recently been taken toward the formation of a Russian church in New York city. Two years ago a handful of Russian immigrants formed themselves into a mutual aid society, which became in time known as the Brotherhood of St. Mary, and called upon Nicholas, bishop of Alaska and San Francisco, for advice and assistance. A priest and deacon have been sent from Russia to assist in its establishment. Services will be held in a private dwelling house until a permanent building can be erected.

The Rev. Mr. Fairbank, an American board missionary in India, writes: "My touring has been much facilitated by a bicycle, which I was enabled to purchase through the kindness of friends in America. Whole villages turn out to see the 'foot carriage.' Wherever I go I find plenty of people willing to come and listen to my preaching if they can only catch a glimpse of the horse that needs neither grass nor grain."

Bishop John H. Vincent, the chautauqua leader, is reported to have made the following points in an address before the Methodist preachers' meeting of Baltimore on "Perils of the Church:" 1. The unlimited power of the higher officials of the church; (2) the ability of presiding elders to remove pastors for opinion's sake; (3) the power of rich men to influence appointments; and fourth, admitting unprepared men to the ministry."

Rev. Dr. A. H. Bradford, pastor of the Congregational church in Montclair, N. J., and one of the editorial staff of The Outlook, is to fill the pulpit of Carr's Lane chapel, Birmingham, England, this summer. This great congregation, the most important of the Congregational denomination in the British Isles, desires to secure Dr. Bradford as their pastor.

At the recent foreign missionary rally in Boston, under the auspices of the American board, it was stated that the total receipts of the board for its entire history amounted to over $27,000,000; 2,210 missionaries have been sent out.

YOUNG HARRIS COLLEGE.

The Closing Exercises of This Splendid Institution.

The closing exercises of the Young L. G. Harris college, one of the leading educational institutions of the state, commenced last Friday evening.

Quite a number of Atlanta people are in attendance.

Following is the programme:

Friday, May 24th, 8 P. M.—Primary exhibition, "Snow White."

Saturday, May 25th, 9 A. M.—Meeting of visiting board from North Georgia conference. 9:30 A. M.—Meeting of board of trustees. 8 P. M.—Gold medal Demorest temperance contest.

Sunday, May 26th, 11 A. M.—Commencement sermon by Rev. W. F. Quillian. 3 P. M.—Missionary sermon by Rev. A. C. Thomas. 8 P. M.—Sermon to young preachers by Rev. T. R. Kendall.

Monday, May 27th, 9 A. M.—Champion debate. Subject: "Resolved, That woman's suffrage in the United States would be conducive to the highest interests of the people." Affirmatives, J. E. Rosser, R. J. Wellborn and O. G. Kelley; negative, C. W. Flake, L. B. DeJarnette and W. W. Gains. 3 P. M.—Declamation by Academic and Freshman classes. 8 P. M.—Mythological play, "Psyche's Sleep, or The Soul's Awakening."

Tuesday, May 28th, 9 A. M.—Declamation by Sophomore and Junior classes. 3 P. M.—Original papers by first section of Senior class, and address by Hon. G. R. Glenn. 8 P. M.—French comedy, "Le Voyage de M. Perriclion," by members of the French class. Cantata—"Ruth, the Moabitess."

Wednesday, May 29th, 9 A. M.—Original papers by second section of Senior class. Address by H. E. W. Palmer. Degrees conferred.

The college has been well attended during the present session, and the outlook for the coming year is very encouraging.

Conservative Little Bodies

Are those diminutive organs, the kidneys, which, in spite of their small size, perform in health a most important part in the mechanism of the system. Out of order they breed dangerous trouble. Renew their activity with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which prevents the serious and ofen fatal diseases resulting from their inaction. This sterling medicine, moreover, remedies malarial, rheumatic and dyspeptic complaints, and invigorates the whole system.

The Famous Johnston and Murphy Shoes!

A JEALOUS MAN SHOT HIS WIFE AND WAS LYNCHED

Said to his friend, who showed him a pair of those Johnston & Murphy shoes which he bought of us for $5, "Well, that's a bait. Bet they haven't got my size. Why, they are just the same as I've been paying $6.50 for." Well, we sold him the shoes in the right size, style and width. Well, if you had the man couldn't have been more surprised, but he was well pleased, and the next time he wants shoes for himself and family he's coming back. You see, that is where we come in, in the aggregate amount. Did you read about the man who was caught stealing horses Why, say, we are selling a tan shoe at $2, $3, $3.50 and $4 that is sold too cheap to steal. Seen it yet? No! Well, it's not our fault, for we are waiting to show it to you.

Yours, Solely,

Byck Bros. & Co.

The Famous Johnston and Murphy Shoes!

Footcoverers to All Mankind. 27 Whitehall St.

The Famous Johnston and Murphy Shoes!

The Famous Johnston and Murphy Shoes!

Well-to-do-Men. . . .

Take care of the pennies, the dollars seem to take care of themselves. Close buying isn't stinginess. You owe it to yourself and your children to buy Drugs as close as you can. What you save can go for many useful things.

Figure up what you'd save on these things:

Get it at Jacobs'

	Regular Price.	Our Cut Price		Regular Price.	Our Cut Price.
Ayer's Hair Vigor	$1.00	57c	Tutt's Liver Pills	.25	13c
Brown's Iron Bitters	1.00	67c	Tutt's Hair Dye	1.00	68c
Bradfield's Female Regulator	1.00	68c	Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy	.50	30c
Cuticura Salve	.50	35c	Wine of Cardui	1.00	68c
Dr. Price's Gilden Medical Discovery	1.00	69c	P. P. P.	1.00	68c
Dr. Price's Favorite Prescription	1.00	69c	Dr. Mile's Heart Cure	1.00	68c
Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound	1.00	68c	California Fig Syrup	.50	34c
Paine's Celery Compound	1.00	68c	Peruna	1.00	68c
King's Royal Germetuer	1.00	67c	Hood's Sarsaparilla	1.00	68c
Mme. Yale's Hair Tonic	1.00	68c	Sage's Catarrh Cure	.50	34c
			Benson's Capcine Plasters	.25	15c
			Munyon's Homeopathic Remedies	.25	15c
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There are only thirty-two recognized Cut Rate Drug Stores in the United States. Only one in Georgia, and that is JACOBS' PHARMACY, Junction of Peachtree and Decatur Streets and Edgewood Ave. Telephone 82. Wholesale Department, 47 and 49 East Alabama Street. Telephone 297. Postoffice Drawer 357.

HOTEL LAFAYETTE

Lake Minnetonka, Minn.

Season of 1895 begins June 22nd. Leading Summer Hotel of the West. Every room faces the lake. Healthful location. All modern comforts, daily concerts, fine scenery, best of fishing and sailing. One hour from St. Paul, 30 minutes from Minneapolis. Frequent trains. Address, E. V. HOLCOMBE, Great Northern Building, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, until June 20th, after that at Hotel.

may 26 4t sun

ATTENTION B. P. O. E.

Half Fare for the Round Trip to Cumberland Island.

For the reunion of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Southern railway will sell round trip tickets from Chattanooga, Atlanta and Macon to Cumberland Island, Ga., and return, at the rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold on June 9th, good to return until June 15, 1895. Apply Southern railway ticket agent, Kimball house corner, Through Brunswick sleeper leaves Atlanta 9:10 p. m., arrives Brunswick 7 a. m., connecting closely with steamer for Cumberland island. may26 28 31 jun2 4 8

For Refrigerators and Ice Boxes

Go to R. S. Crutcher.

Reduced Rates to Cleveland, O.

Rate of one fare for the round trip has been arranged by the Southern railway to Cleveland, O., for the occasion of the convention of the Republican League, June 19-21. Tickets will be sold on June 17th, good to return until June 23d. Apply Southern railway ticket office, Kimball house corner. may26 27 29 31

For Ladies' Writing Desks

Go to R. S. Crutcher.

Odds and Ends.

The Atlantic takes its name from Mount Atlas.

The sheriff of Worth county, Georgia, arrested a school teacher recently and found a pistol in his pocket. The teacher claims that the weapon was used to keep his school in order.

The manufacture of razors by machinery has now become a fixed fact in Germany, and the quality of the article is said to compare favorably with the best Sheffield product, the process being also applicable to scissors making.

On the Belgian state railways fares are lower than anywhere else in Europe. Recently the Belgian government has made a fresh concession. For one pound sterling the traveler can obtain a ticket available for one person to travel over the entire system for a fortnight. For second class the charge is about half as much again, and for the first class about double.

That nursery tale which has charmed generations of children and their elders, known as "Blue Beard," was written by a French author. The original of the character of Blue Beard was a marshal of France, who lived in Brittany and who was charged with murdering several wives and over one hundred children. Being convicted of sorcery, he was burned.

Another Indian company of the army has been disbanded, troop L, Eighth cavalry. Only two companies now remain—I of the Twelfth infantry and L of the Twelfth cavalry. The Indian does not seem to fill the bill as a soldier. When the experiment was begun eight troops of cavalry and nineteen companies of infantry were ordered recruited, and at one time 780 Indians were in the ranks.

One of the latest theories—which is said to be receiving general acceptance—concerning the moon's face assumes that the material constituting that luminary once surrounded the earth in the form of a Saturnian ring, and that the small bodies of this ring coalesced, first gathering around a large number of nuclein and finally all uniting in a single sphere, the moon, the lunar craters being the scars resulting from the collision of the "moonlets."

MODELS IN PARIS.

They Are Always in Demand, Men and Women.

From Tid-Bits.

Paris is the city of models; without them the great art studios cou[illegible] not exist. There is always "room for one more," no matter how poor a shape a model may have, for all kinds of shapes are in demand. Then you often see mere babies posing like statues, as heroic as possible, and never complaining. For women the life is a hard one. Stress of circumstances throws most girls into this sphere, and awkward and shy enough they are at first; but they are quickly broken in and in less than a week become as efficient as professional models, although they find it dreadfully hard to stand in one position for hours, with a rest of fifteen minutes between the hours. Still, they become used to that. Then they are in it for good, for very few ever get out. Models who are well known earn fairly good wages, especially if they have posed for some of the masters, for this serves as a reputation which they lose no opportunity to profit by.

MARTI WAS KILLED.

His Body To Be Embalmed and Put on Exhibition.

Washington, May 25.—There is not the slightest doubt entertained here that General Marti, the Cuban leader, was killed a few days ago as reported, notwithstandinw denials which come from insurgent newspaper headquarters at Tampa, Fla.

Official information has been received that Marti's body has been embalmed and will be publicly exhibited in Santiago de Cuba, in order that the people living in that province, which is the storm center of the revolution, may be absolutely convinced of his death.

For Parlor Suits

Go to R. S. Crutcher.

STILL TELL OF IT

General George Washington's Visit to Screven Was a Great Event.

MRS. CALFREY PIERCE DID HER BEST

The Supper Was Fine, and the President Enjoyed It—Stories of the Country's Father.

Sylvania, Ga., May 24.—(Special.)—In May, 1791, President George Washington passed through Screven county—then a part of Burke—on his way from Savannah to Augusta. He stopped overnight at Mr. Calfrey Pierce's, who lived on what is known as the old "Brown place," down on the Savannah and Augusta road, about twelve miles from Sylvania. Mr. Pierce kept the regular eating and lodging house for the stage coach passengers who traveled through this part of the state, and it was there that the great patriot, with his own coach and four and his retinue of attendants, put up on the night of May 16th, 104 years ago

The account given of his stay in Screven, in the journal which he kept of his southern tour, is very brief. It is as follows: "Monday, 16—Breakfast at Russell's—fifteen miles from Spencer's—dined at Garnet's, nineteen further, and lodged at Pierce's, eight miles more—in all, forty-two today."

It must be remembered that he left Savannah on the morning of Sunday, May 15th, and came that night as far as "one Spencer's—distance fifteen miles." So that would put Pierce's fifty-seven miles from Savannah, according to General Washington's account, who was, we are told, a good surveyor, and it is to be supposed was pretty accurate in what he wrote down concerning distances. His reputation for accuracy and truth is sustained by the evidence of today, for the fifty-seven-mile post coming from Savannah stands just above the site of the old lodging house.

Although the great Washington wrote very little about this part of the country in his diary, yet he made a lasting impression upon those who saw him at the Pierce house, and they talked about it for years afterwards, telling it to their children and grandchildren—and so it has been handed down to the present day. From these accounts the president seems to have beer in quite a social and talkative mood the night he spent in our county, and not near so dignified and reserved as he usually was. It was attributed to the fact, perhaps, that after having been wined and dined and banqueted in Savannah for several days, he was anxious for a good square meal of solid, substantial food, and the Pierce supper exactly suited his taste and put him in a good humor—for old Calfrey Pierce had a reputation far and wide in those days for his splendid feeding. Be the cause what it may, the father of his country talked in a very friendly and cordial manner to those who were so fortunate as to be sitting out on the broad piazza of the Pierce house that balmy night in May.

There were several old citizens of our county who have recently died, whose fathers, then young men, were over at Pierce's that memorable night and saw the great Washington and heard him talk.

Supper at Pierce's.

It was just about sunset when the distant rumbling of wheels and trampling of horses' feet was heard by the expectant people at the lodging house. Soon a coach, drawn by four splendid horses, appeared in sight and stopped at the gate. Besides the chariot in which the president, accompanied by Major Jackson, rode, there was behind a baggage wagon, drawn by two horses, and several attendants on horesback, one of these leading a saddle horse for the president, which, when tired of the coach, he was accustomed to ride for recreation.

The general and Major Jackson alighted and were met at the gate by Mr. Pierce, to whom they both spoke very cordially and accompanied into the house. From the accounts that have come down the president, at this period of his life, must have been a noble-looking figure still. His physique was splendid and he had not lost his commanding appearance. He was only fifty-nine years of age at this time, and the dignity of his bearing and the magnificence of his walk made an indelible impression on those who saw him that day.

In about half an hour supper was announced. It was a great spread. That was the only time the presidential party would eat with old man Calfrey, for they were to breakfast next morning seventeen miles further on—and so Mrs. Pierce excelled even herself in the preparation of that meal. The table fairly groaned. A great large chicken pie, cooked with a nice brown crust, sat in front of the general, and of this he seemed particularly fond, helping himself twice quite beautifully. He told Mrs. Pierce that it was the nicest chicken pie he had eaten since he left his country home in Virginia.

After supper they all sat out on the piazza for a couple of hours and talked. General Washington asked a great many questions about the country and concerning the operations of the British and American troops in this section during the revolution. He seemed interested in all the minutest details. He knew, of course, of the defeat of the American forces at the battle of Briar Creek and was surprised to learn that he was then so near the field. He inquired concerning the topography of the country where the battle was fought and seemed anxious to know how it was that General Ashe, the American commander, had allowed the British to surprise him so suddenly in his camp and rout his forces so completely.

The Battle of Brier Creek.

It was here that on the 3d day of March, 1779, a bloody conflict took place between the forces of Colonel Prevost, of the English army, and the Americans under General Ashe, which ended so unfortunately and almost disgracefully for the Americans.

Although the forces engaged on each side were not very large, the battle of Briar Creek was an important one, and disastrous in its consequences, for a while at least, to the cause of freedom in Georgia. At this time—March, 1779—Savannah was in the hands of the British, but they had recently evacuated Augusta and their most northern camp was at Hudson's ferry, on the Savannah river. The Americans had a large force distributed in several camps along the river. Among the most important of these was that commanded by General Ashe at Briar creek, which consisted of 2,300 men.

General Lincoln, who had a force of over three thousand men at Purysburg, S. C., had determined to cross the river up at Black swamp, and marching down, join forces with General Ashe. The British commander, however, fearing that there would be a coalition of the Americans, determined if possible to scatter the troops at Briar Creek. Accordingly Lieutenant Colonel Prevost left Hudson's ferry with 1,000 men and five pieces of artillery, and, making a circuitous route through the center of Screven, crossed the creek up above and bore down upon the unconscious Americans, who little dreamed that there was a British soldier nearer them than Hudson's ferry.

General Ashe, who seems to have been a traitor or totally unfit to be a commander, deemed his position perfectly secure, when, in fact, it was nothing more than a slaughter pen. Stevens thus describes his position: "General Ashe was not prepared for such an encounter, encamped as he was in a place totally unfitted for defense. On his right was a deep lake, made by the overflowing of the surrounding streams in the low and matted swamp. On his left was Brier creek, swollen, rapid and impassable by the recent rain, and his rear was bounded by the Savannah, with not a boat to cross it, while the only means of exit from this trap into which, with entire lack of military skill, he had led his troops, was by an open field in front, and even this he had failed to adequately secure."

Ashe's Stupidity.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on March 3d, the British advance column drove in the pickets, who were stationed about a mile from the main body, and so completely were the Americans surprised that when the drums sounded to arms not a soldier or piece of artillery had been served with cartridges and not a plan of any kind had been formed for action. A great many of the Americans were fishing and hunting when the call to battle came, and the confusion was great. Ashe vainly attempted to form his troops into three divisions. Many of them shamefully fled, the general at full speed, it is said, leading the way. General Elbert, however, who commanded the left wing of the little army, made a brave and stubborn resistance. His troops fought long and valiantly, and it was only when all hope was gone and his men were being mercilessly mowed down that Elbert ordered them to ground their arms and surrender as prisoners of war.

The American loss in the battle was 340, many of whom were drowned in the river and creek. The English loss was trifling, being only sixteen killed and wounded.

All these things were told to the great General, who listened attentively, and remarked that in a small way General Ashe's position in this fork of the creek was one of the greatest military blunders he had ever known.

Mine host Pierce was a reminiscent sort of fellow, and could spin out old legends and hunters' tales by the hour, and he told several that were so ridiculous that Washington laughed outright. Those who were there affirmed to their children that it was true, and so in turn their children's children tell it—that Washington's clear, silvery laughter rang out that still, moonlight night while old man Pierce was telling his hunters' yarns.

The next morning when Major Jackson, on leaving, tendered Mr. Pierce money to pay for their night's entertainment, the old man's face flushed up with patriotic pride, and with a low bow he refused the money and said that he himself was the obliger, in that "the noble Washington had condescended to sleep under his roof."

The method and regularity of General Washington in all the affairs of his life is illustrated in the manner in which he conformed to the intinerary of his southern tour, which he had mapped out before leaving Philadelphia. He told Mrs. Pierce with a smile that he knew before leaving the capital that he would spend that night at her house, providing, of course, there were no accidents or unlooked-for delays. It is not to be supposed that he knew Mr. Pierce kept the hostelry, but he knew that he would stop on the night of the 16th of May at the lodging house about fifty miles above Savannah. Up to that time the schedule had been carried out, he said, without a break and almost to the very hour.

The Major Liked the Punch.

It was gathered from a few remarks made by the president and Major Jackson that the punch which the Savannah folks had "set up" quite bountifully during their visit to that city, had got the best of the major. He had a kind of haggard look about the eyes—such as is sometimes seen when a man has been out with the boys the night before. Major Jackson may not have been a drinking man—it is hardly probable that he was—but the delectable punch which the Savannahians even then knew so well how to prepare, had stolen with its insidious sweetness unawares upon him. Washington joked him several times about it, and the major was heard to remark—thus the elders told it—that "that d—n Savannah punch was deceptive."

General Washington's saddle horse was a magnificent bay. To this horse he seemed tenderly attached, and the animal reciprocated the affection. When he came out of the Pierce house that morning the horse was ready saddled at the lot. As soon as he saw his master, however, he neighed gladly, and being loosed by the servant, trotted around to the general and then held his head down and rubbed it against Washington's arm. The president patted the noble creature on the nose and talked to him as tenderly as if he were a child.

He mounted with ease and grace, after telling them all goodby, and rode ahead, the coach following and behind this the baggage wagon. They all watched with eager eyes the noble-looking figure on the horse as it rode away. Soon the trees obscured him from view, and the only president who ever visited our country passed from the sight of that party of patriots at the Pierces, but his memory lived in their hearts.

W. M. HOBBY.

As a spring medicine Hood's sarsaparilla has no equal. It gives to the blood vitality and richness and thus wards off disease. Remember Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only true blood purifier.

For sale cheap, some surplus stock of galvanized iron oil tanks holding sixty gallons. Southern Paint and Glass Company, 40 Peachtree street.

The South to the Front.

The Bankers' Guarantee Fund Life Association, of Atlanta, Ga., placed one and one half million dollars ($1,500,000) insurance on their books and have been in business only about eleven months. Insures only preferred risks at less than half old-line rates. Agents with satisfactory bank reference can secure profitable contract. Address CRAIG COFIELD, General Manager, 541-543 Equitable building, Atlanta, Ga. may24-1w

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For sale, everything in paints, glass, mirrors and artists' materials, at lower prices for cash than any dealers in the state. Southern Paint and Glass Company.

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R. S. Emery	Secretary Interstate Fire Association	New Orleans, La.
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$350 buys a store on Pryor street.
$9,000 buys a fine Peachtree home.
$250 buys a lot 124x200, shaded, on electric car line; on a corner, this side of Decatur.
$1,500 buys a new 5-r. h. on Decatur electric car line; large lot, east front, $200 cash, balance monthly.
$800 buys a large Highland avenue lot, paved street, etc.
$3,000 buys property on a corner, now renting for $50 per month.
$1,000 buys a large Copenhill lot.
15 acres 5 miles out on the Peachtree road, cheap.
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I can make some small loans on real estate, repayable monthly, quarterly or annually. Also larger sums on long time, interest payable semi-annually.

$1,050 buys two new 3-room houses, lot 84x84, fronting three streets, in western part of city. Will pay big interest.
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Elegant home on Washington Heights at low figure on following terms: $600 cash, $400 in six, twelve and eighteen months and assume a mortgage of $3,600 at 7 per cent. Just like paying rent.
The cheapest piece of property in town. Call at my office, and I will give you the particulars. Situated on Washington St.
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Five lots on corner Juniper and Twelfth streets that can be bought for $1,000 less than ever offered before. Terms can be made.
Farms to exchange for city property.
$200 per acre for eleven acres three and a half miles from center of city. Reduced from $300 per acre. This is a big bargain. Owner must sell.
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6-r. Mills street, $100 cash, $15 mo.	1,500
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2 stores, Broad street, 60x90,	30,000
250 acres near Atlanta,	1,500
44 acres one mile from Macon, Ga., will exchange,	2,500

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EXCHANGE—Will take a vacant lot in part payment for new 9-room 2-story house, Capitol avenue; price $5,000, easy terms.
We have for sale some beautiful lots on best part of Piedmont avenue at a bargain.
WEST BAKER—6-room house, close in, for only $2,300.
SUBURBAN HOME—New 6-room house, barn, five acres in high state of cultivation, on Georgia railroad, Clarkston, for only $2,500, very easy terms.
Office 409 Equitable. Telephone 1208.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.

LOVELY HOME cheap on Howard street.
10-r. h., Pulliam street; large lot; for less than the house cost.
8-r. h., on 50x200 lot, Washington street, $5,000.
7-r. h., West End, near Gordon street, $3,750.
9-r. h., Capitol avenue, $6,500.
9-r. h., south side; nothing like it on the market, $5,000.
Large Peachtree street lot, $100 per foot.
Two-story 7-room house, water and gas, Spring street, on car line, for one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, $2,750.
Fine lot on South Pryor street, 50x200, $1,500.
Fine lot on South Pryor street, 50x150, $1,100.
Large Copenhill lot, very cheap, $1,500.

We can offer you several bargains if you will call in. We will take silver, gold or greenbacks, and no question asked. We have sold over $125,000 worth of Atlanta dirt in the last forty days. Come in and we will show you the books.
J. C. HENDRIX & CO.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR.

G. W. ADAIR, Real Estate,

14 Wall street, Kimball house.

$8,000 will buy four well built, modern houses, almost new, with eight rooms, gas, water and all necessary conveniences. Their total rent is $80 per month, 12 per cent on investment. Come in and get full description.

$1,200 will buy a beautiful shady lot, 50x154, on Morrison avenue, just beyond the Boulevard.

I ask only $800 for a lot on Houston street, just beyond Rankin, convenient to electric cars, paved streets. It is very cheap at this price.
G. W. ADAIR, 14 Wall Street.

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

Executor's Sale of the Edward Burns Property, Nos. 302 and 306 E. Fair Street.

I will sell before the courthouse door on Tuesday, June 4th, at 11 o'clock a. m., for Mr. C. P. Johnson, executor of Edward Burns, two splendid residences on East Fair street. Mr. Burns's will authorizes and directs the executor to sell this property either at public or private sale and convert the same into cash within three years after his death, and, in accordance with the directions, the sale cannot be longer postponed, but the property must be converted into cash at once. No. 302 is a four-room house and No. 306 has eight rooms. Both are well constructed and rent readily and either would make a splendid home. This property is very near the center of the city, has electric cars, paved streets, water, gas and all modern conveniences and is just such property as will continue to enhance in value and will always bring in a good income on the investment. The titles are perfect and the terms one-half cash, balance in six and twelve months at 8 per cent interest. The property will be sold absolutely upon its merit to the highest bidder without any reserve or limit. Call at my office for plats.
G. W. ADAIR.
may 25, 26, 29, 30, jun 1, 2, 3 and 4.

POSTPONED To 11 A. M. Monday,

The Auction Sale of the Two Large Stores, Nos. 27 and 29 S. Pryor St. Postponed to same hour Monday, May 27th, at 11 a. m. Everybody invited.

Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.,

THE M'GILVARY PROPERTY

NOS. 14 AND 18 GARTRELL STREET. NEAT 5 AND 7-ROOM HOUSES.
At Auction Tuesday, May 28, 3p.m.

These homes are in excellent condition and in a pleasant neighborhood. The lots are 50x94 feet and 38½x74 feet respectively, with 16-foot side alley. Terms, one-third cash, remainder in 1 and 2 years, with 8 per cent interest.
SAMUEL W. GOODE & CO., Agents.
may 21—3t tues thur sat

SAMUEL W. GOODE & CO., Agents.
N. R. FOWLER, Auctioneer.

Central Houston St. Lot

50x100 FEET, EAST OF ST. LUKE'S, NEAR PRYOR STREET, ADJACENT TO GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

At Auction, On the Premises, Wednesday, May 29th, 11 a. m.

Terms, one-third cash, remainder in 6, 12 and 18 months, with 8 per cent interest. This lot is very central and the very place to build a 5-story hotel or boarding house or flats. It is the only vacant lot in the block, between North Pryor and Ivy streets. Secure it while you can. Abstract by Interstate Abstract Company furnished purchaser. Remember the day and hour.
SAMUEL W. GOODE & CO., Agents, 15 Peachtree Street.
may 21—3t tues thur sun

ANSLEY BROS.

Real Estate, Loans and Auctioneers

Peachtree home—We can sell a place, elegant in every respect, worth $25,000, for less than $18,000; must go; money in it for investment.
$5,000—7-rooms and nearly 3 acres land at Kirkwood, fronting Georgia railroad.
$7,300—5 houses on Crew street, within the three-fourth mile limit; renting for $72.50 per month; $1,500 cash and $5,000 of the balance in 5 years. This will produce over $4,000 income in that time.
$1,000—Splendid lot on car line, south side, 50x160; reduced from $1,500; awful cheap.
$2,800—5-room West End cottage, nice lot; at cost.
$5,500—Nice South Pryor house and lot, this side Fair street; this is mighty cheap.
$3,500—Splendid Courtland avenue lot, very cheap.
Office, 12 East Alabama street. Telephone, 363.

MILLER BROTHERS

Monday.

New York Mills bleached Domestic at 7 1-2c.

50 dozen 20c imported Handkerchiefs at 5c each.

50 pieces Checked Nainsook, regular 8c yard, at 3 1-4c.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

100 Linen Huck Towels at 7 1-2c each.

3 cases remnants Percale, slightly imperfect, at 5c yard.

SILK WAISTS.

100 Ladies' Shirt Waists, worth 50c, at 25c each.

SMALL WARES.

3c Paper Pins 1c;
Velvet Skirt Binding 8c.
DeLong's Patent Hooks 4c.
Writing Tablets 1c each.

HOSIERY.

100 dozen Ladies' seamless fast black Hose at 10c pair.
Men's seamless half Hose at 7 1-2c pair.
Ladies' Lisle Hose, tan and black, Richelieu ribbed, 33 1-3c.

SILKS.

20 pieces elegant Silk Ginghams, at 29c yard.

26-inch black Chinas, worth 80c yard, at 50c.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

All wool Ingrain Carpets, made and laid, for 50c yard.
Extra Tapestry Brussels, made and laid, for 50c yard.

CHENILLE CURTAINS.

50 pairs Chenille Curtains, worth $4, at $2.95.

WINDOW SHADES.

50 dozen fringed Shades, with patent fixtures, at 19c.

46-50 Whitehall.

MILLER BROS.

MILLER BROTHERS

Tuesday---All Day.

Satin striped India Linen at 5c.
100 dozen Children's fancy Cambric Handkerchiefs, regular 10c; our price 3 1-3c each.

15c White Dimity at 7 1-2c yard.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

50 pieces Brown Linen Crash at 5c yard. 10 yards to a customer.

SILK MITS.

100 dozen Black Silk Mits at 12 1-2c pair.

SMALL WARES.

20c Dress Shields 10c.
50 gross Side Combs 10c pair.
Pearl Buttons 8c card.
10c Darners 5c.

HOSIERY.

100 dozen Children's fast dye Hose at 10c pair.
Men's tan, black and gray Hose at 20c pair.

VEILINGS.

Ladies' Dotted Silk Veilings at 9c yard.

SILK MULL.

20 pieces Silk Mull, all shades, 33c yard.

MATTINGS.

30c Japanese Mattings at 12 1-2c yard.
Visit this department. New Bargains each day.

WINDOW SHADES.

100 dozen Fringe Shades, with patent fixtures at 24c each.

50 pieces Fancy Cotton Crepon worth 8 1-2c, at 5c yard.

46-50 Whitehall.

MILLER BROS.

MILLER BROTHERS

Wednesday.

100 pieces Paris Plisse Crepon, worth 10c yard, at 6 1-2c.

5 pieces satin striped Marseilles, worth 15c yard, at 8c.

20 pieces very fine French Organdie, worth 39c yard, at 25c.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

75c Turkey Red Damask at 33c yard.

10-4 Sheeting for two hours at 12 1-2c yard.

Best 4-4 Sea Island at 4 1-2c.

SMALL WARES.

10c Tooth Brushes 5c.

15c " " 10c.

10c Match Case, 4c.

Darning Cotton 9c doz.

UMBRELLAS.

$1.25 Gloria Silk Umbrellas for 98c.

$2.00 Silk Gros Grain Umbrellas for $1.50.

BLACK GOODS.

40-inch silk-finished Henrietta, 49c yard.

44-inch figured Brilliantines, worth 65c yard, at 38c.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

Extra heavy Ingrain Carpet made and laid, for 30c yard.

200 Rolls Carpet to be added to this department this week.

CHENILLE CURTAINS.

30 pairs Chenille Curtains, at $2.65, worth $5.00.

46-50 Whitehall.

MILLER BROS.

MILLER BROTHERS

Thursday.

200 pieces striped Mull, slightly imperfect, worth 20c yard, at 7 1-2c

50 pieces printed Linen Duck, worth 15c yard, at 7 1-2c.

50 pieces India Linen, sheer and fine, at 5c yard.

12 1-2c white striped Organdie at 8 1-2c yard.

10c Zephyr Ginghams at 6 1-2c.

1 case printed Lawns at 8c yard.

SMALL WARES.

$1.25 Hair Brushes 75c.

50c Hair Brushes 30c.

40c Hair Brushes 20c.

25c Baby Brush 10c.

BLACK LAWNS

In Satin Stripes and Grenadines at 16c yard.

SILKS.

New line Waist Silks at 39c yard.

New imported figured Taffetas at 50c yard.

MATTINGS.

100 rolls Japanese Jointless Matting at 11 1-2c yard.

Our buyer has just left for the eastern markets and will leave nothing unturned in his efforts to secure the biggest values FOR CASH.

46-50 Whitehall.

MILLER BROS.

MILLER BROTHERS

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

$5.00, $7.00 and $8.00 Decorated Chamber Sets at $3.48.
Beautiful Floral Design Dinner Sets $6.95.
$20.00 Decorated English Dinner Sets for $7.50.
Porcelain Handled Cups and Saucers 43c set.
Medium Size Deep Dishes 9c each.

Handsome China Cuspidores 33c.
Large 25c Meat Dishes 9c each.
Assorted Cream Pitchers 9c.
Large Japanese Tea Pots 15c

BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY OF ART GOODS.

$1.25 Bowls and Pitchers 73c.
25c Berry Bowls 10c.
25c Vinegar Cruets 9c.
25c Celery Stands 9c.

Most Complete Line of Glassware in the city. Grand Line High Grade Cut Glass.

Any size Lamp Chimney 4c.
17 cases Dairy and Pudding Pans at 5c each.

4 cases 10c Tin Dish Pans 3c each.
Assorted Soup Dishes 9c each.
10c Fire Shovels 3c.
Japanned Dust Pans 8c.
25c Whisk Brooms 8c.
15c Hearth Brooms 8c.

Nickel Silver Table Spoons 0 set.

ELEGANT LINE OF FRENCH AND CARLSBAD DINNER SETS.

Assorted 1-2 Gallon Pitchers 20c each.
25c Scrub Brushes 7c.

Beautiful Designed Goblets 20c set.
75c Covered Dishes 35c.
50c Ironstone Chambers 25c.
10c Chimney Cleaners 1c.
Thousands of other bargains too numerous to mention.

46-50 Whitehall.

MILLER BROS.

MILLER BROTHERS

....SHOES....

Special Prices for Monday Only.

200 pair Men's Gen. Shod Cordovan Bals. and Congress $1.49.

500 pair Satin Calf Bals. and Congress, all solid, at 95c.

200 Calf Hand-Welt Bals. and Congress at $1.89.
600 pairs Ladies' Tan Oxford and Button Oxford in C. D; and E., $1.89. These were worth $2.50.
180 pairs Tan Oxford 38c.

180 pairs Misses' Dongola Patent Tip Oxfords at 69c, worth $1.00.
300 pairs Dongola Oxfords at $1.50, worth $2.50.
500 pairs Tennis Oxfords at 39c.

300 pairs Carpet Slippers at 24c.
300 pairs Old Ladies' Serge Congress 50c pair.
240 pairs Dongola Button, Opera Tip and C. S., all solid, $1.00.

180 pairs Dongola Opera Tip 69c.
120 pairs Youths' Tan Bals. 99c.
180 Boys' Satin Calf 99c.
300 pairs Misses' Dongola Button 99c.
300 pairs Child's Soft Sole Button, in black or tan, 35.

46-50 Whitehall.

MILLER BROS.

HIGH FLYERS.

Using Kites for Work, AS WELL AS SPORT.

The Japanese Have Taught Us the Fun of Kite Duels with Fierce, Armed Flyers That Cut Their Opponents to Pieces.

By ALLEN SANGREE.

Miss Elaine Goodale, the poetess, who was sitting with a party on a roof garden in New York, watching the fretful gyrations of a large kite, remarked that it reminded her of a soul impatient to free itself from earth and soar away. Another lady of a more realistic turn of mind likened it to a drunken man who was undetermined whether to go home or turn back to the saloon.

After awhile this kite in question seemed to have come to a decision and summoning up all its latent strength, switched the long snake-like tail around and shot upward at a tremendous rate.

It was then noticed for the first time that the string was being let out by a rather diminutive youngster who stood in the midst of a vacant lot which was intersected with deep sewer beds. The boy was evidently paying out line as rapidly as possible when he suddenly came to the end. He never had time to look around for more, for the next instant he was sailing across one of the sewer chasms and then on to the boundary of the lot, at one time touching the earth and the next moment yanked up into space. It is hard to tell what the outcome would have been, for the boy seemed determined not to release his hold on the string, had not the tail of the kite become deranged with the result that the kite descended as rapidly as it went up. It was afterwards learned that the kite was eight feet high and that it had been found nearly a mile away. All of which goes to show that kite flying is not a namby-pamby sport, but that it is often very exciting.

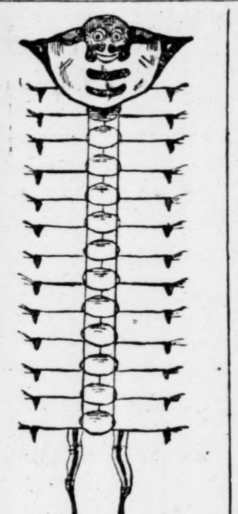
In the making of kites shape is no consideration. A square, circle, hexagon, man, star, fish, dragon, horse, or shield will fly equally well, but they must be equally proportioned. In Japan one often sees a whole menagerie at once in the air—horses, cows, dogs, monkeys, bats, crows, fishes and snakes, as well as dragons, babies, which cry, boys with their arms and legs spread out, hunters and soldiers.

Kite Flying as a Contest.

In Japan and China, where kite flying is the national pastime, the daily occupation of the children and of the old men who have retired from active labor, there are practiced many competitive contests with kites of elaborate construction.

Only within the past few years, however, has the war kite been introduced in this country from Japan, and it has given a great impetus to kite flying. There are two kinds of war kites, the unarmed and the armed. The usual form of the unarmed fighting kite is that of the bow kite. It should be made about two and one-half feet high; base of bow fourteen inches below top of spine or center stick, and twenty-seven inches broad. Cover the frame with cambric or silk. The tail is made of string, with bunches of colored paper inserted in loops an inch or so apart, with a paper tassle at the end. Ten feet is the proper length of tail for a kite of this size. The object in fighting with this kite is to capture your opponent's kite by entangling its tail in your own string.

To do this you must make your kite dart

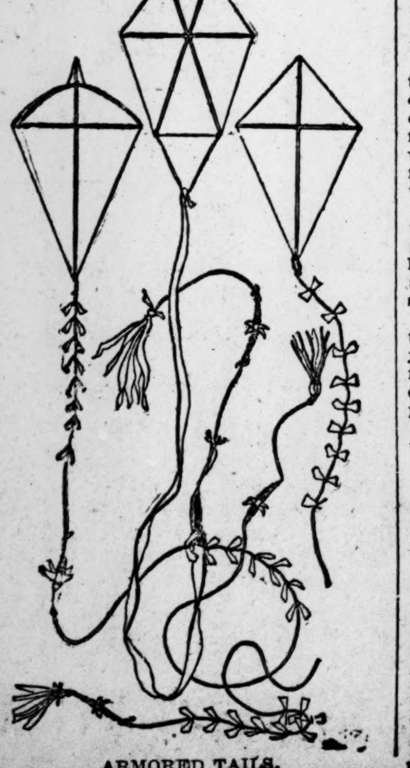


A CHINESE KITE.

under the twine of your enemy. As soon as it darts let out string rapidly enough to keep your fighter under control and at the same time allow it to fall to the rear of the other kite. Having accomplished this, drop your ball of string and pull in hand over hand as fast as possible. If your enemy is not very spry and well up in these tactics this maneuver will hopelessly entangle his kite tail on your string. It then remains for you to pull in the other kite, inscribe the date of its capture on your own and return the captive to its proper owner.

A WarLike Flyer.

The armed kites are of a more relentless and bloodthirsty order than the strategic unarmed warrior. Their object in life is to commit as much havoc as possible in kite-



ARMORED TAILS.

dom. They are not content with simply humiliating their opponent—they annihilate him; that is, they cut the string which holds their enemy, leaving the latter to come to grief wherever he first lands.

The armed kite is usually made about two and one-half feet high and covered with cambric or silk. The tail may be made of strips of bright-colored cloth about one inch wide securely tied in the middle to a strong twine. The destructive part of this kite lies in the tail, to which are attached sharp pieces of broken glass, called knives. Fasten three of these knives together with wax, so that each shall point in a different direction, bind on three slips of thin wood lengthwise to hold the wax and glass firmly and cover with cloth or kid.

A much simpler weapon is made by dipping the ten feet of string next to the kite in glue and then rolling it in pounded glass until thickly coated with a glistening armor of sharp points. The object with both is, of course, to cut your opponents string. The skillful maneuvering which this requires is very good practice in training one to act quickly. It is considered dishonorable to cut an unarmed kite.

Organized Kite Flying.

Kite clubs which hold meets and tournaments and award prizes to the steadiest stander, highest-flyer, and for the most original and unique kite designs, have been organized all over the country, and for the most part have their own rules and regulations.

In New York the boys fight with their kites from the tops of the big flat houses and there is very little attention paid to rules.

Another thing the boys do in town is to fly kites at night with lanterns in the end of the tail. They always attract much attention wabbling about high up in the air without any visible means of support.

In Japan they fly castles and pagodas with windows lighted by small lamps, so that they look like real houses. You may also see great boquets of flowers, trees with leaves and fruit on them. The latter often contain fireworks which go off in the air. Some are hung with lanterns or made like wheels, the spokes of which have fireflies fastened a them. They also have in Japan the "whistling kite," which buzzes or hums or sings in the air like a hurdy gurdy or a swarm of bees. Live birds are afraid of them. The noise is made by a strip of bamboo or whalebone stretched tightly across the top of the kite and played on by the air.

The usefulness of the kite though forgotten by most persons, is not ignored by the engineer who uses it in carrying lines over deep chasms. It was in this way that the first wire of the Niagara suspension bridge was got across Niagara river. Ropes were formerly carried to wrecked vessels in this way.

A scientific and military interest attaches to the kite, from the fact that it is of great service when attached to war balloons in supporting them and keeping them steady. It is also used in anemometrical observations.

The most illustrious incident in the history of the kite, however, was when Benjamin Franklin used it to get down lightning from the clouds. Every boy has read of this. It was in this way that Franklin proved that the electricity in the atmosphere is the same as that generated by electrical machines.

Special This Week.

A full 25 per cent cut on all grades of furniture. Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Company.

Special.

We have cut our entire line of Chamber Suits, Oak, Walnut, Mahogany and Curly Birch, fully 25 per cent, and will show over five hundred complete suits. The best $15, $20, $25 and $30 Suits ever shown in Atlanta. It will pay any one in search of furniture to see this line before buying. It matters not what prices are made elsewhere, we guarantee to save you at least 10 per cent in your purchases of Furniture, Carpets, Mantels, Draperies and all kinds of floor coverings. Call at the big store of Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Company.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Boifeuillet Answers.

Editor Constitution—I have read the lengthy card of Messrs. Washington Dessau and C. L. Bartlett, published in The Constitution of the 19th instant, relative to certain portions of my article on the Georgia and Florida railroad, which appeared in your issue of the week previous. The gravamen of their communication seems to be that I have charged them with assisting in the wreckage of the property. It is incorrect that I have ever made any such accusation, either by implication or direct assertion, and no careful and dispassionate reader of what I wrote can truthfully place any such construction upon my words. I intended to convey no such impression, and had no desire or purpose of putting the gentlemen in the position which they have voluntarily assumed.

I did not associate them with the breaking of the contract made by President Robinson, of the Seaboard, to lease the Georgia Southern, nor did I claim that any action of theirs brought loss upon the stockholders of the Macon Construction Company or the railroad company. The size of their fee must have obstructed their vision when they read my article as containing such a charge.

I did not attempt to minimize the value and importance of their services in the litigation. Rash, indeed, would be the man, and indifferent to all political preferment and worldly success, who would on any occasion be so bold as to underrate them. And, even in quoting a bondholder as to the extent of the legal services rendered, Messrs. Dessau & Bartlett were not brought under the criticism, but another lawyer was mentioned by name. In one part of the article I said in a kindly and sincere spirit that "the two Macon gentlemen rendered the bulk of the services on their side of the case."

They say in their card: "Your correspondent here (referring to me) could have ascertained the truth by a small degree of care, and by seeking information for the truth, if indeed the truth was what he desired to publish. The truth would not have been sensational, and therefore most probably he did not seek to find it." I never knowingly and purposely misstate facts, though I may have erred and romanced in some of the many laudatory notices that I have had occasion from time to time to write of the professional services and public career of the two gentlemen in question. There are no persons in this community of whom I have said more pleasant things in print than I have of Messrs. Dessau & Bartlett. I have followed the standard of one of these gentlemen in several campaigns, and it seems to me that it is a late day indeed for them now to charge me with not seeking information for the truth. I say it with a feeling of pride that I have the reputation of being accurate in my newspaper writings. During ten years' experience as a reporter, correspondent, managing editor and editor of several papers, I have never written anything out of which has grown a lawsuit, or even the suggestion of a lawsuit, or the necessity for a personal apology. This record, I think, is refutation sufficient of any suggestion that I would rather be sensational than accurate. I am never sensational at the sacrifice of truth.

The gentlemen say that I should have exercised more care in obtaining information for my article. I wrote the seven-column history of the Georgia Southern in one day besides attending to other journalistic duties. It was not a voluntary contribution on my part. I was instructed by the editor of The Constitution as its correspondent at Macon for more than seven years to furnish the story by a certain date. I wrote asking a postponement until I could ascertain certain information from Receiver W. B. Sparks, Hon. C. L. Bartlett and others, who were at the north at the time, but I received positive instructions by wire to send a page "write-up" at once, as the settlement of the case made the article timely. I then immediately wired to Mr. Sparks, at the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, requesting him to allow certain of his officials here to give me certain data from their books. He received the telegram, but sent no answer. I mention all this to show that I desired to be accurate. I had but little time to investigate records and compare notes and had to rely largely on memory for many of the events of the story running back for several years. Yet every work published in that article as my personal expression or recital can be sustained and substantiated by the record and matters that were communicated to me came from men of known honor and veracity, and wherever I have quoted persons they are gentlemen who stand as high as any one in this community for integrity and truth.

I do not say it in any egotistical spirit, but note it simply as a fact, that the article has been extensively read and generally approved. I have received numerous letters from individuals in and out of the state thanking me for the publication and giving it their indorsement and approval. JOHN T. BOIFEUILLET.

Macon, Ga., May 20, 1895.

Our readers who are interested in horses and the farm will be glad to learn that the annual sales which have heretofore been held at Ewell Farm, Spring Hill, Tenn., have not been discontinued and that the next one will take place on next Wednesday, May 29th, at the same place. See ad. in another column.

It is no longer a debatable question, as every one knows, that

HOYT'S, 90 Whitehall Street,

is the place to buy the very best groceries at the very lowest prices.

Below we quote a few of our prices:

Daily arrival of fresh, sweet Elgin creamery butter, per pound.. .. ..25c
3 pound cans best tomatoes.... .. .. 5c
Reboiled N. O. sirup, per gal.. .. .... 50c
Arbuckle's coffee, per gal.. ....50c
Levering's coffee, per lb.. .. .. 23c
Pure leaf lard, 10-pound can.. .. .... 95c
Three 3-pound cans California pears.. .. 50c
Three 3-pound cans California peaches.. 50c
Three 3-pound cans California apricots..50c
Best N. Y. cream cheese, per lb.. ... 15c
Nudavene oat flakes, per pkg.. .. ..10c
Best Potorico molasses, per gal.. .... 30c
Ten bars laundry soap.... .. .. 25c
Sweet sugar cured hams, per lb...... .. 11½c
Good mixed tea, per lb.. .. .. 30c

We have everything in the way of groceries that is kept in a first-class store at correspondingly low prices. Call and get prices and examine our varied stock of fresh seasonable goods.

Out-of-town orders packed and shipped promptly.

W. R. HOYT, 90 Whitehall.

Phone 451.

HAIR DRESSING.

Mazade's Establishment Continues To Do a Splendid Business.

Pretty apartments are those of Louis Mazade's, at number 70½ Whitehall street.

"Louis," as he is familiarly called, has worked up a remarkable trade since coming to Atlanta and this is probably due to the careful thought and study he has given to his trade.

His polite young lady assistants make every effort to please and "Louis" has probably instructed more of them in this line of business than any other hair dresser.

He makes a specialty of merchandise carried in his particular line and his stock comes principally from the French metropolis.

PLAISANCE PARK,

(Formerly Brisbine Park.)

ATLANTA, GA.

The American Amusement Association, Directors.

The new open air amusement resort. Beautifully illuminated by electricity. For the production of high class lawn, track and stage exhibitions, carnivals, races, fireworks, musical festivities, oratorios, lectures and amusements of every description.

Grand Opening of Season

Monday, June 3d, 1895.

Afternoon at 3. Evenings at 8.

Privileges For Rent.

Refreshment Privileges, Advertising Programme Privileges and other legitimate privileges.
Applicants call on or address

The American Amusement Association,

No. 328 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.

J. H. SEALS,

45 Marietta Street,

Real Estate, Loans and "River Hill Cemetery" Lots.

Another Richomnd in the field. Place your property in the hands of J. H. Seals. He is a hustler and will do you good. He will handle good business property and first-class residences. Try him. He is also agent for the American Real Estate Association. He offers for sale one of the prettiest lots in the city, on Houston street, between Hilliard and Jackson, 157x200 feet; beautiful shade trees, flowers, fruits and vegetables, and excellent water. Three, four or six handsome residences can be made of it. Call and get particulars.

He offers large burial lots in Riverhill cemetery, large enough for fifteen graves, exceedingly cheap. Call and see plats and select one. Every man should secure in advance a burial place for himself and family.

Seals solicits a portion of the real estate business, and will give it prompt and honest attention. Call at 45 Marietta street.

may26—1w

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

Marietta Street Vacant Lot

With Railroad Front

At Auction!

On the premises Wednesday, May 29th, at 12 o'clock noon, situated on the west side of Marietta street, 192½ feet north of John street and almost directly in front of where Hunnicutt runs into Marietta street.

In this sale we offer absolutely to the highest bidder a choice business lot. It has a frontage on Marietta street of 30 feet and runs back west 103 feet to the right of way of the Georgia Pacific, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia and Western and Atlantic railroads, with a railroad frontage of 24½ feet. There is already laid a rock foundation for a brick store or storehouse, which would reduce the cost of building to a considerable extent. The situation of this property assures its permanent value and thereby makes it a desirable investment for an investor. Surrounded as it is by a thickly populated district and being in close proximity to several of the largest manufacturing plants in the city. Marietta street is already one of the leading retail streets of the city and is destined to a steady improvement and consequent advancement of its real estate values.

Don't fail to attend this sale on Wednesday, May 29th, at 12 o'clock noon.

Terms of sale, 1-3 cash, balance 1 and 2 years, at 8 per cent interest, or all cash, at buyer's option. Sale absolute. Title perfect.

MALLARD & STACY, Agents,
W. J. MALLARD, JR., Auctioneer.
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34 PAGES. THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. PART 3. 25 TO 34.

VOL. XXII. ATLANTA, GA, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1895. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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$1.00 A LEG. That's $2.00 pair. See! And there's Pants in our pantry at $2.50, $3.00, $3.50 and higher. And all are satisfactory value.

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Samples of suits and pants or price list of shoes sent to any address.

WHICH WAS THE BRAVEST?

A Simple Story About a Colonel, a Major and a Captain.

By WILLIAM HENRY SHELTON,

Author of "A Man Without a Memory," and Other Stories of the War.

(Copyright, 1895.)

The affairs of the small village of Round Hill had been administered for almost a generation by its three most illustrious citizens.

Four times a year the school children came together on the steps of the church to see the colonel, the major and the captain ride solemnly out of town on their long-tailed horses, with their pension vouchers buttoned securely under their medals over their scars, and then the boys, fired by military ardor, commonly ran in a body to the little red cannon house at the end of the village street, where they jostled and shouldered each other at the keyhole and caught such glimpses as they could of the grim old union gun in the shadowy interior. It was all that had been left of the captain's battery, and everybody knew how the captain had stuck by that gun. After the war was over the people at Washington had given him the gun for his own. The captain carried the key in his pocket, and on holidays, if the boys had been good, he unlocked the doors and took them in to see his pet.

Everybody knew that the colonel had lost his leg at Chancellorsville; that the

"IN HIS NERVELESS HAND."

major's eye had been shot out at Cedar Mountain, and that the captain had worn an empty sleeve since the battle of Gettysburg.

The three had gone away in the same company, of which the colonel was captain, and they had come back hors de combat, at various times during the progress of the war, just as providence and the disabling wound had decreed.

Major Peck, who had been the first to return, had taken his father's place as landlord of the village tavern, which was a temperance house; hung up his sword in the office and turned his mysterious glass eye on the traveling public, which was a very small public indeed.

Next in turn came Colonel Rose, on his crutches, just in time to limp into the vacant postoffice, where, under president after president he had sorted the letters, and nobody had dreamed of turning him out.

Captain Bissell, who had come last, had been promptly made sexton of the little Episcopal church, where the colonel read the sermon every Sunday morning, and had been promoted at once to the equally honorable duty of reading the prayers.

Three more gentle, simple-minded, easy-going citizens than the colonel, the major and the captain were not to be found in all the town. They were modestly conscious that they had only done their duty, and the major, who was by nature a timid man, concealed in his breast a profound secret which was known only to the colonel.

Nothing, however, in the minds of the villagers, any more than in the minds of the boys, could divest the three crippled soldiers of the smell of powder and the

"DOWN THE FIELD AT A CHARGE."

din of battle. From the first they had been regarded as heroes of extraordinary courage, and like sensible men they accepted the honors and the offices which everybody said they had earned.

Soon after the colonel came into the postoffice, he had been elected by an overwhelming majority to be the supervisor of the township, and the major naturally came to be perpetual justice of the peace, because the long ballroom in the tavern was the only suitable place in which to hold court. Then as the two positions held by the captain were without pay or perquisites of any kind, the voice of the villagers, as one man, woman and child, demanded that he should teach the village school, and a well-disciplined school it was, where no winter boy ever rose in his might to try conclusions with the master.

All these events followed each other in the most natural way at Round Hill, and then came the liberal pensions, together with periodical allowances for a leg, an arm and an eye, and the money flowed into the circulation of the village and the three officers were more firmly in the saddle than ever, so that when the captain rang the church bell at 9 o'clock in the evening it had all the military authority of tattoo, and the lights soon faded out of the chamber windows as if the town had been under martial law. The people dreamed and snored and slept as securely in their beds as if the colonel had been sitting on his horse all night at one end of the street and the major at the other, with the captain standing at the trail of his gun in the starlight down by the cannon house. Round Hill was such a military town that the people never shook hands. They stood at attention and saluted each other just as the captain saluted the colonel. When they turned about they always turned to the right, like the major, by putting the right foot behind the left and coming round on their heels.

The colonel, the major and the captain had it all their own way, and were loved and respected and obeyed until they grew old and died, and were buried in the sidehill churchyard. The colonel had the right of the line, and the three were dressed on each other and faced to the front, ready for the last roll call, and now that they were gone the people were prouder than ever of their record. They had been such heroes, each in his own way, that no one could say which had been the bravest.

A few of the older men in the village remembered when the three officers had been boys in the Round Hill school togther, and how they had hunted for pennies under the tavern steps, in their time, and swung on the boot of the four-horse stage, and laughed out loud in school at the sound of the driver's horn, and how they had fought their small battles, never dreaming that when they grew up they should take part in the great battles of a great war.

In those days "Gib" Peck was a studious, quiet, bashful boy; Ed Rose was generous and reckless to a fault, and if little Dan Bissell sometimes failed in his task, it was because he neglected his duty to do something else which, for the moment, interested him more.

A few years later, when the war broke out, Ed was all excitement and fight, and promptly began raising a company, and Dan was with him, riding over the country enlisting men. While all this was going on Gilbert Peck stopped at home and wondered if he were ever intended for a soldier. He doubted if he were, but he could have no doubt about his duty to his country, and so, in the end, joined Ed's company in time to be made second lieutenant. Before their first battle, Lieutenant Bissell had been transferred into the artillery and Lieutenant Peck was promoted next in rank to the captain.

So the regiment came up to Cedar mountain along the dusty roads and across the fields of blackberries, under the hot sun. All day it lay in reserve and the men listened to the grind, grind of the musketry at the foot of the mountain. When night came they heard the first shells howl over their heads and saw the burning fuses like shooting stars blazing across the sky, and the guns of the infantry sparkling like fireflies in the fields. Then, when the regiment was ordered to charge, Lieutenant Peck knew for the first time that he lacked the nerve to carry him up the hill into the smoke of the battery, which thundered and blazed and lighted the corn stalks with every discharge. He thought of the people at Round Hill, and he thought of his duty, and the disgrace of stopping behind seemed more dreadful than death in the corn field, and all the time he knew his cowardly legs would refuse to do their work. He knew that they were getting ready to serve him a scurvy trick in the midst of the charge. He felt cold chills in his hair and a cold sweat on his body, but he was determined to do his duty. In his misery he called the captain and begged him to detail two sergeants to carry him in, if necessary, and the sergeants rushed him along so fast in the glare and roar and excitement that he was the first officer to arrive in the battery, blinded and unconscious from loss of blood, and actually received the confederate captain's sword in his nerveless hand. It was believed by all but three men in the regiment that Lieutenant Peck had been wounded at the start, and he left for home the next day in a blaze of glory, a hero and a major by brevet.

After the departure of the major, Captain Ross resigned his commission in the infantry to join the cavalry. The dash and excitement of the mounted service was more in his way. He had no taste for plodding along on foot and going into battle behind a line of muskets. He rose rapidly in rank. In less than a year he was lieutenant colonel, and at the battle of Chancellorsville he was in command of his regiment, which moved out in columns of fours on the plank road until it was ordered to halt. The thick woods closed in on the right and left, and the smoke of the skirmishers drifted out of the thicket and lay like a thin blue fog across the open fields in front. The bullets from the enemy beyond hissed overhead, and now and then brought down a man or a horse. The lieutenant colonel, in command, was eager and impatient, but he sat still in the hot sun, waiting orders. Stragglers and wounded men came drifting back in twos and threes on the road. The bullets came thicker and hotter through the leaves of the trees. Then the infantry came in crowds, falling back through the thicket. He could hear the yell of the enemy in front. He could stand the strain no longer. He turned sharply in his saddle and ordered the bugles to blow "forward."

Down the road went the regiment at a trot, the canteens and carbines rattling and jingling above the clatter of the horses' hoofs on the planks, and the lieutenant colonel rode at the head of the column. Nobody heard the hissing bullets. When they were in the open past the woods, the regiment deployed into the command of the bugles, galloping right and left. A moment they halted to dress on the center. There were flashes of fire through the smoke, just as if the smoke had been darkness, and where it drifted aside gray figures of men could be seen. Then, at a blast of the bugles, the regiment swept down the field at a charge, the sabers gleaming in the sunlight above the dark line of horses—into the smoke—riding down all opposition in the sulphurous fog. The advance of the enemy was checked. Valuable time was gained, but the lieutenant colonel was severely wounded. He kept his horse and his presence of mind, and brought his regiment, what remained of it, back through the woods. He was mentioned in general orders as Brevet Colonel Rose; but it was the colonel's last battle.

On the day when the general order reached Lieutenant Bissell he was battery officer. He read the order to his men at evening parade and they gave three ringing cheers for the colonel. In June he heard that the colonel was back at Round Hill with the major. In July he was at Gettysburg him-

"HE SPONGED AND RAMMED."

self, and in the absence of his captain he was in command of the battery. After he had once fought his way through the fields past the old brick seminary building in full view of the roofs of the village, down among the orchards, it was hard luck to be driven from hill to hill over the lost ground. He was angry when he fell back to his position on the crest of the ridge in the standing wheat. He ordered up fresh limbers from the caissons with full chests, and sent the empty ones to the rear. Down in the field in front a great farm barn was burning, under billows of black smoke, and on the hill beyond the opposing battery was shooting red flames through white clouds, and after every puff he heard the howling shell overhead. He walked impatiently back and forth in the tangled wheat and watched the work of his own guns, always listening to see which ear the coming shell sounded loudest in, and walking a little the other way to give it plenty of room. Presently he saw a section of the enemy's battery changing position, and the men saw it, too, with a howl of delight; and then for five long minutes the two batteries blazed at each other, and it was desperate business for Lieutenant Bissell standing idly in the wheat, even if he did see one of the enemy's guns disabled. It cheered him to know that he was gaining the advantage, but he longed for some work for his hands to do. Everything was working like a charm in his battery. As he walked over to the right gun he envied the numbers serving the piece, and just at that moment number one fell back with a cry. Lieutenant Bissell caught up the rammer and took his place at the muzzle of the gun. Now instead of dragging, time flew. His hands and arms were soon blackened with powder. He had something to do now. It made him wild with delight to see the distress he was causing on the other hill. A few more rounds would do their work. He threw off his coat. His hat fell in the wheat. He had no time to pick it up. The sweat ran down his face as he sponged and rammed and sprang back outside the wheel while the gun was fired. The white smoke rolled over the battery. The toiling men were lost to view in it. The wheat stalks were burned to the roots in front of the guns, and the roots were torn out of the soil, and still the guns thundered and blazed, and the ring of fire crept farther and blacker onto the yellow grain. The heat was maddening. He dipped his hand into the black sponge bucket and dashed the dirty water on his forehead and sprang to reload.

There was a cry of rage on the left. There were bullets in the air. Crowds of the enemy were surging through the smoke. He struck down one man with the sponge staff. The gunner knocked down another with the trail handspike. All was confusion. He felt a stinging sensation in his arm and then a faintness. He was almost trampled on by the rushing horses sweeping around with the limber. Some of the men lifted him onto the chest and held him there. He remembered the galloping horses and the shouting drivers as they plunged through the wheat, dragging away the hot old gun, the same gun that has been cooling for long years in the little red cannon house at the end of the Round Hill street. Lieutenant Bissell was breveted captain for gallantry, and went back with an empty sleeve to ring the bell and read prayers in the Round Hill church.

And now who can say which showed the highest courage—the colonel, the major or the captain.

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Mrs. Hannah Lind, 1132 East Long street, Columbus, O., is one of the many enthusiastic advocates of Pe-ru-na. She says: "For many years I was subject to nervousness, despondency and neuralgia, for which doctors and remedies seemed of no use. I found it to be exactly the remedy I had so long been in search of. It relieves the tired, depressed feeling felt in springtime at once. It never fails to restore to me natural appetite and the best of sleep. It has cured permanently my old despondency and neuralgia, and I wonder why so many people continue to suffer through spring and early summer, when Pe-ru-na is such a prompt and perfect relief. As a family medicine I believe Pe-ru-na has no equal." It relieves at once cramps, colic, prostration from heat, the ill effects of sudden checking of perspiration and all other bad effects of hot weather. As a remedy for nervous prostration it has no equal, and the thousands of men and women of this generation who "have nerves" find it a priceless remedy.

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A GREAT BARONESS

Lady Burde.t-Coutts Is Now a Very Old Woman.

BUT STILL AN ACTIVE SOCIAL FIGURE

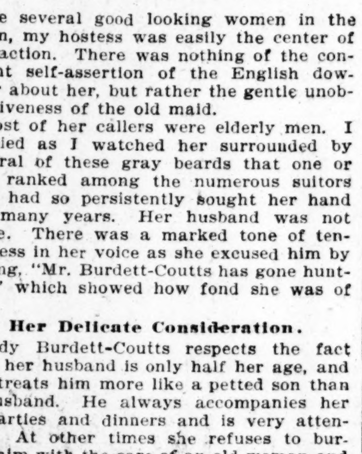
She Does Not Burden Her Young American Husband With His Aged Wife, But is Passionately Fond of Him.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts, though now in her eighty-second year, appears to take as much interest in life as she ever did. She continues to give dinners and evening receptions at Piccadilly and garden parties at Holly Lodge. She is particularly attentive to artists and strangers.

Lady Burdett-Coutts as a Hostess.

While stopping for a few moments in London Lady Burdett-Coutts invited me to one of her afternoons at Piccadilly. The house, though one of the largest in London, is very unattractive, both outside and in. After passing through the hands of several servants with powdered wigs, I was announced at the door of the large drawing room where Lady Coutts was pouring tea. She arose, came forward and greeted me very cordially, saying, "It is very good of you to come."

Being exceedingly thin and also slightly tremulous, she appeared quite her age, but there was an interest in her guests and in things generally that showed she still found life and people attractive. Though there



BARONESS BURDETT COUTTS.

were several good looking women in the room, my hostess was easily the center of attraction. There was nothing of the confident self-assertion of the English dowager about her, but rather the gentle unobtrusiveness of the old maid.

Most of her callers were elderly men. I fancied as I watched her surrounded by several of these gray beards that one or two ranked among the numerous suitors who had so persistently sought her hand for many years. Her husband was not there. There was a marked tone of tenderness in her voice as she excused him by saying, "Mr. Burdett-Coutts has gone hunting," which showed how fond she was of him.

Her Delicate Consideration.

Lady Burdett-Coutts respects the fact that her husband is only half her age, and she treats him more like a petted son than a husband. He always accompanies her to parties and dinners and is very attentive. At other times she refuses to burden him with the care of an old woman and allows him perfect liberty with his young companions.

At the time of their marriage she settled on him an annuity of £250,000 and fitted up the large house adjoining hers for the entertainment of his friends. Although when he changed his name it was officially given as Burdett-Coutts-Bartlett, both he and she began at once to leave off the Bartlett. I suppose because they knew three names would prove impracticable and they wished to be called by the same name, or rather she did; he knew that he must be known as Lady Burdett-Courtts's husband and probably thought he might as well be brave about it.

Her Dress and Suitors.

Lady Burdett-Coutts's dress is often very much criticised by Americans, but in that she differs little from English women generally. At the tea she wore a black silk gown and a white face cap; the next week at an evening party she was costumed in red velvet, cut low and above her brow was a diamond tiara which had belonged to Marie Antoinette. I heard her dress that evening estimated at £1,000 Of course the low neck was most unbecoming, but then all the old ladies present were in the same kind of costume.

Lady Burdett-Coutts owns the Lyceum theater. She is very fond of Irving's acting, and is to be seen evening after evening in her large box at the right of the stage surrounded by friends. The box is luxuriously furnished, and between the acts ices and other refreshments are served.

It is probable that no other woman living has received so many offers of marriage. From the time when at the age of twenty she came to London, the inheritor of her grandfather's large estate, until her marriage the baroness was besieged by suitors of all ages and ranks, from the Duke d'Aumale down to numerous cranks; several times she has been obliged to appeal to the protection of the police on account of the latter. A very common question before her marriage among men of a suitable position was, "Have you proposed to the baroness?" A young American attache at the legation was asked this question during his first season in London by a titled bachelor. The answer being in the negative, the bachelor replied: "I esteem it every man's duty—I did."

The Disposition of Her Wealth.

What Lady Burdett-Coutts will do with her property is a matter of much interest and also anxiety to some. The fortune left her, estimated at £1,900,000 is not larger than many estates both here and in England that are not considered at all by the public, because they know that apart, perhaps, from a few small bequests, the bulk of the money will certainly descend to the nearest heirs. It was her superlative philanthropy that induced the queen to offer her a peerage in 1871, and she is the only woman that has ever been made a peer on account of her own merits.

Thousands of the poor of London have been made happy and comfortable by Lady Burdett-Coutts's charity. It would take too much space to mention half of her acts of benevolence. Among them is the home for women in Browne's lane, Spitalfields, which is always ready to receive and provide for poor women, while nurses are sent out from there daily with delicacies and wines for the sick. The families living in Columbia square owe their neat little homes to her bounty.

No person has ever done so much for the church of England. She entirely supports the three bishoprics of Adelaide, Cape Town and British Columbia, and has built and endowed several churches, among them the Church of St. Stephen the Martyr, Westminster, with its three schools and parsonage. Besides her endowed charities she has always been ready at any cry of need at home or in distant countries. It was while acting as her almoner to the Turks that Mr. Bartlett contracted the illness through which she nursed him and which is said to have led to their marriage.

Notwithstanding all Lady Coutts's charities it is not likely that her fortune is any less now than it was when she received it from her step-grandmother—the duchess of St. Albans. As sole proprietor of the old banking house of Thomas Coutts her money has yielded a very large percentage. If she had not used it so generously it would probably have doubled by this time. This grimy old building on the Strand has been one of the conspicuous features of the city since the beginning of the century; the Georges kept their accounts there.

There is no doubt felt as to her present charities being perpetuated for they are generally endowed. But will Lady Burdett-Coutts establish other charities? Will she do, as she was done by, leave her fortune to fall to her youthful husband? Most people are prejudiced against the latter.

R. M. N.

Come Forth, Thou Slanderer!

From The Birmingham State.

Senator Morgan, in answer to a malicious charge made against him by The Montgomery Advertiser, recently addressed the following notice to The State:

"United States Senate, Washington, D. C., May 15, 1895.—Editor of The State: In your issue of the 14th instant you state that The Advertiser (Montgomery) says: 'It has been intimated that Senator Morgan has interest in the Nicaragua canal, but about what interest has not been explained.' I give the explanation, which is, that the intimation is a malicious falsehood; the intimator is a willful inventor of that falsehood, and he cannot name the person, besides himself, whoever made such an intimation. Very respectfully yours,

"JOHN T. MORGAN."

It is now necessary for The Advertiser to give the name of the person who has intimated that our honored senator is engaged in the infamous business of selling his influence to a corporation. If it cannot give the name, or refuses to do so, it stands convicted as the principal who makes the charge. We challenge The Advertiser to give the name of its informer. We do not believe that it can do so. We believe that The Advertiser itself is the author of the calumny, and we charge it with a base attempt to make an attack behind cover which it would not dare to make openly.

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will do it. It cleanses the skin and its pores, softens the foreign matter within and without, soothes all irritation, cools the heat of chapping and fever blisters and gives a satin surface to the suffering skin.

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If your druggist will not supply you, send the price, $1, to MME. M. YALE, health and complexion specialist, 146 State street, Chicago. Beauty Guide mailed free.

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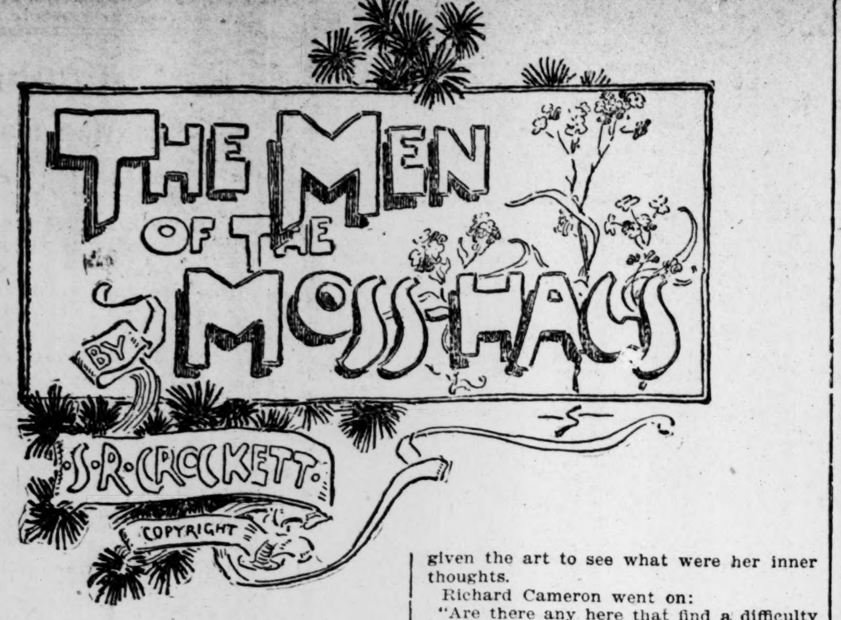


CHAPTER XV.
The Great Conventicle.

On our way to the conventicle we came to the place that is called the Moat of the Duchrae bank, and found much people already gathered there. It is a very lonely place, on the edge of a beautiful and still water, called the Lane of Grenoch. In the midst of the water and immediately opposite to the moat there is an island, called the Hollan isle, full of coverts and hiding places among hazel bushes, which grow there in thick matted copses. Beyond that again there are only the moors and the mountains for thirty miles. The country all about is lairy and boggy, impossible for horses to ride; while over to the eastward a little, the road passes to Kells and Carpshairn, but out of sight, behind the shoulder of a hill.

There was a preaching tent erected on a little eminence in the middle of the round bare top of the mote. The people sat all about, and those who came late clustered on the further bank, across the ditch.

I observed that every man came fully armed; for the oppressions of Lauderdale in Scotland, and especially the severities of John Graham and Robert Greier in Galloway, were bearing their own proper fruit. The three maids sat down together, and Wat Gordon and I sat down near them—I as near to Maisie Lennox as I dared, because, for old acquaintance sake, my liking was chiefly toward her. Also, I perceived that Kate McGhie was more interested to talk to me of my cousin than to hear concerning myself, a thing that I never could abide in talking to a woman.

But Maisie kept her head bent, and her face hidden by the fold of her shawl for she had, even at that time, what I so sadly lacked, a living interest in religion.

From where I sat I could see the watchers on the craigs above the Holdan isle, and those also over on the hill by the Folds. So many were they that I knew that not a muir fowl would cry nor a crow carry a stick to its nest without a true man taking note of it. I heard afterwards that over by the Fords of Crae they had come on a certain informer lying crouched in the heather to watch what should happen. Him they chased for three miles over the heather by Slogarie, clodding him with divots of peat and sod, yet not so as to do the ill-set rascal overmuch harm. But a clearing does such like good.

Then there arose the sweet sound of singing; for Mr. Cameron had gone up into the preaching tent and given out the psalm. We all stood up to sing, and as I noted my cousin standing apart, looking uncertainly about, I went over to him and brought him to my side, where one gave us a book to look upon together. As they sang, I watched to see the sentinel on the craigs turn him about to listen to us, and noted the light glance on his sword and on the barrel of the musket on which he leaned. For these little tricks of observation were ever much to me, though the true Whig folk minded them not a hair, but stuck to their singing, as indeed it was their duty to do.

But, even to me, the sound of the psalm was unspeakably solemn and touching out there in the open fields. It seemed, as we sang of the God that was our refuge and our strength, that as we looked on Grenoch we were indeed in a defenced city, in a place of broad rivers and streams, wherein should go no galley with oars, neither should gallant ship pass thereby.

I had never felt so near God or had so sweet an income of gladness upon my spirit, though I often wondered what it all meant when I heard my father and mother speak together. There seemed a gale of the Spirit upon the meeting, and I think that from that moment I understood more of the mind of them that suffered for their faith, which, indeed, I think a man cannot do till he is ready to undergo his share of the suffering.

But when Richard Cameron began to speak I easily forgat everything else. He had a dominating voice, the voice of a strong man crying in a wilderness. "We are here in a kenned place," he said, "and there are many witnesses about us. To-day the bitter is taken out of our cup, if it be only for a moment. Yea, and a sweet cup we have of it now. We who have been much on the wild mountains know what it is to be made glad by Thy works—the works of the Lord's hands. When we look up to the moon or the stars, lo! the hand of the Lord is in them, and we are glad. See ye the cornrigs up ayont us there, on the Duchrae Hill, the hand of God is in the sweet springing of them when the sun shines upon them after rain; and is is He who sendeth forth every pile of grass that springs so sweetly in the meadows by the water side."

I own it was very pleasant to me to listen to him, for I had not thought there was such tenderness in the man. He went on:

"We are hirsled over moss and moor, over crags and rocks, and after us the devil drives. Be not crabbit with us, O Lord! It is true we have got many calls, and have not answered. We in the west and south have been like David, cockered and pampered overmuch. Not even the wild Highlands have sitten through so many calls as we have done here in Galloway and the south.

"For I bear testimony that it is not easy to bring folk to Christ. I, that am a man, weak as other men, bear testimony that it is not easy—not easy even to come to Him for oneself!"

And here I saw the people begin to yearn toward him, and in the gray light I saw the tears running silently down his cheeks. And it seemed as if the minister and also the most part of the people fell into a rapture of calm weeping, which, strangely enough, forced Mr. Cameron often to break off short.

"Are there none such here?" he asked. And I confess my heart went out to him, and all my sins stood black and threatening before me as I listened. I vow that at the time I feared his words far more than ever I did Lag and his riders—this being my first living experience of religion and the day from which I and many another ground our hope.

Then, ere he commanded himself to speak again, I took a glance at the maid Maisie Lennox beside me, and the look on her face was that on the face of a martyr that had come through the torture and won the victory. But the little lass that was called Margaret of Glen Vernock clung to her hand and wept as she listened. But Kate McGhie only looked away over the water off the Hollan isle to the blue barn rigging of the Orchar hill and seemed neither to see nor to hear anything. Or at least I was not the man to whom was given the art to see what were her inner thoughts.

Richard Cameron went on:

"Are there any here that find a difficulty to close with Christ? But before we speak to that, I think we shall pray a short word."

So all the people stood up on the hillside and the sough of their uprising was like the wind among the cedars. And even as he prayed for the spirit to come on these poor folk, that were soon to be scattered again over the moors and hags as sheep that wanted a shepherd, the wind of the Lord (for so I think it was) came breathing upon us. The gray of the clouds broke up and the sun shone through so kindly and warm that many let their plaids fall to the ground. But the mists still clung about the mountain tops of the Bennan and Cairn Edward.

Then, after he had prayed not long, he went on again to speak to us of the love and sufferings of Christ, for the sake of whose cause and kingdom we were that day in that wild place. Much he pleaded with us to make sure of our interest, and not think that because we were there at a field preaching, therefore all was well. Oh, but he was faithful to us that day, and there were many who felt that the gate of heaven was very near to them at the great conventicle by the Water of Dee.

And even after many years, I that have been weak and niddering, and that have taken so many sins on my soul since I sat there on the bank by Maisie Lennox and trembled under Mr. Cameron's words, give God thanks and service that I was there to hear the Lion of the Covenant roar that day upon the mountains of Scotland.

Yet, when he spoke thus to us at this part of his pleading, it was most like the voice of a tender, nursing mother that would wile her wayward bairns home. But when he had done with offering to us the cross and commending Him that erewhile hung thereon, I saw him pause and look about him. He was silent for a space, his eyes gleamed with an inner fire, and the wind that had risen drave among his black locks. I could see the storm gather to break.

"There are the Bennan and Cairn Edward and the Muckle Craig o' Dee; look over at them; I take them to witness this day that I have preached to you the whole counsel of God. There be some great professors among you this day who have no living grace—of whom I only name Black McMichael and Muckle John, for their sins are open and patent, going before them into judgment. There are also some here that will betray our plans to the enemy and carry their report of this meeting to the malignants. To them I say: Carry this word to your masters: 'Ye may blaw your bagpipes till you burst; we will not bow down and worship your glaiks—no, not though ye gar every heid here weigh its tail and the wind whistle through our bones as we hang on the gallows tree.' "

Here he held up his hand and there was a great silence.

"Hush! I hear the sound of a great host—I hear the gate of heaven beset. The throng of them that are to be saved through suffering are about it. And one like unto the Son of Man stands there to welcome them. What though they set your heads, as they shall mine, high on the Netherbow port, or cast your body on the gallows' dunghill as they will Sandy's here?

"Know that there waiteth for you One at the door with face more marred than that of any man—One with His garments red coming up from Bozrah. One that hath trodden the wine press alone. And he shall say as he sees you come through the swellings of Jordan, 'These are they that come out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb.' 'Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye lift up, ye everlasting doors, for the redeemed of the Lord shall also enter in!"

So he made an end, and all the people were astonished at him, and they looked even then for the chariot which it had been foretold should come and snatch him out of mortal sight.

CHAPTER XVI.
Peden the Prophet.

Yet the chariot of fire came not, for the time was not yet, though the grinding of its wheels was even then to be heard at the door. But the Lord had yet a great day's darg to do in Scotland with Richard Cameron.

Then, after silence had endured for a time, another minister rose up to speak to us. A murmur went about, and wonder and joy sat on every face. He was an old man, tall and gaunt. His hair, lyart and long, fell upon his shoulders. His beard descended upon his breast.

"Peden the Prophet!" was the whisper that went about. And all bent eagerly forward to look at the famous wanderer whom all held at that time to have gifts of utterance and prophecy beyond those of mortal. He it was that had been a thousand times hunted like a partridge upon the mountains, a hundred times taken in the net, yet had ever escaped. He it was for the love of whom men had laid down their lives like water, that Alexander Peden might go scatheless and speak his Master's will.

Bowed he was and broken; yet when he spoke his natural strength was in no wise abated, and at his first word the fear of the Lord came upon us. I looked at Lochinvar, who in his time had ridden so hard on his track. He sat open-mouthed, and there was a daze of awe in his look.

Alexander Peden had hardly spoken a sentence to us when the spirit of prophecy broke upon him, and he cried out for Scotland as was his wont in those days. His voice rose and rang—not like a war trumpet, as did Cameron's, but rather like the wild wind that goes about the house and about the house, and cries fearful words in at the chinks and crevices.

"A bloody sword, a bloody sword for thee, O puir Scotland! Many a mile shall they travel in thee and see nought but waste places, nor so much as a house reeking pleasantly on the brae. Many a conventicle has been wared on thee, my Scotland, and Welsh and Semple, Cameron and Cargill have cried to thee; but ere long they shall all be put to silence and God shall preach to thee only with the bloody sword. Have ye ever witnessed for the cause and Covenants? Or have ye been dumb dogs that will not bark? If that be so, God will make the tongues that owned Him not to fry and flutter upon the hot coals of hell. He will gar them blutter and breeze upon the burning coals of hell!

"Speak, sirs, or He will gar these tongues that He hath put into your mouths to popple and play in the powpot of hell!"

As he said these words his eyes shone upon us like to burn us through, and his action was most terrifying as he took his great oaken staff and shook it over us. And we trembled beneath him like silly bairns taken in a wrong.

But he went on his way as one that cries for vengeance over an open grave in which a slain man lies.

"Ye think that there hath been bloodshed in Scotland, and so there hath—dear and precious—but I tell you that that which hath been is but as the dropping of the morning cloud ere the sun rises in his strength, to mid-noon the thunder plump that is yet to come."

"Not since the black day of Bothwell have I slept in a bed! I have been Nazarite for the vow that was upon me. Have any of you seen me in New Luce? Not even Ritchie here could have overcrowed me then for strength and stature. I stood as a young tree by the rivers of waters. Look upon me now—so crooked by the caves and the moss-hags that I could not go upright to the scaffold. The sword handle is fit for your hands, and the Lord of Battles give you long arms when you measure swords with Charles Stuart. But old Sandy is good for nothing now but the praying. He can only bide in his hole like a toothless tyke, lame and blind, and grin his gums at the robbers that spoil his Master's house.

" 'Crook-back, crab-heart,' sayeth the proverb," he cried, "but I think not so, for my heart is warm this day toward you that sit here, for but few of you shall win through the day of wrath that is to come to Scotland."

He turned toward the place where we sat together, the maid, my cousin and I. A great fear in my heart chilled me like ice. Was she to denounce us as traitors? But he only said slowly these words in a soft and moving voice, as one that hath the tears close behind:

"And there are some of you, young maids and weak here present, that shall make a name in Scotland that shall never die!"

With that he made an end and sat down.

Then came one, white-faced and panting, from the hill on the east.

"The riders are upon us—flee quickly!" he cried.

Then indeed there was great confusion and deray. Some rose up in the act to flee. But Anton Lennox, who had the heart of a soldier in him and the wit of a general, commanded the men to stand to their arms, putting the women behind them. And through the confusion I could see stern faced men moving to the front with guns and swords in their hands. These were disciplined members of the Praying Societies, as I learned, whom Cameron, and afterward Renwick, drew together into one military band of defense and fellowship.

For me, I stood where I was, the maids

PADEN, THE PROPHET.

only being with me; and I felt that, come what might, it was my duty to protect them. Kate McGhee clasped her hands and stood as one that is gripped with fear yet can master it. But Maisie Lennox, who was nearest to me, looked over to where her father stood at the corner of his company. Then, because she was distressed for him and knew not what she did, she drew a half-knitted stocking out of the pocket that swung beneath her kirtle, calmly set the stitches in order, and went on knitting as is the Galloway custom among the hill folk when they wait for anything.

There was a great silence—a stillness in which one heard his neighbor breathing. Through it the voice of Peden rose.

"Lord," he prayed. "It is Thine enemies' day. Hour and power are allowed to them. They may not be idle. But hast Thou not other work for them to do in their master's service? Send them after those to whom Thou hast given strength to flee, for our strength's gone, and there are many weak women among us this day. Twine them about the hill, O Lord, and cast the lap of thy cloak over puir Sandy and their puir things and save us this one time."

So saying, he went to the top of a little hill near by, from which there is a wide prospect. It is called Mount Pleasant. From thence he looked all around and waved his hands three times. And in a minute there befel a wonderful thing. For even as his hands beckoned, from behind the ridges of the duchrae and drumglass arose the level tops of a great sea of mist. It came upon the land suddenly as the "haar" that in the autumn drives up the eastern valleys from the sea. Like a river that rises behind a dam it rose till of a sudden it overflowed and came toward us over the moorland, moving with a sound like running water very far away.

Then Peden the Prophet came hastening back to us.

"Move not one of you out of your places!" he cried, "for the Lord is about to send upon us his pillar of cloud." Then the mist came and made little by little a very thick darkness, and Peden said:

"Lads, the bitterest of the blast is over. We shall no more be troubled with them this day." And through the darkness I felt a hand placed in mine—whose I could not tell, but I hoped plainly that it might be Maisie Lennox's hand, for, as I have said, she was my gossip. At least I heard no more the click of the knitting needles.

The mist came yet thicker and through it there shone now and then the flickering leme of pale lightning, that flashed about us all. Then we heard strangely near us the jangling of the accoutrements of the troopers and the sound of voices.

"Curse the whig's mist, it has come on again! We canna steer for it!" cried a voice so near that the hill men stood closer in their ranks and my own heart leaped till I heard it beat irregularly within me.

We marked the sharp clip, clip as the shod horses struck the stone with their feet. Now and then a man would clatter over his horse's head as the poor beast bogged or stumbled.

Looking over between the trees, I could faintly discern the steel caps of the troopers through the gloom as they wound in single file between us and the water side. It was but a scouting party, for in a moment we heard a trumpet blow from the main body, which had kept the road that winds down to the old ford over the Black Water on the way from Kirkcudbright to New Galloway and Kenmuir.

In a little the sounds came fainter on ... the trample o' the hoofs grew so far away that we could not hear them any more.

But the great crowds of people stood for a long time still, no man daring to move. It struck me as strange that in that great concourse of shepherds not so much as a dog barked. In a moment I saw the reason. Each herd was sitting on the grass with his dog's head in his lap, wrapped in his plaid. Then came the scattering of the great meeting. And as we went our ways home I cannot tell whither. Lochinvar fared or who accompanied him. Nor for many a day did I see him, though I both sought and mourned for him. Such were the chances of our life at the dark time, when brother might part from brother and meet no more and when a father might go out to look the lambs and be found by his daughter fallen on his face on the heather by the sheep ree, with that on his breast that was not bonny to see when they turned him over. As for me, I went home with Maisie Lennox and her friend, the young lass of Glen Vernock, as was, indeed, my plain duty. We walked side by side in silence, for we had great thoughts within us of Cameron and Peden and of the blue banner of the covenant that was not yet wholly put down.

CHAPTER XVII.
Birsay the Cobbler.

So many of the wanderers abode at the Duchrae that Maisie Lennox was much cumbered with serving; yet in her quiet, sedate way, she would often take a word with me in the bygoing, as if to let me feel that I was not lonely. And it cheered me much to find that I was not despised, because I was as yet no great fighting man of many inches and noble make like my brother Sandy. Also, I loved woman's converse, having been much with my mother—indeed, never long away from her side till my vain adventuring forth to Edinburgh in the matter of the estate.

As to Earlstoun, we heard it was to be forfaulted very soon and given to Robert Grier, of Lag, who was a very graball among them. Indeed, no one was better than another, for even Claverhouse got Freuch, "in consideration," it was said, "of his good service and sufferings." His brother David got another estate in the Shire, and Rothes and Lauderdale were as "free coups" for the wealth of the fined and persecuted gentry. Whenever there was a man well-to-do and of good repute, these men thought it no shame to strive to take him in a snare or to get him caught harboring on his estate some intercommuned persons. Then they rubbed hands and nudged one another in council when they heard of a rising in arms. They even cried out and shook hands for joy, because it gave them color for more exactions and for keeping an army in the field, which, with providing and accoutring, was also very profitable for them.

But at the Duchrae we abode fairly secure. At night we withdrew to the barn, where behind the corn mow a very secure and quaint hiding place had been devised. In the barn wall, as in most of the barns in that country side, there were no windows of any size—in fact, nothing save a number of three-cornered wickets. These were far too small to admit the body of a man, but by some exercise of ingenious contrivance in keeping with the spirit of an evil time, the bottom stone of one of these wickets had been so constructed that it turned outward upon a hinge, which so enlarged the opening that one man at a time had no difficulty in passing through. This cunning trap door was in the gable end of the barn, and conducted the fugitive behind the corn mow, in which the harvest sheaves were piled to the ceiling. Here we lay many a time while the troopers raged about the house itself, stabbing every suspected corner of the corn and hay with their blades, but leaving us quite safe behind the great mass of the mow.

Yet for all it was a not unquiet time with us, and I do not deny that I had much pleasant fellowship with Maisie Lennox.

But I have now to tell what befel at the Duchrae one Sabbath evening, when the pursuit had waxed dull after Bothwell, and before the Sanquhar affair had kindled a new flame.

At that time in Galloway all the tailors, shoemakers, and artificers did their work by going from house to house according as the several families had need of them. Now there was one man, who sat near us at the conventicle, whose actions it was impossible to mistake. When the troopers were jingling past beneath us he flung himself on the ground and thrust his plaid into his mouth to prevent his crying out for fear. So pitiful did he look that when all was past my cousin Wat went over and asked of him:

"What manner of hill man art thou?"

For indeed the men of the broad bonnet were neither cowards nor nidderlings, But this fellow was shaking with fear like the aspen in an unequal wind.

"I am poor Birsay, the cobbler," the man answered. "An' it please yer honor, I like not to come so near thae ill loons of soldiers."

"What sent you to the conventicle, then, when you fear the redcoats so greatly?" asked my cousin.

The little man glanced up at my cousin with a humorsome gleam in his eyes. He was bent together with crouching over his lapstone, and as he walked he threw himself into all kinds of ridiculous postures.

"Weel," he said, "ye see, it's no easy kennin' what may happen. I hae seen a conventicle scale in a hurry and leave as mony as ten guid plaids on the grund—fobye Bibles and neckerchiefs."

"But surely," I said to the cobbler, "you do not steal what the poor honest folk leave behind them in their haste?"

The word seemed to startle him greatly.

"Na, na; Birsay steals nane, stealin's no canny!" he cried. "Them that steals hings in a tow, an' forbye, burns in muckle hell, bleezin' up in fuffin lows juist as the beardie auld man Sandy Peden said."

And the cobbler illustrated the nature of the conflagration with his hand.

"Na, na," he cried, in the strange, yammering speech of the creature, "there's nae stealin' in getherin' thegither what ither folks hae strawed, surely. That's i' the guid buik itsel'. An' then after the bizz is bye, an' the sough calmed doon, Birsay can gang frae auld wife to auld wife, and say to ilka yin, 'Ye wadna loss ocht lately, did ye, guid wife?' 'Ay,' says she, 'I lost my Bible, my plaid, or my kercher at the field preachin'!' 'Ay, woman, did ye?' says I. 'They're terrible loons thae sodgers for grippin' an' haudin'. Noo I make boots for a seargeant that has mony a dizzen o' thae things.'

"Wi' that the auld wife begins to cock her lugs. Maybes he has my Bible!' 'I wadna wunner,' says I. 'O, man, Birsay,' she says, 'I hae aye been a freen' o' yours, ye micht e'en see gin he has it, an' seek it aff him? There's the texts an' heads o' mony sermons o' guid Maister Welsh and precious Maister Gothrie in the hinner end o' the buik!'

" 'So,' says I, aff-hand like, 'supposin' noo, juist supposin' that Seargeant Mulfeather has gotten you bit buik, an' that for freendship to me he was wullin' to pairt wi't, what wad the bit buik be worth to ye? Ye see it's treason to hae sic a thing, and rank conspiracy to thi and barter to get it back—but what wull freends no do to obleege yin anither!'

"Ay, man, Birsay," I said, to encourage him, for I saw that the little man loved to talk. "An' what wull the auld body do then?"

"Faith she'll gie me siller to tak' to Sergeant Mulfeather and get back her bit bukie. An' that's juist what Birsay wull do wi' richt guid wull," he concluded cantily.

"And hae ye ony mair to tell me, Birsay?" I asked him, for his talk cheered the day, and as for belief, there was no reason that one should believe more than seemed good of Birsay's conversation.

"Ay, there's wan thing more that Birsay has to say to ye. You an' that braw lad wi' the e'en like a lassies are no richt whigs, I'm thinkin'. Ye'll aiblins be o' the same way o' thinkin' as mysel'!"

At this I pretended to be much disconcerted, and said: "Wheesht, Birsay! Be canny wi' your tongue! Mind whaur ye are. What mean you?"

"Trust Birsay," he returned cunningly, cocking his frowsy head like a year-old sparrow. "Gin the king, honest man, never comes to mair harm than you an' me wusses him he'll come gey weel oot o' some o' the ploys that they blame him for."

"How kenned ye, Birsay," I said, to humor him, "that we werna whigs?"

"O, I kenned brawley by the fashion of your shoon. Thae shoon were never made for whigs, but for honest king's folk. Na, na, they dinna gree weel wi' the moss-broo ava—thae sort wi' the narrow nebs and single soles. Only decent, sweerin', regardless folk, that wuss the king weel tryst shoon like them!"

It was clear that Birsay thought us as great traitors and spies in the camp as he was himself. So he opened his heart to us. It was not a flattering distinction, but as the confidence of the little man might be an element in our own safety and that of our friends on some future occasion I felt that we would assuredly not undeceive him.

But we have had to pay for the distinction, for from that moment he favored us with a prodigious deal of his conversation, which, to tell the truth, savored but seldom of wit and often of sculduddery.

Birsay had no sense of his personal dishonor, and would tell the most alarming story to his own discredit, without wincing in the least. He held it proof of his superior caution that he had always managed to keep his skin safe, and so there was no more to be said.

"Ay, ay," said Birsay, "there are no canny times to be among the wild hill folk. Yin wad need to be weel payed for it a'. There's the two black McMichaels—they wad think nae mair o' splatterin' your harns again they dyke than o' killin' a whutterick. Deil a hair. An' then, on the ither hand, there's ill-contrived turncoats like Westerha' that wad aye be pluff-pluffin' poother and shot at puir men as if they were muirfowl. An' he's no parteecler eneuch ava wha he catches, an' never will listen to a word."

"Then there's the awesome nichts whan the ghaists and worlocks are aboot. I canna bide for the nicht ava. God's daylicht is guid eneuch for Birsay, an' as 'ang as the sun shines there nae fear o' deil or witchwife gettin' haud o' the puir cobbler chiel! But when the gloamin' cuddies doon intil the lap o' the nicht, and the corpcannles lowe i' the bogs, an ye hear the deils lauchin' and chunnerin' to themselves in a' the busses at the roadsides, I declare every stound o' manhood flees awa' clan oot o' Birsay's heart, an' he wad like to dee but for thought o' the Aftercome. An' 'deed, in the mirkeerie midnicht, whether he's fearder to dee or to leeve, puir Birsay disna ken!"

"But, Birsay," I said, "ill-doers are ill-dreaders. Gin ye were to drap a' this thievery an' clash-carryin' wark, ye wadna be feared o' man o deil!"

"Weel do I ken," Birsay said, "that siccan ploys are no for the like o' me, but man, ye see, like ither folk. I'm terrible fond of the siller. An' there's nocht so comfortin', when a' thae things are yammer in' to get haud o' ye, as the thocht that ye hae a weel-filled stockin'-fit whaur nane but yersel' can get haud o't!"

And the creature writhed himself in glee and slapped his thigh.

"Yae stockin' fu', man," he said, "an' tied wi' a string, an' the ither begun, an' as far up as the instep. O man, it's blythe to think on!"

"But heard ye o' the whummel I gat aff this verra Duchrae kitchen laft?" said Birsay. He often came over in the gloaming on a newsgathering expedition. For it was a pleasure to give him news of a kind; and my cousin, who had not a great many occupations since Kate McGhie had gone back to the great house of Balmaghie, took a special delight in making up stories of so ridiculous a nature that Birsay, retailing them at headquarters, would without doubt soon find his credit gone.

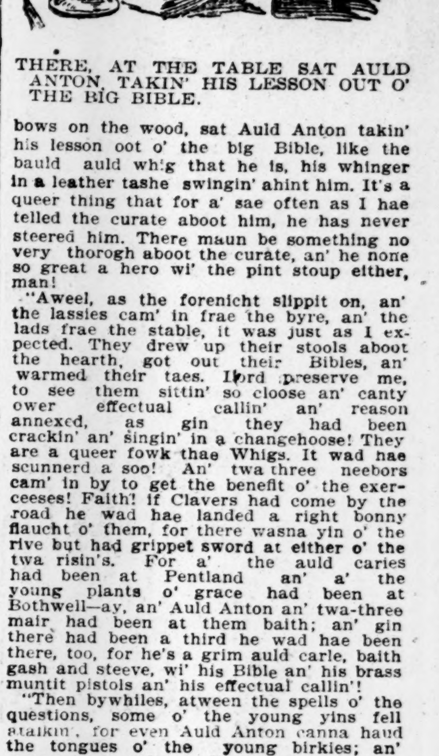
"The way o' that was this," Birsay continued. "As I telled ye, I gan frae hoose to hoose in the exercise o' my trade, for there's no sic a suiter i' the countryside as Birsay, though he says it himsel', an' no siccan water-tight shoon as his ever gaed ou the fit o' man. Weel, it was ae nicht last winter, i' the short days, Birsay was to begin wark at the Duchrae at sax by the clock, an' when it comes to coontin' hours wi' Auld Anton Lennox o' the Duchrae, ye maun begin or the clock has dune the strikin'. Faith an' a' the Lennoxes are the same, they'll haud the nose o' ye to the grindstone—an' the weemen o' them are every hair as bad as the men. There's auld Lucky Lennox o' Lennox Plunton—what said ye?—aweel, I'll gang on wi' my story gin ye like, but what's a' the steer so sudden, the nicht's afore us?

"As I was sayin', I had to start at Auld Anton's on the Monday mornin', gey an' early, so I thocht I wad do my travelin' in time o' day, an' get to the Duchrae afore the gloamin'; an' in that way I wad get the better o' the bogles, the deils o' the bogs, the black horse o' the Hollan Lane, an' a' sic uncanny cattle.

"But I minded that the auld tod, Anton Lennox, was a terrible man for examinin' in the carritches, an aye speer-spocrin' at ye what is the reason annexed to some perfectly unreasonable command—an' that kind o' talk disna suit Birsay ava. So what what did I do but started ower in the afternoon, an' gat there juist aboot the time whan the kye are milkit, an' a' the folk eyther at the byre or in the stable.

"So I watched my chance frae the end o' the hoose, an' when no a leevin' soul was to be seen, I slippit up the stairs, speelin' on the rungs o' the ladder wi' my stockin' soles as quiet as pussy.

"Then, when I got to the middle o' the laft, wharun the big hole o' the lum is, wi' the reek hingin' thick afore it gangs oot at the riggin' o' the hoose, I keekit doon; and there at the table, wi' his el-



THERE, AT THE TABLE SAT AULD ANTON, TAKIN' HIS LESSON OUT O' THE BIG BIBLE.

bows on the wood, sat Auld Anton takin' his lesson oot o' the big Bible, like the bauld auld whig that he is, his whinger in a leather tashe swingin' ahint him. It's a queer thing that for a' sae often as I hae telled the curate aboot him, he has never steered him. There maun be something no very thorogh aboot the curate, an' he none so great a hero wi' the pint stoup either, man!

"Aweel, as the forenicht slippit on, an' the lassies cam' in frae the byre, an' the lads frae the stable, it was just as I expected. They drew up their stools aboot the hearth, got out their Bibles, an' warmed their taes. Lord preserve me, to see them sittin' so cloose an' canty ower effectual callin' an' reason annexed, as gin they had been crackin' an' singin' in a changehoose! They are a queer fowk thae Whigs. It wad hae scunnerd a soo! An' twa three neebors cam' in by to get the benefit o' the exerceeses! Faith! if Clavers had come by the road he wad hae landed a right bonny flaucht o' them, for there wasna yin o' the rive but had grippet sword at either o' the twa risin's. For a' the auld caries had been at Pentland an' a' the young plants o' grace had been at Bothwell—ay, an' Auld Anton an' twa-three mair had been at them baith; an' gin there had been a third he wad hae been there, too, for he's a grim auld carle, baith gash and steeve, wi' his Bible an' his brass muntit pistols an' his effectual callin'!

"Then bywhiles, atween the spells o' the questions, some o' the young yins fell stalkin', for even Auld Anton canna haud the tongues o' the young birkies; an' amang ither things what did the loons do but start to lay their ill-scrapit tongues on me, an' begood to misca' puir Birsay for a' that was ill!"

" 'Listeners hear nae guid o' themselves,' is an auld-ferrant say, Birsay," I said.

"Aweel," the suitor went on, "that's as may be. At any rate it was 'Birsay this' an' 'Birsay that,' till ever porridge-fed speldron an' ill-gabbit mimmoo'ed hizzie had a lick at puir Birsay.

"But at the lang an' last the auld man heard them at it, an' he was juist the man to let them hear aboot it on the deafest side o' their heids. He was aye a don at reprovin', was Auld Anton. No mony o' the preachers could haud a can'le to him at the job.

"It is not a gey queer thing," said Birsay, breaking off his story, "that when we set to an' curse a' an' sundry, they ca' it profane sweerin', an' misca' us for awesome sinners; but when they lay their tongues to their enemies an' curse them, it's ca'ed a testimony an' printed in a buik?"

The thing did indeed strike me as strange, but I desired to keep Birsay to his story, so I only said:

"But, Birsay, what did the auld man say to them when he heard them misca'in' you?"

"Oh, he e'en telled them tha it wad fit them better to look to their ain life an' conversation, an' that it wid be tellin' them yae day, gin they had made as guid a job of their life wark as Birsay made o' his bits o' shoon—a maist sensible an' just observe! Faith, the old tod is nane sae ill an auld carle, though siccan a dour and maisterfu' whig. He kens guid wark when he sees it!

"So when they were a-sittin' gey an' shame-faced under this reproof, whang! doon on the hearthstane fell my suitor's elshin—the cankersome thing had slippit oot o' my pooch an' drappit ower the edge of the hole in the laft aboon the fireplace.

" 'Preserve us!' I thought to myself; 'it's a' by wi' Birsay noo. They'll be up the stair swarmin' like a bee's byke.' But when I keek it ower, they were a sittin' gapin' at the elshin that had stottit onto the floor. An' what wi' me steerin' an' lookin' ower the edge, clash! fell my braid knife that I cut the leather wi' oot o' my pooch.

"It fell on the clean stane, an' then lap to the side, nearly on the knees o' a great fat gussie o' a loon they ca' Jock Wabster. An' Jock was in siccan a hurry to get oot o' the road o' the thing—for he thocht it wasna canny—that he owerbalanced himsel', and, certes! ower he gaed among the lassies, stool an' a', wi' an awesome clatter. An' a' the lassies cried oot wi' fricht an' gruppit the lad they likit best, for there's a deal o' human nature even amang the whigs that the covenants canna fettle, nor yet effectual callin' keep in bounds, and nae doot there's reason annexed for that, too.

"My sang, but whan Auld Anton got him straucht on his chair again, whatna tongue threshin' did he no gie the lasses, an' indeed a' the lave o' them. He caa'ed them for a'thing that was bad, and telled them what kin' o' black ill consciences they bood hae to be feared o' a wee bit thing that was but wood an' airn. But when they showed him the knife whaur it lay glintin' on the hearth (for nae man o' them daured to touch it), Anton was a wee thing staggered himsel', an' said it was a sign sent to reprove them for speakin' aboot puir Birsay on a Sabbath nicht. 'It was a deil's portent,' he said, an' nae mortal man ever forged that steel, 'an' gin anybody touched it he wadna wunner but it would burn him to the bane, comin' direct frae sic a place as it dootless loupit frae.'

"This tickled me sae terribly that I creepit a wee nearer to see the auld tod's face as he laid it aff to them about the deil's elshin an' his leather knife—that had baith been bocht frae Rab Tamson, the hardware man in the Vennel o' Dumfries, an' wasna payed for yet! When what d'ye think happened?

"Na, ye couldna guess—weel I creepit maybe a hair ower near the edge. The auld rotten board gied way wi' me, an' doon Birsay fell amang the peats on the hearthstane, landin' on my hinderlands wi' a brange that nearly brought the hoose doon. I gaed yea skeloch as I fell, but, gracious me," said Birsay, waving his hands, "that was as naething to the scraich that the lowk boot the fire gied. They scattered like a flock o' wild deuks when a chairge o' shot splairges amang them. They thocht the ill auld boy was comed into the midst o' them, an' we' yae consent they made for the door. Jock Wabster tock the hill baa-haain' like a calf as he ran, an' even bauld Auld Anton stood by the door cheek wi' his sword point atween him an' the deil whummelt on his hearthstane!

"But I didna bide lang amang the reed peats, as ye may guess. I was scramblin' oot, when the ould man grubbit me by the cuff o' the neck, an', maybe because he had been a kennin' fricht himsel', he gied puir Birsay an awesome warm pair o' lugs. He near daug me stupit. Gin I had gane to the laft to escape Effectual Callin', he didna scruple to gin me Effectual Daudin', an' that without ony speerin' or as muckle's a single reason annexed!"

"And what," I said, "came of Jock Wabster?"

"Deed as for Jock," said Birsay, "he got great experience o' religion and gaed to join John Gib and his company on the Flowe o' the Deerslunk, where Maister Lennon vanquished them. But he dinna catch Jock, for Jock said gin he had beat the deil flat-fit in a race, he wasna feared for ony Lennox o' the squad. But Jock was aye ower great wi' the weemen folk, an' sae John Gib's notions juist suited him."

Here Birsay himself came in, and of him Birsay stood in great and wholesome fear.

(To be Continued.)

A TRIP ON A SLAVER

Captain Lodge Tells How the Fannie Bradford Lost Her Cargo.

THE NEGROES HAD TO BE DISPOSED OF

A British Vessel Was in Pursuit and Quick Work Was Necessary—The Money in the Business.

Washington, May 1.—(Special Correspondence.)—John Winthrop Lodge, mariner, and a resident of Martha's Vineyard, aged seventy years, was seated in his room at the hotel. I had been told that the old gentleman had passed an adventurous youth, half buccaneer, half slave. Gradually I brought him to talk of it.

"There's another way we yankees made money," said John Winthrop Lodge—for he and I also discussed New England riches—"which you haven't mentioned. It was ocean work, but clear off one side from whales, seals, codfish, privateering or Jamaica rum. It was bringing negroes from Africa. Yes, I was in the slave trade myself. I didn't see it was any worse to own a nigger on a boat than own him ashore. I don't yet. For that matter, I don't think it's any worse to hold a nigger in slavery than to cage canary birds or hold any other animated thing agin its will. I made three years of it slaving; and got sick of it and quit. Here's the way we worked. Our owners was a Boston firm and apparently carried on a straight ocean traffic. But a pile of their money, as well as outside money, was in the slave business. We had a station on the Guinea coast, where our agents bought niggers and ivory and other African productions. Then there was one boat, the William Stowell, that went between Boston and this station, carrying out calico, looking glasses, knives and cheap guns for barter and bringing back the ivory. The boat I was in was the Fanny Bradford and we carried the niggers. We took 'em to Havana to our agents, who afterwards worked them into the United States in small bunches, generally through New Orleans. We never took 'em further than Havana, for it woudn't do to take a regular slaver like the Fanny Bradford into such crowded waters as the gulf. We couldn't have got into Havana, but we had everybody in the way bought up.

"The Fanny Bradford was a sort of half schooner, half brig. She was square-rigged for'ard, but she was jibbed and had aftersails like a schooner. She counted twenty-seven men for'ard and four in the cabin. Our papers were all made out in Boston and showed we was in the regular Guinea trade for ivory and truck of that kind. They were always new because the William Stowell always brought us out a new set each time she came. This took more bribes at the Boston end. We had to do this, as both England and American navies were after us. We weren't afraid of the American, for they didn't hunt for us very hard, but the English were different. They stuck right to it. It sorter kept the rust off their navy and got a little prize money out of the boats they captured, so their crews could get good and drunk ashore. We were always on the lookout for the British union jack and always tore our anchors out of Africa just at evening so as to get one good run in the dark.

"The Fanny Bradford was built in Bangor and was a good sharp sailer, as were many of the boats they built down Maine way them days. She might be called a fast vessel. During the three years I was with her we left many a boat behind. No, we never let anybody come close to us. We turned right away the minute we made out a topsail. But it was a dirty business. You ought to just smell the Fanny Bradford once. You could smell her a mile ag'in the wind, and to cross our lee was to simply get blighted right there. We on board were used to the odor, and even then it made me sick more than once. We didn't have no fo'c's'l for the men. It was given up to the niggers. The slave deck ran from her bows clear aft, most to the cabin. The men berthed about the deck, which was no hardship in hot latitudes. We got $600 a nigger for 'em in the states, and all told original cost, expenses and everything else, was about $150 each.

"We could take 300 niggers each voyage, which was $135,000 profit. One v'yge would pay for the ship itself even if it was lost the second, and in three years I was with 'em I made seven trips myself.

"How did I get sick of it? Well, it was, as lawyers say, as follows: The slave deck was about four feet between decks. The ship stores was aft with the cabin. We used to stow the niggers like this: Two good sized chain cables, one on the starboard and one on the port side, were carried from the bows aft, and each hooked onto a bolt in two of the ship's stanchions. The for'ard ends of the chains was carried out through hawser holes and fastened to two big anchors, one on each side of the bowsprit. I want to call your attention to this because these anchors comes in agin. After the chains was run for'ard and aft, fastened and rigged as I say, we brought on our niggers and fastened 'em, each with an iron cuff on his right wrist to these cables. We had four lines of niggers up and down the ship, a line on each side of these cables and fastened as I say. We used to give 'em an hour on deck every two days, bar weather. We had 'em out ten at a time, day and night alike, but always under close guard. No, there was no danger of their pitching into us; but they was likely, bein' a disparin' set of people anyway, to go pitchin' into the sea to be drowned. I've knowed a heap of 'em to do it. Four times a day we sluiced their deck with water and made a batch of 'em scrub it as well as we could. Twice a day we fed 'em; always porridge, so thick and slab-like they could eat it outen a bowl with their fingers.

"Now this is how I came to quit. I was first mate of the Fanny Bradford. I was about endin' up my third year. We was four days out from Guinea. All the mornin' we'd had some sort of a vessel astern and a little to leeward. We'd tried all we knew to shake her loose goin' free, but we could not make it. She could go faster than the Fanny Bradford. I thought then and always stuck to it, the Fanny Bradford could have beaten her if our captain had dry-docked her or had divers clean the barnacles off her copper when I wanted him three months before. But he wouldn't, and it being a clear day we could not shake loose this stranger. At the rate she was coming up she was goin' to overhaul us by eight bells in the afternoon. So we couldn't expect the night to help us none.

"'What do you think she is, Mr. Lodge?' says my captain.

"'I think she's a British war vessel,' says I, and takes a long look through my glass, 'but I can't see nuthin' at her peak.'

"'But I don't want to, no how,' he says, slammin' to his glasses; 'our business is to keep away from her, no matter who she is.'

"But that was the trouble; we couldn't keep away.

"'They kin beat us sailin' free, Mr. Lodge,' says the captain.

"'They are doin' it, anyhow,' I says.

"'I wonder now,' says the captain, 'if we would not outp'int 'em.'

"'We kin try,' I says, 'but here's the trouble, if we tack to starboard, we run down to 'em; if we tack to port, it gives 'em the weather-gauge. As it is, we hold 'em a little on our lee.'

"'Which is all true,' says the captain, 'but we'll try her anyhow.' So he puts the Fannie on the port tack; and right off the stranger, not havin' to haul her wind so hard, begins right away to come up. So then we goes back to our old course.

"Bimeby our captain, who'd been thinkin', says: 'It's no use, Mr. Lodge, we must clear out the Guineas,' meaning the niggers. 'I hate to do it. There's $180,000 in 'em.'

"While he spoke, a mouthful of smoke was blown from one bow of the stranger. It was too far to hear, but we knowed it was a gun for us to come to.

"This seemed to help our captain to make up his mind.

"'I hate to do it,' he says, and then picked up the cook's ax from where it lay on the afterdeck and went for'ard.

"Now one thing I didn't tell you. On each of our bows, starboard and port, was a hole, cut four feet square. It made an opening with top and bottom to match the slave deck. The wood was cut out into quarters and set back in again on hinges with the hawes hole cut in the center. There was other details, but I won't stop to give 'em. Two of the men at the captain's orders, went below, where the niggers was, and knocked these openings free, leaving the ports fall loose on their hinges. It was awful hot, and I reckon the poor niggers thinks it's done to give 'em some air. It was to give 'em water, which is better still on a scorchin' day. The men came back and reports all free below. The captain swings his ax sorter delicately like a fencer about to begin.

"'I hates to do it,' he says, and then steps clear into the bows, where he could reach the anchor lashings.

"He made one swing of the ax and cuts nearest inboard. The anchors swing down by the anchor stocks and then their weight and the strain parts the for'ard lashings.

"Splash! goes the two big anchors into the sea, and with a swish came two black squirming streaks after.

"The streaks were the 300 niggers.

"They goes so quick they never knows what's up. And the yank was so sudden it left all their breath in the ship. None of 'em even peeped.

"And among the rest goes our captain. He either fainted or lost his balance, or something; anyhow he and the ax struck the water along with the first of the Guineas. They, none of 'em, ever came up. We used to miss that ax, too.

"How did we finally get out? O! I took command. We all turned in and locked the big bow ports and sluiced the slave deck clean. When the stranger came aboard—and she was a sure enough British sloop—we was all ready. We showed our papers and lied out of it. Of course, he could tell we was a slaver by the smell and the way we was fitted. But the niggers was gone and you can't prove no law case by jest smells; so after an hour cussin' on a side, he throwed us loose.

"But I'd got enough. I took the Fannie Bradford back to Guinea and came home four months later in the Stonewell.

"Who was our captain who went over the bows that time? If I remember right he was from up the Penobscot country some'ere. His name was Royal—Captain Royal. He was an A1 sailor, but there was a heap of good sailor men in New England, my lad, in the days of the Fannie Bradford." A. H. LEWIS.

MEXICO MUST MAKE REPARATION.

Kidnaping of Charles Oberlander on American Soil.

Special to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Washington, May 22.—Through the state department the attention of the Mexican government will be called shortly to the Oberlander claim for damages. Charles Oberlander, of San Diego, Cal., and Mrs. Barbara M. Messinger, of Tia Juana, Cal., ask damages for the kidnaping of the former on American soil by Mexican officers, by order of a Mexican judge, and the maltreatment of the latter. Patterson Sprigg, one of the leading lawyers of San Diego, has been in Washington for two weeks in consultation with the officials of the state department regarding the case.

"Mr. Oberlander is under forty years of age, and is a son of the Rev. Alexander Oberlander, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Zion's church, of Syracuse, N. Y." said Mr. Sprigg. "At the time of the kidnaping he was a deputy constable of National township, in San Diego county. At the time that the Chinese exclusion act went into effect, he had been largely instrumental in breaking up a pernicious conspiracy by which the Mexicans got Chinamen to land in Mexican territory under promise of safely sending them across the border into the United States, and after getting them in Mexico robbed them of their money and under pretense of smuggling them across the border into this country handed them over to United States marshals on this side of the boundary.

"Edward Crossthwaite, who owned a ranch in Mexican Lower California, had trouble with General Torres, the governor of Lower California. One day in San Diego Torres happened to be at the Horton house, a hotel, and there Crossthwaite met him. The latter abused the Mexican in a shameful way, but Torres could not resent the insults. Upon his return to Mexico, however, General Torres instructed his people, who comprised, in a word, all the officials in the territory which he controlled, that Crossthwaite must be got into Mexican territory. Accordingly a scheme was fixed up by which Crossthwaite was arrested at Visalia, Cal., on a fraudulent warrant charging him with smuggling cattle across the border, and was brought to Tia Juana, whence he was kidnaped by Mexican officials and taken across the border and put into a Mexican jail.

"Mr. Oberlander also found out all about the kidnaping in this case and of General Torres's connection with it, and he addressed a letter to General Torres, stating that if Crossthwaite was not immediately released from confinement every one implicated in his illegal arrest and imprisonment would be brought to justice. General Torres thereupon liberated Crossthwaite and sought to have Oberlander influenced to discontinue his proposed prosecution of himself and the others implicated in Crossthwaite's arrest, but overtures made to Oberlander were refused by him.

"On the 19th of May, 1892, Oberlander went to Rosario, in Lower California, twenty miles from the United States boundary, to deliver several letters for Philip Crossthwaite, the father of Edward, and to look up evidence in the matter of the latter's illegal arrest. When returning home the next day through the Mexican town of Tia Juana, which is situated on the Mexican side of the international boundary between our republic and that of Mexico, he was halted by a Mexican policeman or rurale. Oberlander was in a buggy and refused to obey the summons, but whipped up his horse and crossed the line into the United States territory, when one Joaquin Fuentes rode up, and placing a pistol to his head, took him back into Mexico.

"Oberlander determined to escape, if he could, and when some coffee was brought to him shortly after dark on the second day of his confinement and his handcuffs were unlocked to allow him to drink it, he managed to unfasten the ropes with which his legs were tied, and a little later, when the guards were quiet, he threw himself upon them, and knocking them right and left, escaped from the building. He started for the American side, and several shots were fired at him. Some distance from the jail he fell down a steep, precipitous incline and was considerably hurt, but he continued on over the cactus, which tore his flesh dreadfully, and after swimming the Tia Juana river, reached the American side of the boundary in a wounded and bleeding condition.

"He had been there but a few minutes, however, when Joaquin Fuentes, Raymon Cruz and other Mexicans, who were policemen and Mexican state officials, rode up and surrounded the house and dragged Oberlander out. Nippers were placed on his wrists, and he was dragged through the cactus back to the Mexican jail, where he was thrust inside, after his arms had been shackled behind his back and his legs tied together with ropes. After many indignities he was released."

The case of Mrs. Messinger grows out of the indignities practiced upon her the night when Oberlander was forcibly taken from her husband's house, and she has likewise received the support of the United States government in her demand for reparation.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

The Old Baptist Preacher Was Whipped by Tories.

SAMUEL CARTLEDGE PLIED THE LASH

The Truth Is Told by Miss Jane Crawford, a Grand-daughter of the Old Preacher.

(For The Constitution.)

I have never before felt so forcibly the truth of the couplet which says:

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again;
The eternal years of God's is hers,
But falsehood wounded writhes in pain
And dies amid its worshippers."

I must explain that some time ago I wrote about the whipping of a good old Baptist preacher—the man who preached the first Baptist sermon in Georgia, Daniel Marshall. In that letter I stated that any who might doubt the truth of the story could write to Appling, Ga., and have it verified.

There were many who did write, and the postmaster was so troubled with these communications that he wrote to Mr. Clark Howell, managing editor of The Constitution and asked that the inquiries be answered through the columns of his paper to the effect that there was no truth in the story. Mr. Howell was very much troubled that anything with the taint of untruth should creep into his paper, and so he proceeded at once to "haul me over the coals" with the information that my services were no longer needed on The Constitution unless I could clear myself of the impeachment and give the most positive assurance that forever hereafter I would write the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

I shed many tears of sorrow in thinking that even for one moment there should be any belief that I had prevaricated—told a lie. With those who know me personally and intimately there was no trouble. They know that Brown or myself are incapable of lying, but strangers, distant readers of the great southern journal, might think that I was such a low fellow as to hatch a story without foundation. I confess that I was never so depressed in all my life. Just to think that I had lived to such an age and had come to be doubted, impeached by outsiders and cast down among the good men upon the paper where I had labored for years. I was crushed, but I have risen again and stand ready with the proof.

I begged of Mr. Howell a little time to vindicate myself in, and my record as the very personification of truth softened him to the granting of the time. Then I got a move on myself. Brown went one way and I went the other. We rushed for all people whom we thought would be up on any transactions pertaining to the Baptists. Brown tackled Dr. Hawthorne, or he tells me that he did, and the doctor pronounced it a fabrication. I rushed over to see Governor Northen, but only succeeded in seeing my old friend Whidby. Never a Baptist in Atlanta could we find that was up on the life and doings of the first man that preached the doctrine in the state enough to verify our story. I had one more hope. I knew that there had recently moved from near Appling to Decatur a gentleman of the most retentive memory and of the highest honor, together with an inquisitiveness to find out just such a story as the whipping of Daniel Marshall. I refer to the Hon. M. C. Fulton, late of DeKalb, but in the past a citizen of old Columbia and many times holding places of honor through the citizens of that old county. Colonel Fulton knew nothing, but being tender and generous and seeing the distress that I was laboring under because of the impeachment, he offered his services to help me. He knew the old men of Appling and wrote them for information, while I restlessly awaited the result. Last week I received the following note from Colonel Fulton, which explains itself:

"Decatur, Ga., May 17, 1895.—Dear Sarge: The inclosed letters from two of the oldest and very best citizens of Columbia county, where the outrage of whipping a good Baptist minister for preaching the gospel occurred, were not for the public, and I only consent to their publication to vindicate you and the truth of history, for which purpose I am sure the writers will indorse my action. It ought to be known and recorded that this outrage was perpetrated by stay-at-home tories, who trained with the wrong crowd in favor of British gold and power against their own people and country just as thousands are now doing who favor the gold standard and money power of the east, instead of the gold and silver standard established by our fathers and the constitution of this country. Respectfully, your old friend, M. C. FULTON."

The letters above spoken of by Colonel Fulton are from the oldest citizens of that section. They are prominent gentlemen and have been for many, many years. The letter of W. A. Martin does not prove anything in my favor; he, like many others, had never known of the circumstance. This shows how ignorant the best of us may be of important matters happening, or that has happened right in our own county or town. The letter of Dr. Martin might be left off with propriety, but there is something in the vein so mellowed with age and with sincerity and, besides, being something of an index to the order of men from whom I have sought my vindication, I give it here. It is worth reading, though not what I desired; but it leads up to a full vindication in the letter of Dr. Dunn, which will come next after and to the point:

"Thomson, Ga., April 8, 1895.—Dear Colonel: I have never heard of any Baptist preacher being whipped in Columbia county and I don't think such an event ever occurred in the county or I should have certainly heard of it. There surely must be some mistake about it. I went to see your other Methuselah, Dr. Dunn, in reference to it, and he said it was news to him, as he had never heard of it before.

"I think your opinion of the former citizens of Columbia county is correct. While many of them were not at all pious, yet they were too hightoned and gentlemanly to have tolerated such an outrage as the whipping of a preacher.

"You wish to know how I am getting along. I answer by saying I am doing the best I can daily—living only a day at a time—having no future ahead of me so far as this world is concerned. I know that I am too far advanced in life to survive such a state of things as now exists and see anything like prosperity in the country again.

"I am now reading Robinson Crusoe with little Herman Sturgis for his benefit and notwithstanding I know it all to be fiction, yet I believe it is beneficial to me. The fine lessons taught in it upon perseverance, patience and resignation I find helps me, keeps me stirring, exercises my patience and makes me feel more resigned to my condition in life than I otherwise would be. I read the newspapers a great deal, but don't derive that benefit from them that I do from reading Robinson. Yours truly, W. A. MARTIN."

Below is the all important letter. We learn here from the granddaughter the facts in the case. Why the circumstances have never been recorded in any Baptist history I cannot explain, except, perhaps, it was in deference to the relatives both of the man who was whipped and of the man who did the whipping. Anyhow, I rest my case on this letter and hope that the postmaster at Appling and all other people will feel satisfied with the proof and informed as well:

"Thomson, Ga., May 10, 1895.—Dear Colonel: When I received your letter to me I was then in bed for the second week, and I was in a critical condition for several days—part of the time unconscious as to how time or circumstances were progressing, and I was left in a very feeble state, and it seems hard for me to recover former strength. You possibly have learned by past experience that people of our age recuperate very slowly, and are quite indifferent to action and require effort to enter upon duties incumbent and pressing at time of recovery.

"In yours to me you requested as a favor that I should endeavor to find out the truth in reference to certain acts of heathenish cruelty madame rumor reported had been visited upon the person of Rev. Daniel Marshall during the time and days of the revolution. Believing I could get a correct and nearer the whole truth from Miss Jane Crawford than from anyone else I waited until I could write and find out from her before I would write in answer to yours. It was several days before I received her reply, from reasons which she could not control at the time. And now, it being her grandfather who received such unjustifiable and shameful treatment, I presume I can give you the exact happenings in the case.

"The identical place and location of this transaction was at or on what was then and now called Heggie's rock on the road from Appling to Augusta, a large, bold, bare rock several acres in extent, but of romantic scenery, especially during spring and early summer, being covered most profusely with yellow jesamine with its delicious perfumery wafted upon every breeze, rendering it a fit rendesvouz for picnics, love-making and courtships. You perhaps remember it, as you no doubt have passed over it often on the route from Appling to Augusta, and in your political campaigning.

"In those days, when churches were rare and out-door or open-air exercises were more common than now, it seems that Rev. Dr. Mashall had an appointment to preach at Heggie's Rock, and at that time there was a bold spring gushing up through the rock and overspread by a huge oak tree whose branches reached almost to the rock, and during his preaching a young lad had climbed up onto one of the limbs and had fallen asleep and tumbled off, but several of the men present put out their hands and broke the force of his fall and he escaped unhurt.

"Tories being numerous and present at this meeting they took Rev. Daniel Marshall, who was a whig. A man by the name of Samuel Carthage, a tory, was present and with a cowhide did apply it vigorously to the back of the Rev. Daniel Marshall. The said Sam Cartledge was afterwards convicted of his sins under Marshall's preaching, converted, baptized and ordained a preacher by Rev. Daniel Marshall, but the hugh oak tree under which he preached was riven into splinters by lightning and the spring went dry and nothing remains now but the bare rock and no verdue to give shade to the spot.

"Rev. Cartledge preached for seventy-three years. Miss Jane tells me he came and staid all night with her father. He was then ninety-five years of age. Do you suppose she could feel much love for the man who had whipped her grandfather? I heard him preach when I was a boy many times, for he was pastor at Damascus church, I guess for fifty years. You recollect the old church on the route from Dunn's chapel to Lockhart's mill.

"This, I think, colonel, comprises the true facts of this case. Miss Jane stated to me that the day she wrote me there was a Mr. Jeffries at her house getting reminiscences of Columbia county and she had given him the same story, so that he and ex-Governor Northen will incorporate them in their History of Georgia. Myself and family are obliged for the kindly feelings you expressed in your letter to me. Mrs. D. wishes to be kindly remembered to all your family, as also the balance of us, and whenever you come down come and see us. We were all glad to hear of your restoration to usual health. Colonel, you and I have arrived at that stage of life when the rose-colored prospects are not so flattering as of yore. We must look for the more precious promises and such are not alloyed with earthly taint from that source on high, and may it be our guaranteed inheritance. Let me hear from you soon, and oblige. Very Respectfully, "W. A. DUNN."

In closing this letter I think it due a most worthy friend, now growing old himself, to state as to how I came in possession of the data for a story of which so little was known. I speak of Colonel J. J. Morrison, from whom I gleaned the story as first printed without any thought on his part that it would ever be mentioned in print. Brown and I happened to be sitting under the trees at the courthouse in Decatur at a time when Brown was very much emaciated from a chest complaint and roaring in his head. Incidentally Mr. Morrison noticed that Brown was feeble and at once stated that he could cure him. We went over to Mr. Morrison's home to get the remedy, which was home-made, and this circumstance brought up a conversation from which I wove the story. Mr. Morrison had some family relics in his room which were connected with the remedy he was giving to Brown and they naturally came to the front in this way. Among these family heirlooms was a letter from this old Baptist minister to the grandfather of Mr. Morrison. The letter was short, simply giving the information that the preacher had just returned from the "Cherokee nation" and that while among the Indians he had learned a remedy for all chest and head complaints and following with the recipe. In a postscript he mentions the trouble with the "tories" and that he was tied to a tree and whipped. I could mention none of this in my former letter for the reason that it cramps me in speaking of it at this time—the appearance of advertising Mr. Morrison and his remedy. This is the truth of the matter, and I was sure all the time that I could substantiate my story if I could only strike the proper persons.

I cannot close this letter without thanking those friends for helping me arrive at the truth. I am too old now to live long, even under the suspicion of being untruthful. I had rather be dead a thousand times than to be a liar—I have been wrongfully suspicioned in this matter, but I forgive the whole thing in the happy thought of my honorable vindication.

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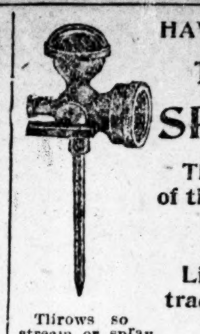

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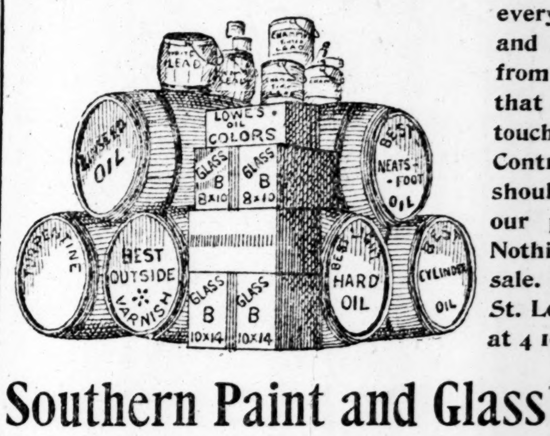

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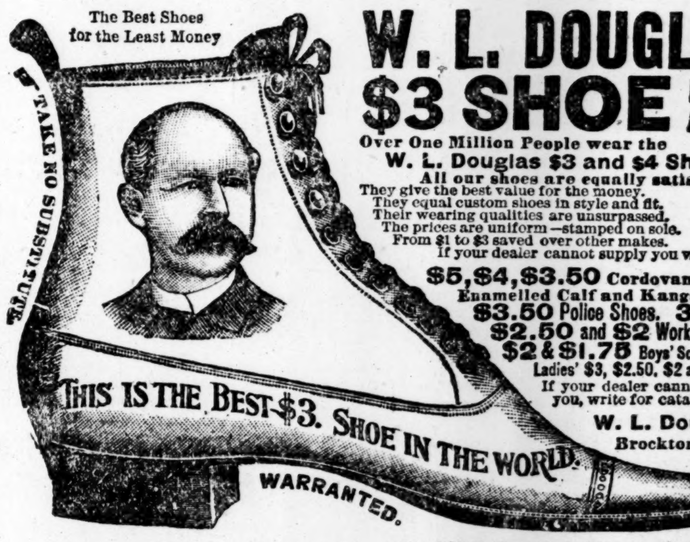

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Paul Jones

Greatest of All American Naval Captains.

A Little Scotch Boy Who Tried to Command Big Ships by Screaming His Orders from the Shore—He Defied Great Britain and Flaunted America's Colors All Up and Down the Irish Sea.

BY MOLLY ELLIOTT SEAWELL.

(Copyright, 1895.)

Romance and history go hand in hand when the story of Paul Jones is told—and there were adventures enough in the career of this man who begun life as a gardner's son, and ended it as the ranking officer of the American navy—to fill many volumes. He was born in 1747, at Arbigland, in Kirkenbughtshire, Scotland. His parents were John and Jean Paul, and he was twenty-seven years old before, for some unknown reason, he added the name of Jones to his original name. The Pauls were very humble people, the father being a gardner—and it was not always easy to feed the many mouths in the little cottage perched on the rocky shores of the Tolway firth. A long time ago this place was visited by an American naval officer, who, seeing that the little house which had once sheltered the great Paul Jones, was falling to decay, had it thoroughly repaired, and it was still standing a few years past.

The boy, Paul Jones, was father of the man, and from the time he could walk he haunted the shores of the firth. His first playthings were boats, and he made his companions into a company of make-believe sailors of whom he was captain and commanded in good earnest. The tide rushes in the tolway so tremendously that it seems like a tidal wave—and often the boy Paul Jones had to run for his life, when he was wading out commanding his mimic fleets and crews. Close by the cottage is the sheltered bay of the Carsethorn, where in the old days the ships for Dumfries loaded and unloaded. Deep water is so close to the shore that as the ship worked in and out their yards seem to be actually passing among the trees that cling stubbornly to the rocky shores. It was the delight of the little Paul Jones to perch himself on the highest point of this promontory and to screech out his orders to the incoming and outgoing vessels, and the ship masters soon found out that if the orders of this bright and quaint little boy were followed, the vessels would be placed exactly where they ought to be.

John Paul had no money to send the boy to school, so all the regular education he had was got at the parish school of Kirkbean. But he must have been a very diligent scholar, for the very earliest of his letters shows a remarkable command of good English and the handwriting is that of a person familiar with the pen. Paul Jones, however, went to school to experience all his life long, and when he was at the summit of his fame, he wrote with admirable candor: "Although I had sailed before the revolution in armed ships and frigates, yet, when I came to try my skill, I am not ashamed to own, I did not find myself perfect in the duties of a first lieutenant." Another one of his sentences in the same letter is worth a good deal to any one who adopts it as a rule of conduct: "I always wish to take the earliest opportunity of acknowledging a mistake."

In his thirteenth year it became necessary for Paul to earn his own living, and of course he chose the sea. He was bound apprentice to a ship master, and his first voyage was to Fredericksburg in Virginia. Here he had an elder brother living, and his time ashore was spent with this brother. So well did he conduct himself that when this brother, William Paul, died thirteen years later, all his estate was left to Paul.

But there were many years of toil before the boy still—and he undoubtedly was a ravenous student in all that time. When he was twenty years old he returned to Scotland from the West Indies as a passenger in a fine brigantine. Fever broke out on the ship and both the captain and the mate died. There was no one among the ship's company who knew enough of navigation to take command of the brigantine. Then the young passenger came forward and offered to carry the ship into her port. This he did and as a reward was made master and supercargo by her owners. Before he was twenty-one, therefore, he was a commanding officer.

A VERY YOUNG SAILOR.

Jones Becomes American.

In 1773 he inherited his brother William's property, and craving some respite from the labors and dangers of sea, he settled down quietly in Virginia, thinking to spend the rest of his life there. Although his origin was humble, he had acquired an education and bearing that fitted him for any society, and he was received as an equal by the haughty provincial gentry of Virginia. Here he first made the acquaintance of Thomas Jefferson, who remained his lifelong friend.

As soon as war was declared by the colonies Paul Jones's dreams of a quiet country life vanished. He was as devoted to America as if born here, and said, "America from my thirteenth year has been the country of my fond election." He went to Philadelphia carrying letters from leading patriots in Virginia to Robert Morris, then at the head of the marine committee of congress, and when the beginning of the United States navy was made he was named as the senior lieutenant. At this time he had adopted the name of Jones. He was slight but well made and of a military bearing. His complexion was dark, and his eyes were black and very beautiful. He had a slight impediment in his speech, which disappeared under the influence of excitement, and his manners, when he wished, were winning. He was a man of deep sentiment, and chose with his own hands to raise the first flag of the revolution on the Alfred, flagship, of which he was first lieutenant. Afterwards he also raised the stars and stripes, the first time it was ever displayed over an American man of war. This was in the harbor of Portsmouth, N. H., in the autumn of 1777.

From the beginning of his career in the navy, Paul Jones seems to have shown that steadiness, readiness and audacity which afterwards raised him to the first rank among great seamen. When a first lieutenant he piloted the whole American fleet through West Indian waters, unknown to him, bristling with reefs and swirling with dangerous currents. The commodore of the fleet, being afraid to trust the native pilot, Paul Jones volunteered to take the fleet to a safe anchorage. Making the pilot go with him to the foretop masthead, and keeping the lead going on both sides of the ship, he led the way through innumerable dangers to a place of safety.

Soon after this he was appointed to command the Ranger, sloop of war, and take her to France. He set out boldly, with a good American crew, but a poor ship, weakly armed. He had for company in the cabin a monkey—and the monkey had for company an organ. Paul Jones's cabin furnishings by comparison with those on modern ships of war, seem very primitive—but he had two bookcases full of books. He had hoped to have a splendid frigate on reaching France, but to his intense disappointment the American commissioners could not get it for him, and he was forced to put up with the Ranger. Disappointed but undaunted Paul Jones set out in the spring of 1778 upon a cruise in the narrow seas of Great Britain. An idea of his daring may be conceived, if one could imagine a little gunboat, the Castine or Machias, boldly entering the Irish seas, and taking all the desperate chances of one feeble ship against the might of England. Luckily for Paul Jones, though, communication was slow and interrupted in those days, and he had been cruising about for some time before the British admiralty knew what he was up to—and even after it was reported, it was scarcely believed. He sailed back and forth between Scotland and Ireland, taking many prizes, landing several times, and keeping a sharp lookout for the Drake, sloop of war, which he wished to make come out and fight him. At last, on a beautiful April afternoon, he was in the offing off Carrickfergus, and hoisting American colors and backing his topsails, invited the Drake to come and have it out, yardarm to yardarm. The Drake, nothing loth, sailed out, and both ships stripped to their fighting canvas and went at it hammer and tongs. It took Paul Jones just an hour and four minutes to capture the Drake, which was a better ship than the Ranger, and he carried her off in triumph to France.

The fury of the British, who had few such audacious enemies, was extreme against Paul Jones. The loss of the Drake was nothing, as she was a small and weak ship, like the Ranger; but the wound to the honor of the great country thus defied was bigger than any ship. Paul Jones was denounced as a pirate, although as regularly commissioned as General Washington himself, and if he had been caught would undoubtedly have been hanged.

Defying the British.

This did not terrify him though, and the next year, after many disappointments, he finally succeeded in getting a miserable old ship called the Bon Homme Richard, out of compliment to Benjamin Franklin, whose "Poor Richard's Almanac" was then highly popular. In this wretched, ill-armed tub of an old ship Paul Jones determined to show American colors again at the very doors of England. He had ostensibly under his command three other vessels, but these were commanded by Frenchmen, who soon grew mutinous, and only one of his captains showed the slightest aptitude for fighting. On this cruise Paul Jones twice sailed up the Firth of Forth, almost to Leith, the port of Edinburgh. The Edinburghers were thoroughly roused and determined to defend the town if this bold captain should land. Among the small boys who laid awake at night listening for the booming of the Bon Homme Richard's guns, was Sir Walter Scott, then a little lad of ten years. The wind, however, blew Paul Jones out to sea both times.

On a bright September day, as Paul Jones was cruising near Flamborough Head, he saw a fine merchant ship coming around the promontory. This was followed by another and another, until forty ships had sailed past, and then came their convoy, the Serapis, a splendid black frigate, with fifty guns, and the Countless of Scarborough, a smart little sloop of war. Instantly Paul Jones set the American ensign and made ready for the great fight that won him immortality. His ship was old, decayed and very weakly armed. His crew was made up of all the nations of the earth and he was short of officers—but he undauntedly made way to fight the stout Serapis well armed, and manned by the hardy sailors of England. It is estimated that the Serapis in force, was as two to one against the poor old Homme Richard—but the Bon Homme Richard had a captain which more than made up the difference. At 1 o'clock the drummers beat to quarters on both ships, but it was really 7 o'clock before they got near enough to begin the real business of fighting. Much of this time the British and Americans were cheering and jeering at each other. The Serapis people pretended they thought the Bon Homme Richard was a merchant ship, which indeed she had been before she came into Paul Jones's hands, and derisively asked the Americans what she was laden with—to which the Americans promptly shouted back: "Round grape and double-headed shot!"

At last, about 7 o'clock in the evening, the cannonade began. At the second broadside two of the battery of eighteen-pounders on the Bon Homme Richard burst, the rest cracked and could not be fired. These

LIEUTENANT PAUL JONES RAISES THE FIRST STARS AND STRIPES.

had been the main dependence for fighting the ship. Most of the small guns were dismounted and in a little while Paul Jones had only three nine-pounders to play against the heavy broadside of the Serapis. In addition to this the shot from the Serapis had made several enormous holes in the crazy old hull of the Bon Homme Richard and she was leaking like a sieve, while she was a-fire in a dozen places at once. Below were a hundred prisoners ready to spring up, and but for having no guns to fight, the crew of the Bon Homme Richard would have been vanquished by either the fire or the water. Most captains in this awful situation would have hauled down the flag. Not so Paul Jonés. Knowing that his one chance lay in grappling with his enemy and having it out at close quarters, he managed to get alongside the Serapis, and with his own hands made fast his bowsprit to the Serapis's mizzen mast, calling out cheerfully to his men, "Now, my brave lads, we have her."

But the fight was far from over. The Bon Homme Richard was still leaking and burning furiously, and the officers, brave men though they were, told Paul Jones if he did not surrender they must all go to the bottom. But he was of a different opinion. He sent all the men he could spare into the tops and opened such a tremendous fire of musketry that every man was driven from the Serapis's deck. He then directed a sailor, who lay out on the mainyard with hand grenades, to throw them down the Serapis's main hatch. This was done with such effect that one rolled directly amid a lot of cartridges, which exploded with dreadful effect. This was the turning point. Captain Seaism, of the Serapis, himself lowered the flag which had been nailed to the mast, and after the two ships had been locked together for more than two hours, in the bloodiest and bravest fight recorded in naval history, the Serapis was surrendered. Paul Jones had conquered—but the wretched Bon Homme Richard was past saving, and at 10 o'clock the next morning Paul Jones saw her go to the bottom, the last of her visible as she sank into her ocean grave being the American ensign, which was left flying at her peek. If Great Britain was incensed at the Ranger's doings, she was still more so at those of the Bon Homme Richard, and a reward of 10,000 guineas was offered for Paul Jones, dead or alive, while forty-two British frigates and ships of the line patrolled the seas for him. Fortune, as ever, favored the brave, and he got safely to Paris, where he was received with acclamations. The like awaited him when he returned to his own country. He received the thanks of congress, a gold medal and the highest command in the American navy.

Russia, Then Death.

In 1787 he was sent to France upon government business, and while there Mr. Jefferson advised him to accept a proposition made him by the Empress Catherine, of Russia, to take command of a Russian fleet against the Turks. This he did, without giving up his citizenship in the United States. He lived to repent it, though, as he was badly used, vilely traduced and balked of doing all he wished. His health had now begun to fail and he returned to Paris, disgusted with his Russian experiences, and unhappy in mind and body. The French revolution was then in its worst throes, but Paul Jones was not molested, although his sympathies were undoubtedly with the unfortunate king and queen. His friends, especially Governor Morris, then American minister, were very attentive to him; he was treated with respect even by the wildest revolutionists, but nothing could prolong his life, worn out with toil and embittered by his late misfortunes, and the slaughter he saw around him. He died at Paris on the 18th of July, 1792, in his forty-

PAUL JONES.

sixth year. Every honor was paid his memory, both by the French and American governments, and the American nation has always claimed for this, its first ranking naval commander, that he was among the greatest, as well as the bravest men who ever sailed blue water.

Dyspepsia in its worst forms will yield to the use of Carter's Little Nerve Pills, aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress, but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.

GUEST ROOM VERSES.

A Charming Conceit for a Pretty Bed Chamber.

The finishing touch nowadays to the room which is devoted to one's guests is the verse intended to invite or inspire sweet repose.

The couplet is etched, embroidered or painted, preferably the latter, in blue, silver or gold, upon a satin ribbon about four inches wide and long enough to take the lines.

Gold lettering on a white ribbon is the style of this little conceit which I have in mind and which hangs over the head of a Louis XV bed, which is resplendent in embroidered linen sheets and a cover of guipure spread over rose. That it stands in a room belonging to a very smart lady, indeed, is a matter, perhaps, of little importance. The lines, which are worth copying, read as follows, verbatim et literatim:

"Sleep, sweet, within this quiet room,
O thou, whoe'er thou art,
And let no mournful yesterdays
Disturb thy quiet heart.
Nor let tomorrow scare thy rest
With dreams of coming ill;
Thy Maker is thy changeless friend,
His love surrounds thee still.
Forget thyself and all the world;
Put out each feverish light;
The stars are watching overhead,
Sleep, sweet Good night! Good night!"

The lines are very pretty and most appropriate, one is bound to acknowledge. As a matter of fact they were written by a sister of Mr. C. P. Huntington, Mrs. Gates, whose verses, "Your Mission," were very popular at one time.

Possibly one may have a happy knack at rhyming and be able to indite lines that please one better, or, failing in this, there is the "Book of Quotations," which may furnish forth verses grave, gay or soothing, as the case may be. The mistress of a large mansion, where bedrooms are numbered by the half score, may find occupation for many an idle hour in preparing these little banners—we will call them, until some one has invented a better name.

The "time-card" is another necessity in every well appointed guest chamber. This, too, may be prepared in a similar way to the banner already described. Upon a delicate shade of ribbon, with gold paint or India ink, make the three words at the left side in odd, straggling letters, "Breakfast," "Luncheon," "Dinner," one under the other, leaving a line opposite each on which you afterwards add the time of each meal. In a country house it is well to add "Mails Received," "Mails Sent."

Any little ornamentation in the way of a spray of flowers, a cupid, or a flight of birds is easily added with brush or needle. The time card can be suspended from the wall by a little brass rod and chain, or simply by a brass ring, skillfully concealed by a bow of ribbon.

The artistic housewife will, of course, have due regard to the color motif of her room and make all extra touches in the way of time cards and banners correspond.

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PAINS.
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AUGUST 6TH, 1894.

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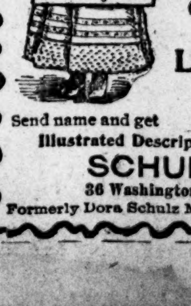

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SMILES FOR SUNDAY

JACK KING'S FUNERAL.

"This yere which I'm mentionin'," said the old cattleman, "was the first funeral the town had had. Of course some of the boys had been downed one time an' another an' gone shoutin' home to heaven by various trails, but the remainders had been freighted east or west every time, an' the camp got left. It was hard luck, but one day it came toward us an' we were with a corpse all our'n an' no partnership, with nobody nor nuthin'.

"'It is the chance of our life,' said the postmaster, 'an' we plays it. There's nuthin' too rich for our blood, an' we'll show Nutt an' Rincon an' sech hamlets they ain't sign camps compared with Deming.'

"So we begins to draw in our belts an' get a big ready. Jack King was the corpse—emergin' out of a game of poker as such. He'd been peevish an' irritable an' pesterin' an' pervadin' 'round for several days. The town stood a heap of trouble with him an' tried to smooth it along by giving him his whisky an' his way about as he wanted them, hopin' for a change. But man is only human, an' when Jack started in one night to make a flush beat a tray full for $700 he asked too much.

"There warn't no undertakers, so we called the camp to order, an' knowin' he'd take pride in it an' do the slam-up thing, we put in the postmaster to deal the game unanimous.

"'Gentlemen,' he said in assumin' the present pressure, 'I feel the compliments paid in the selection. I shall act for the credit of the camp an' I need your help. I want these rites to be a howlin' success. I don't want people comin' 'round next week allowin' there ain't been no funeral, an' I don't reckon much they will. We've got the corpse an' if we fall flat now it's our fault!'

"So we pinted Jim Sweet an' French Paul to go to the Santa Fe shop for a box for Jack an' detailed a couple of niggers from the corral to dig a grave.

"'An' mind you alls!' said the postmaster, 'I wants that hole at least a mile from town. In order to make a funeral a success you need distance almost as much as a stiff. It gives the procession a chance to spread an' show up. You couldn't make a funeral a success or imposin' an' have it come off in your back yard.'

"Everything went smooth right off the reel. We got a box an' grave already an' the postmaster stuck up a notice on the depot door settin' the hilarity for 3 o'clock the next day. Prompt at the drop of the hat the camp let go all holts an' turned loose in a body to put Jack through right. He was laid out in great shape in the New York store with nuthin' to complain of if he'd been asked to make the kick himself. He'd a new silk necktie, blue shirt an' pearl buttons, trousers an' boots. Some one, Whisky Sue, I think, had pasted some courtplaster over the hole on his cheekbone where the bullet got in, an' all around Jack looked better than I ever saw him.

"'Let the meetin' come to order,' said the postmaster, sittin' down on a box of boots up at Jack's head, 'an' as many as can please get something to sit on. Now, my friends,' he continued, 'thar ain't no need of my puttin' on any frills or gettin' in any scroll work. The object of this convention is plain and straight. Mr. King here present is dead. Deceased was a very headstrong person and presisted yesterday in entertainin' views as to the value of a club flush, a queen at the head, which resulted in life everlasting. Now, boys, this is a racket full of solemnity. We want nuthin' but good words. Don't mind about the truth. We know his record. How he stole a hoss at Rincon an' robbed a man last fall at Fort Craig; how he downed a man at Cruses and how that scar on his neck he got from Wells-Fargo's people. But today we don't copper nary bet. At 4 o'clock yesterday mornin', accompanied by the report of a colt's 45, Mr. John King, who lies here so cool an' easy, left the dance hall and entered in behind the great white shinin' gates which swing inward to glory eternal. It is a great setback at this time. There ain't a sky pilot in the camp. It saws a big hoss onto us, but we'll do our best. At a time like this I've heard that singin' is a good, safe break, an' I therefore call on that little gal from Lake valley to give us "The Dyin' Ranger."'"

"So the little Lake valley gal cleared her valves with a drink an' gives us the song, an' when the entire congregation drew cards on the last verse it did everybody good.

"'Far away from his dear old Texas
We laid him down to rest,
With his saddle for a pillow
And his gun across his breast.'

"Then the postmaster got out a Testament.

"'I'm goin' to read a chapter out of this here Testament,' he says. 'I ain't makin' no claim for it 'cause it's part of the game an' accordin' to Hoyle. If there was a preacher here he'd do it, but there bein' no sech on this range, I makes it as a forced play myself.'

"So he read us a chapter about the sepulcher an' Mary Magdalene an' the resurrection an' everybody took it in mighty owly, for, of course, that was the lead to make an' we knew it.

"Then the postmaster said he'd like to hear from any one under the head of good of the order.

"'Mr. Undertaker and chairman,' says Jim Hamilton, 'this thing weighs on me heavy. Of course as keeper of the dance hall I saw a heap of the corpse an' knew him well. Mr. King was my friend an' while his moods were variable an' unsartin an' it was clearly worth while to wear your gun while he hovered near, I loved him. He had weaknesses as do we all. A disposition to make new rules as he played along for those games of chance which enjoyed his notice was perhaps his greatest fault. His giving way to this habit yesterday was primarily the cause of his bein' gathered to his father's. I hope he'll get along thar, an' will make a side bet, even money, he will. He may alter his play an' stand 'way up in G with them people up thar, an' if a word from me could fix it I'd put it in. I would say further that after consultin' with Billy Burns, who keeps the other saloon, we have, in honor of the dead an' to mark the occasion of his "cashin'" in, agreed upon a business departure of interest to you all. This departure Mr. Burns will state.'

"'Mr. Postmaster,' says Burns, 'I knowed deceased. He was a good man an' a dead game sport from 'way back. A protracted struggle with the recklessly compounded drinks of the frontie had begun to tell on him an' for a year or so he was liable to have spells; that was all. Referrin' to the remarks of Mr. Hamilton, I states that by agreement between us an' in honor to the departed the price of whisky in this yere camp from now on will be two drinks for a quarter instead of one as previous. We don't want to disturb values nor unsettle trade an' we don't believe this will. We makes it as a ray of light in the darkness an' gloom of the hour.'

'After these remarks, which was well received, we formed the procession. Two buglers from Fort Cummings took the lead, with Jack in one of the Silver City stage coaches comin' next. The six pallbearers were on horses next in line an' the rest of the town strung along permiscus on horseback an' in wagons.

"'This is a great day for Deming,' says the postmaster, as he rode up an' down the line. 'There ain't no camp this side of Albuquerque could turn this trick. I only wish Jack could see it himself. It's more calculated to bring this town into favorable notice than a lynchin'.'

"At the grave we turned in an' gave three cheers for King an' three for the postmaster, an' last we gave three more an' a tiger for the town. The buglers gave us everything they knowed, from the 'water call' to the 'retreat,' an' while the niggers was a shovelin' in the sand we banged away with our six-shooters for general effect, quite delightful. You can gamble there ain't been no funeral like it before or since. It was lovely.'

"At last the postmaster pulls out of the stage we used for Jack a headboard. When it was set up it looked like if Jack wasn't satisfied with that he'd be hard to suit. On it in big letters was:

John King.
Life Ain't in Holdin' a Good Hand,
But Playin' a Poor Hand Well

"'You see, we've got to work in a little sentiment,' says the postmaster.

"Then we detailed the two niggers to stand watch an' watch every night 'till further orders. Of course we aren't afraid Jack would get out, but the coyotes was shore to come an' dig for him. So the niggers had to stand guard; we didn't allow to find hunks an' scatterin's of Jack loose after all the trouble we took."

ALFRED HENRY LEWIS.

SHE LANDS IN LOUISVILLE.

The New Woman as Seen by the Man Around Town.

From The Louisville Post.

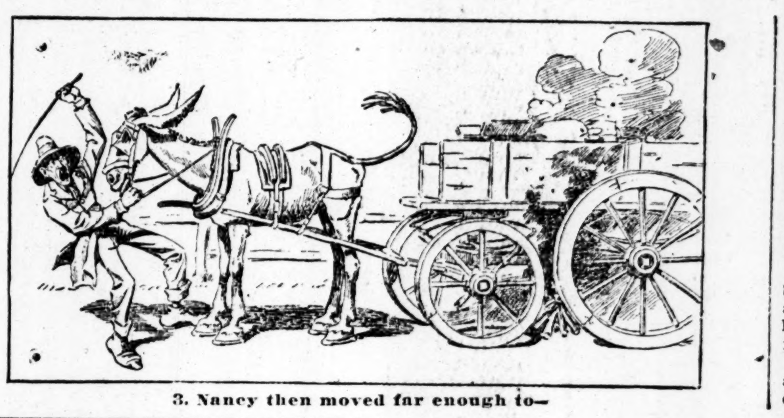
I saw a combination of the "new woman" and her various accompaniments yesterday, the like of which it has never been my fortune to behold. She came upon me on a wheel, and as she pedaled in the street I saw that she had on garments of the bloomer make. The air had gotten under them in some way, and swelled her out like a balloon, which threatened to burst at every fresh gust of wind. While I was still gazing at this spectacle of femininity, I noted the size of her feet, and the shape of her ankles. Now, I don't usually notice such details, but I defy any man, no matter how modest he may be, to pass over that girl's feet and ankles without a second glance. My modesty forbids my giving a description of either, but I will say that her ankles may have been mistaken for bicycle spokes but for the color of her stockings.

Then I cast my eye upwards. Horror of horrors! Here, indeed, was the climax. A pair of glasses was perched on a snub nose, which, like the cheeks, was tanned and freckled from the sun, and a mass of flaming red hair was made to look more fiery under a small white cap. Here was a new woman—a woman of the period. God help the period, and give me a woman old in ways, old in dress, and, if necessary, old in years, but spare me this monstrosity whom some charitable soul has dared call "woman."

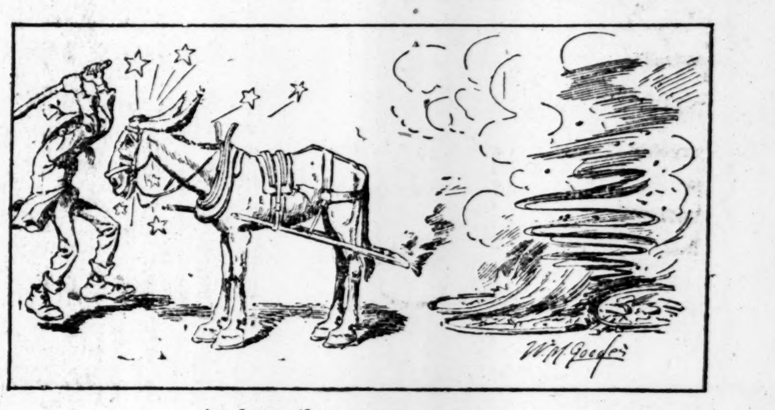
SWEET REVENGE.

1. Get up thar, Nancy! Get up thar! You won't move, eh? I'll fix you.

2. I'll build a fire under you, then you'll trot lively enough.



3. Nancy then moved far enough to—



4. —burn the wagon.

Information from a Man.

From The Rehoboth Herald.

The bloomer dress is a pair of trousers, very baggy at the knees, abnormally full at the pistol pocket, and considerably full when you strike a match.

The garment is cut decollete at the south end, and the bottoms tied around the ankles or knees to keep the mice out.

You can't put it on over your head like you do your shirt, nor around you like a corset, but you must sit on the floor and pull it on just as you do your stockings, one foot at a time in each compartment.

You can easily tell the right side to have in front by the buttons on the neck band.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Ruthlessly trodden was he.
'Neath cruel woman's feet,
For he rode him home on a crowded car
And ventured to keep his seat.

"I don't see why you call it a sheet of water?"
"Why, it is in the bed of the lake."

Ten Domestic Commandments.

From The Buffalo Commercial.

These are the new commandments ten,
Which wives now make for married men:

1—Remember that I am thy wife,
Whom thou must cherish all thy life.

2—Thou shalt not stay out late at night,
When lodges, friends or clubs invite.

3—Thou shalt not smoke indoor or out,
Or chew tobacco round about.

4—Thou shalt with praise receive my pies,
Nor pastry made by me despise.

5—My mother thou shalt strive to please,
And let her live with us at ease.

6—Remember, 'tis thy duty clear
To dress me well throughout the year.

7—Thou shalt, in manner mild and meek,
Give me thy wages every week.

8—Thou shalt not be a drinking man,
But live on prohibition plan.

9—Thou shalt not flirt, but must allow
Thy wife such freedom anyhow.

10—Thou shalt get up when baby cries,
And try the child to tranquillize.

These my commands from day to day
Implicitly thou shalt obey.

She Meant Business.

From The Chicago Post.

"George," said the beautiful girl as she nestled close to him, "the last time you called you proposed."

"I did, sweet one."

"And I accepted you."

"You did, love"

"I presume, George," she went on in her most fascinating manner, "that you look upon me as merely a foolish, thoughtless girl, but—but—"

"How can you think so, pet?" he interrupted.

"But," she went on, in a more businesslike way, "I have something of the business instinct of the new woman in me, and --and--I shall have to ask you to repeat the proposal again tonight. The last time you called it was Sunday and contracts made on that day are not legally binding."

Not Pompous.

The Washington Post credits Secretary Blaine with telling a story illustrative of President Lincoln's somewhat free manner of receiving dignified officials.

At the beginning of a session of congress Mr. Blaine had been appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives, a member of the joint committee to wait upon the president, and inform him that congress had duly assembled. Senator Foot, of Vermont, one of the most dignified of men, was chairman of the committee.

On being ushered into the presence of the president, Mr. Foot involuntarily struck an attitude, and proceeded to say, in his stateliest anner:

"Mr. President, we have been appointed a committee on the part of the two houses of congress to apprise you that they have met and organized, and are ready to receive any communication which it may be your pleasure to make to them."

As he concluded, Mr. Lincoln stepped up to him, and taking him familiarly by one button of his coat, said:

"Now look here, Foot, if it is a matter of life and death with you, I can send my message in today; but if it isn't, I should like to keep it till tomorrow to slick it up a little."

A Smart Clerk.

From London Tit-Bits.

"Joseph," said the merchant to the bright young man with the best of references, "the bookkeeper tells me you have lost the key of the safe and he cannot get at the books."

"Yes, sir, one of them. You gave me two, you remember."

"Yes, I had duplicates made in case of accident. And the other one?"

"Oh, sir, I took care of that. I was afraid I might lose one of them, you know."

"And is the other all right?"

"Yes, sir. I put it where there is no danger of its being lost. It is in the safe, sir."

A CHARMING STORY TELLER.

Quaint Speciment of Manuel Garcia's Characteristic Spanish Tales.

Don Manuel Garcia is the author of many deliciously characteristic Spanish stories, and one of them will be relished by all who have usage demonde. It relates how a rich and benevolent old citizen of Seville, whose noble life had won for him much respect, summoned to his presence one day his son, saying: "Hijo mio, you have now put on the toga virilis. You must now go out into the world and take your place among men. Your allowance will be greatly increased that you may maintain a separate establishment and learn the proper control of a fortune which will come to you eventually. You will always find your greatest riches in your true friends. I hope you will make such, and in public and in private show yourself a good Catholic, a good friend, a good subject, and the worthy heir of an honored name."

The son departed, delighted by his enfranchisement, and plunged into every form of social excess on a magnificent scale, and when his father asked him about his welfare he reported as follows:

"Father, I am the most popular man in Seville. Everybody praises me, my horses and wines and entertainments, and I have hundreds of the most delightful and devoted friends."

"Ah, hundreds, my son? That is remarkable. At the close of a long life I can count upon but two friends and a half for my part. May I ask whether you have ever tested the worth of all those professions?"

"No, father," replied the son.

"Well, if you would know true coin from false, tonight kill a pig, put it in a sack, make your way after midnight to the houses of your intimates, and tell them that you are in trouble and disgrace, having killed a cavalier in a brawl. See what they will do to help you. If they give you no aid, go to my half friend, Don Antonio Martinez, then to my old friend Don Raphael Sinoto, then to the friend of my soul, Don Pedro Alvarez, and let me hear the results."

The son obeyed. His friends overwhelmed him with abuse, drove him from their doors, called him by every abusive title, declared themselves ashamed ever to have countenanced such a fool, villain and murderer. His father's half friend, Don Antonio, reviled him also, but said he would not give him over to the police—he might go. Don Raphael reproached him bitterly, but said he might bury his cavalier in his ground and he would keep his secret for his father's sake. Don Pedro cried out:

"My son! for my friend's son is my son, how terrible you look! How you must have suffered, my poor boy! Here you have shelter and help, all that I or my name or wealth can give. Let me share and mitigate your distress."

He embraced him, offered him every kindness and hospitality, and learned the truth.

"Now, my son," said the sage, on hearing all this, "you have learned not to squander your money on parasites, sycophants, and fools. You have also learned another thing—the exceeding rarity and value of a true friend."

It is also Don Manuel Garcia who tells of the dying Spanish peasant, who was making his will and whose cow had strayed from home some weeks previously. "If she returns give her to the children," he said to his wife. "If she never comes back, let her go to the church."

A Back Number.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"I understand," said the new settler, "that the major is going to run for congress on the silver ticket."

"No, sir!" replied the old inhabitant. "He's done played out. Only yesterday he tried to kill a man at ten yards and only hit him in the left leg!"

HE NEVER TOLD HIS LOVE.

He met her first upon the street,
And, oh, his pulse beat high;
He said unto himself at Once;
"I'll win that maid or die."

Alas! the youth was really shy
When things came to a point;
Her regal form at opera
Paralyzed his every joint.

And when he spied her on a wheel,
Her form petite, divine,
The youth in sudden transport cried,
"She must, she shall be mine."

But when, alas, upon the beach
He saw his turtle dove,
He fled before the awful sight,
And never told his love.

The Serious Side.

From The Syracuse Post.

"It may be all right to joke," said the small boy, crawling through a hole in a fence, as his mother, with a stick in her hand, came running down the street in his direction, "but dis comin' woman business is a serious matter ter me!"

FLASHES OF HUMOR.

Jones—I hear that you have a good organ at your lodgings. Do you know how many stops it has?

She—Only about three a day, and those are not long ones.—Boston Globe.

Simmons—I would give a whole lot to have the sanguine temperament that Timmons has.

Smallwort—Yes?

Simmons—I would indeed. He sold a poem for $4 last week, and since then he has done nothing but talk about the iniquity of the income tax.—Cincinnati Tribune.

"It's here again," said one Nicaraguan citizen, whose mind is always on war.

"What's here?" asked the other.

"The cloud no bigger than a man's hand."

"Yes; and in this case I am afraid the man is holding a bob-tail flush against four aces."

Mrs. Blues—Do you have to treat your cook as if she were a member of the family?

Mrs. Greys—Goodness, no! We have to be very kind and polite to her.—Tit-Bits.

Prospective Tenant (to agent)—You say this house is just a stone's throw from the depot?

"Only a stone's throw, sir."

"Well, all I have to say is I have great admiration for the man who threw the stone.—Life.

No Older.

From The Washington Post.

Six years ago he loved her well,
But parents came between;
He was a lad of twenty-two,
And she was just eighteen.

Since then he's been in foreign parts,
And he has lived fast, I ween;
For he is now turned twenty-eight,
And she is still eighteen.

The Confidence of Genius.

From The Washington Star.

"What are you doing now?" asked one author of another.

"Writing the $10,000 prize story," was the reply.

"Do you mean by that you are sure of getting the money?"

"Oh, no. I am merely writing the story that will deserve to get the money."

He was a buyer in a large wholesale house, and was in love. One night he snatched a kiss.

"Ah!" he exclaimed, "I am so well pleased with this sample that I should like to negotiate for all you have."

He was accepted on the spot.—Tit-Bits.

She (tenderly)—Sometimes I wonder why you love me.

He (assentingly)—So do I.

She (indignantly)—Sir!

He (explanatorily)—I mean, why you love me.—Life.

He (protestingly)—Poverty is no crime.

She—Possibly not morally, but it is matrimonially.

"Whisky does not affect men alike," remarked Squildig to McSwilligan.

"That is true."

"Do you know what sort of men suffer most from its effects?"

"I do."

"What?"

"Those who drink it."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"You say her marriage was a failure?"

"Well, I don't know what else to call it. Not half the people who were invited came."—Detroit Tribune.

Said Smith to Jones—Are you in favor of composite dollars?

"I am."

"Why?"

"Because a little lead and nickel and some nerve are all you need to make them yourself."

"Do your jokes seem funny to you when you see them the second time?" the inquisitive girl asked.

"It depends," said Timmins, "whether they come back to me in manuscript or in print."—Indianapolis Journal.

The fool is the person who tells vain people the truth about themselves.—Galveston News.

Angelic.

From The Philadelphia Record.

He's free at last from pain and ache;
Death's calm is on his brow;
He ate his young wife's angel cake,
And he's an angel now.

Drew the Right Inference.

From The Chicago Record.

The Girl—Lottie told me the other day that she had no idea of such a thing as getting engaged.

The Other Girl (after a pause)—I wonder what his name is?

Here Now.

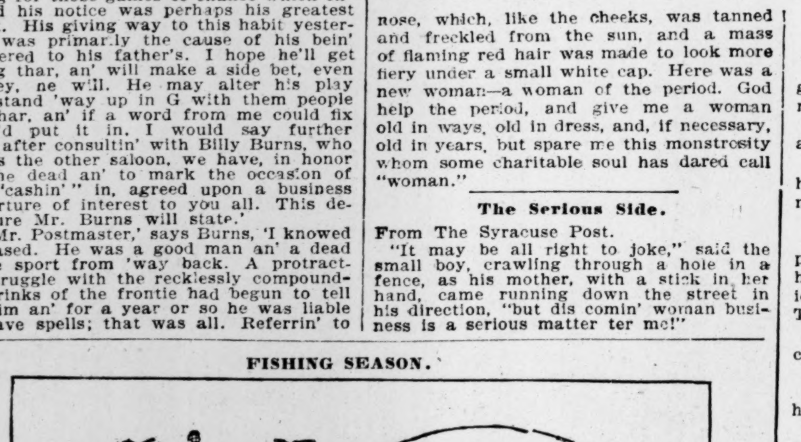
From The Kansas City Journal.

The time approaches when once more
We'll face the painful sight—
The home team melting down before
The robber umpire's spite.

If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

FISHING SEASON.



Mr. Hooker, looking into the water—Great snakes! What sort of a fish kin that be?
Mr. Nipper—Why, it's only the reflection of your face on the water. Git your head back, man, do you want to hoodoo every bullhead in the pond?

IN DOUBT.

Mrs. Brown—What did you give your husband for his birthday?
Mrs. Town—I don't know. He hasn't shown it to me yet.

THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

DEVOTED TO THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Supplement to The AtlantaConstitution.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, MAY 26, 1895.

OVER THE LINES

A Boy Captured at the Battle of Chickamauga Exchanges Uniforms With a Dead Confederate Soldier Lad and Escapes.

(A true story of the war, by James R. Gilmore, Edmund Kirk. Copyright, 1895.)

The father of the boy of whom I write was the president of a western college, who, when the civil war broke out, volunteered, with a large number of his students, in the union army. His son, then a lad of only twelve years, plead to be allowed to go to the front with his father, but the father refused until he had himself been in active service with the army more than a year and had risen to the command of his regiment. Then he took Willie—which was the son's name—along as a drummer boy.

The boy had been at the front not more than a week when the army came in presence of the enemy, and was drawn up in two long lines to receive an attack. When

HE CHALLENGES HIS CAPTORS.

an army is moving drummer boys and other musicians march at the head of their regiments; but when it goes into battle, they are sent to the rear to care for the wounded. On this occasion, however, Willie's father rode along the lines, to encourage his soldiers to act like men. He caught sight of the little drummer boy, standing, with his drum over his shoulder, at the very head of the column.

"We are going into the fight, my son," said the father. "You're place is at the rear."

"But, if I go back there, father," answered the boy, "everybody will say I am a coward."

"Well, Will," said the father, "stay where you are."

He stayed there, and when the attack began he handled a gun as well as any member of the regiment. The bullets whistled and the shells burst all around him, but he came out uninjured. In the midst of the fight, when the union men were going down before the storm of lead, as blades of grass go down before a storm of hail, one of the regimental orderlies was swept from his saddle by a cannon ball and his horse went galloping madly over the battle field. Willie, leaving the ranks, caught the frightened animal and sprang into the dead man's saddle. Riding then up to his father, he said: "Father, I'm tired of drumming—I'd rather carry your orders."

He was then only thirteen years old, but after that, in most of the great battles of the southwest, he acted as orderly for the brave colonel, his father, carrying his messages through the fiery storm and riding unharmed up to the very cannon's mouth, until he was taken prisoner by the confederates on the bloody fields of Chickamauga.

I.

All day long on that terrible Saturday he rode through the fight by the side of his father, and at night lay down on the ground to dream of his home and his mother. The battle paused when the sun went down, but not long after it rose on the following day, red and ghastly in the foggy air, the faint crack of musketry and the heavy roar of artillery, sounding nearly three miles away, told that the brave men under General Thomas were meeting the desperate onsets of the enemy. Fiercely the confederates broke against their ranks, till they rolled away in broken waves upon the union center, where the young orderly was with his regiment. Battle and disease had thinned their ranks, till from 1,000 they had dwindled to scarcely 400; but brave they stood up to meet the wild shock that was coming.

Soon the colonel's horse went down, and giving him his own, Willie hurried to the rear for another. He had scarcely rejoined the ranks, when on they came—the stalwart rangers of Texas and Arkansas—riding over the brigades of Davis and Van Cleve, and the division of the gallant Sheridan, as if they were only standing wheat all ripe for the mowing. One-half of the colonel's regiment were on the ground, wounded or dying; but the remainder stood up, unmoved in the fiery hurricane that was sweeping around them. Such men can die, but their legs are not fashioned for running. Soon both their flanks were enveloped in flame and a terrible volley burst out of the smoke and again the colonel went to the ground in the midst of his heroes.

The boy sprang to his side, saying: "Are you dead, father, or only wounded?"

"Neither, my boy," answered the iron man as he clutched the bridle of a riderless horse, and sprang into the empty saddle. Two horses had been shot under him and 200 of his men had gone down never to rise again, but still he sat unmoved in the awful tempest. At last the fire grew even hotter; one unbroken sheet of flame enveloped the little band, and step by step, with their faces to the enemy, they were swept back by the mere force of numbers. Then the father said to the son: "Go, my boy, to the rear as fast as your horse can carry you."

"I can't father," answered the lad, "you may be wounded."

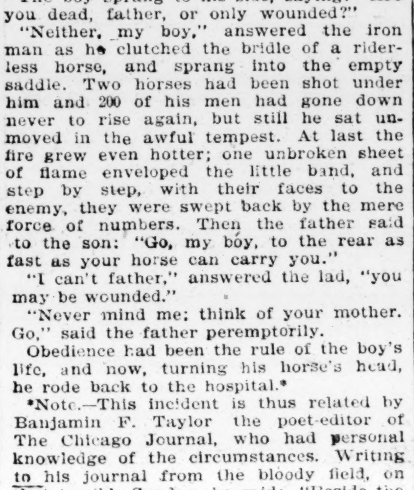
"Never mind me; think of your mother. Go," said the father peremptorily.

Obedience had been the rule of the boy's life, and now, turning his horse's head, he rode back to the hospital.*

*Note.—This incident is thus related by Banjamin F. Taylor the poet-editor of The Chicago Journal, who had personal knowledge of the circumstances. Writing to his journal from the bloody field, on that terrible Sunday, he said: "Beside the colonel of the Seventy-third Illinois, rode his son, a lad of thirteen; a bright, brave little fellow, who believed in his father, and feared nothing. Right up to the enemy—right up anywhere—if the father went there went the boy; but when the bullets swept in sheets, and grape and canister cut rugged roads through the columns of blue and plashed them with red, the father bade the young orderly out of the fiery gust. The little fellow wheeled his horse, and rode for the hospital. The hospital was captured and the boy a prisoner."

II.

The hospital was a few tents clustered among the trees, a short distance in the rear; and thither the union wounded were being conveyed as fast as the few medical attendants could carry them. There the boy dismounted, and set about doing all he could for the sufferers. While thus engaged, he saw the remnant of his father's



HIS FATHER ORDERS HIM TO THE REAR.

regiment emerge from the cloud of flame, and fall slowly back towards the woods behind them. In a moment a horde of rangers poured down on their two flanks, to envelope the little band of heroes. The boy, at a glance, took in his own danger. The hospital would inevitably be surrounded, and all in it be captured! Springing upon the back of the nearest horse, he put spurs to its sides and bounded away towards the nearest forest. But it was a clumsy beast, not the blooded animal that had borne him so nobly through the day's conflict. Slowly it trotted along, though the rowells pierced its flanks till the blood ran down them. The forest was still a long way off, when the rangers caught sight of the boy and the sleepy animal, and gave chase, brandishing their carbines furiously. The boy heard the shouts, and slung himself along the flank of his horse to be out of the range of bullets; but not one of the rangers offered to fire, or even lifted his carbine; for there is something in the breasts of the roughest men that puts them in love with daring; and this running with a score of rifle's following at one's heels, is about as dangerous as a steeple chase over a country filled with pitfalls and torpedoes.

Soon the rangers' fleet steeds encircled the boy's clumsy animal, and one of them seized his bridle, crying out: "Yer a bully

HE MAKES HIS ESCAPE.

un; just the pluckiest chunk of a boy I ever seed."

Willie was now a prisoner, and prudence counseled him to make the best of a bad business; so he slid nimbly to the ground, and coolly answered: "Give me a hundred yards the start, and I'll get away yet—if my horse is slower than a turtle."

"I'm durned if we won't," shouted the man. "I say, fellers, give the boy forty rod, and let him go scot free if he gits fust ter th' timber."

"None uv yer nonsense, Tom," said another, who, from his clothes, seemed some petty officer. "Luck at the boy's close? He's son ter some uv the big 'uns. I'll bet high he belongs ter ole Limkum hisself. I say, young 'un, hain't ye ole Limkum's boy?"

"I reckon!" answered Willie, laughing, in spit of his unpleasant surroundings.

But what he said in jest was received in earnest, and with a suppressed chuckle the man said: "I knowed it. Fellers, he's good fur a hundred thousand—so, let's keep a bright eye on him."

They bore him back to the hospital, and the leader of the rangers, riding up to the officer in charge of the prisoners, said: "I say, cunnel, we're cotched a fish yere as is wuth catchin'—one ov ole Limkum's sons."

The officer scrutinized Willie closely, and then asked: "Are you President Lincoln's son?"

"No, sir," answered Willie, "but I am one of Lincoln's boys."

"Ye telled me yer was, ye young hound," cried the ranger, breaking into a storm of unprintable adjectives.

"No, I did not," said Willie, looking him coolly in the face. "I let you deceive yourself, that was all."

The colonel who had burst into a fit of laughter, now turned upon the rangers savagely. "You're a set of cowards," he said. "You have got this up to get out of the fight. Back to the ranks every one of you Old Bragg has a way of dealing with such skulkers as you are."

III.

About a thousand wounded men, under guard of two companies of confederate soldiers, were collected in an open field not far from the hospital; and, with them, without food, without shelter, and with nothing but the hard ground to lie on, the boy remained till the next morning. At night he lay down to rest in the crotch of a fence, and counted the stars, as one by one they came out in the sky, telling of the Great All-Father, who has his home in the high heavens, but comes down to visit and relieve his heart-weary children who are wandering here on the earth. Was he not heart-weary—heart-weary with thinking of his home and his mother, who soon would be sorrowing for her only son, lost amid the wild storm of battle? And would not God visit and relieve him? As he thought of this he prayed; and even as he prayed, a dark cloud broke away over his head, and the north star came out and looked down, as if sent by the Good Father to guide him homeward.

He watched the star growing brighter and brighter, until its rays stole into his soul, lighting all its dark corners; and then he sank to sleep and dreamed that a white-robed angel scame and bore him away, above the tree tops, to his father's tent beyond the mountains.

In the morning he awoke hopeful and stout-hearted. Kneeling down, he prayed again; and then a plan of escape came to him—clear and distinct as ever plan of battle came to a general. He did not think it out—it flashed upon him like a beam of light breaking into a dark room, or like a world-stirring thought flashing into the soul of genius from the source of all thought in the heavens. But this thought was not to stir a world; it was only to stir a small boy's leg and make him a man in resources and resolution. Long he pondered upon it, turning it round and round, and looking at it from all sides; and then he set about working it out into action.

The officer commanding the guard was a mild-mannered man, with pleasant features and a kindly heart, though he had so severely scored the rangers. Him the boy accosted as he made his morning round among the prisoners. "You seem to be short handed at the hospital, sir," he said. "I have done such work, and would be glad to be of service to you."

"You're a good boy to think of it," replied the officer—"too good to be one of Lincoln's boys," and he laughed heartily at the recollection. "But, won't you try to get away if I let you go there?"

"I can't promise," said Willie. "You wouldn't if you were a prisoner."

"No, I wouldn't," answered the officer. "But it won't be safe for you to try. Some of our men are wild fellows, and they would shoot you as soon as they would a squirrel. The union lines are now ten miles away and our men are thicker than the fleas in this cornfield."

"I'd rather not be shot. I'd sooner be a prisoner," said Willie, smiling.

"You're a sensible lad. I'll let you into the hospital and you may get away if you can, but if you are shot don't lay it to me."

The officer gave Willie in charge of a Dr. Hurburt, who was chief surgeon of the hospital. He was a humane, kind-hearted man, and he laughed heartily at the story of the boy's capture by the rangers.

"You served them right, my little fellow," he said, "and you are smart—smart enough to be a surgeon. There is plenty to do here and if you go to work with a will I'll say a good word for you."

And the surgeon did, and Willie's father sent his thanks across many leagues of hostile country.

IV.

The hospital was a little village of tents scattered about among the trees, and in it were nearly a thousand union and confederate soldiers, all of them wounded, some of them dying. Among them Willie worked for a fortnight. He scraped lint for their wounds, bound bandages about their limbs, held water to their parched lips, wrote last words to their far-away friends and spoke words of hope to them as they groped their way through the dark valley that leads to the hereafter, for he had been taught to believe that there is a great and good being who rules both in this world and in that.

Among the wounded was one in whom Willie took especial interest—a bright-eyed, fair-haired boy, not much older than himself, who had been fatally hurt in the great battle. He was a confederate boy and he had gone into the war with the same purpose as Willie, to do all he could for what he thought was freedom. He had been told that the north wanted to enslave the south, and his soul rose in a strong resolve to give his young life, if need be, to beat back his country's invaders. In all this he was mistaken, but only a demagogue will say that the spirit which moved him was not as noble as led many a northern youth to be a martyr for liberty. Young as he was, he had been in half a dozen battles and in the bloody struggle of Chickamauga, had fallen pierced with two union bullets. For two days and nights he lay on the battle field before he was discovered by the party of men who had brought him to the hospital. Willie helped to bear him from the ambulance and to lay him down on a blanket in one of the tents, and then he went for the chief surgeon. A ball had entered his side and another had crushed the bones of his ankle. His leg had to come off, and the amputation, the long exposure and loss of blood rendered his recovery hopeless. The kind-hearted surgeon said this to Willie as he finished the operation and bade him tell it to the confederate lad as gently as was possoble. Willie did it; and the wounded boy answered calmly: "For two days I have been expecting this and I am willing to go, for, doubtless, there is work for me in the other life."

He lingered for a week, every day grow-

Continued on Third Page.

SCHOOL NOTES.

Final examinations are now in full blast in the first and second grades, the senior class having completed the term's work last Tuesday. Honors for the year have been awarded J. Edward McGuire, first honor, and Hugh S. Brown, second honor. Lawrence A. Cothran led the class in a general average, of 94.04, but as he did not take Greek he was not awarded an honor.

The graduating exercises to be held at the Grand on the evening of June 6th promise to be unusually interesting. The speakers will be: J. E. McGuire, Hugh S. Brown, Lawrence A. Cothran, Tinsley W. Rucker, E. Marvin Underwood, Vernon Tupper and Lee Northen.

On next Tuesday the semi-annual debate of the Alciphronian Literary and Debating Society will occur. An excellent programme has been arranged and the occasion promises to be a delightful one. The entire school is working for its success, and when the High school attempts anything it generally succeeds. Professor W. M. Slaton has labored untiringly throughout the year for the school and the public will have an opportunity on next Friday of seeing the good work he has accomplished. The exercises will begin at 11 o'clock and every citizen and visitor is given a most cordial invitation to attend.

The bond election to be held next Thursday will decide the fate of the new Boys' High school. Every member is anxious for the bonds to be carried and they may take part in electioneering.

Walter C. Barnwell.

Girls' High School.

One of the most interesting features of the first class, Girls' High school, is a club consisting of only six members, and although I am one of them, I know they are a half-dozen of the most brilliant and accomplished young ladies of this city.

The name of this "Big Six" is the "B. G. C." I would tell you for what words these letters stand, but that would be to betray one of our secrets. Now, it is neither "Big" nor "Bad Girls' Club," but something entirely out of the ordinary, and unheard of before.

The principle of this august institution is to bring lunches twice a week and there are no bylaws except when our teacher is with us, at which times we refrain from having a picnic and a lunch together, and subsist only on the latter. We may have a picnic soon. If we do, some of you are cordially invited, and you may be sure we will make you useful by spreading our dinners on you.

I think during vacation our young ladies will meet at our respective homes for a "reminiscence" and—a lunch.

One of the B. G. C.

Williams Street School.

Williams street school has a fine lot of school boys and girls. And it is with great pleasure The Junior presents the picture of William Clayton Sayer, one of the brightest

boys in the third grade. His name is frequently on the honor roll and he is a model boy in every respect.

Another bright boy of Williams street school is eight-year-old Charley Looker, who had an average of 97.6 for this month. His averages are always high and he has been one of the leaders in the fourth grade since he entered. He is a native of Minneapolis, Minn.

The examinations from Major Slaton have been received and nearly everybody pronounce them very just. The markes that have been given are very complimentary to some of the scholars.

The spelling medal that has been so earnestly contested for in the sixth grade was won by Miss Mary Billups. She is an honor pupil and as bright a little lady as can be found in the city. She is the daughter of Mr. H. C. Billups. A. O. M. G., Jr

Ivy Street School.

Miss Rachael Milam is without question one of the brightest young ladies in all the grades of Ivy street school. She is sure to be the first honor pupil on the yearly roll.

She recites in very expressive as well as pleasing manner, and with this accomplishment in connection with her beautiful face, she is a great favorite among

the scholars and teachers of "old Ivy."

The final examinations have been going on for the last week and are to continue this week.

One of the brightest as well as prettiest young ladies in the fifth grade is Miss Louise Harris, the only sister of the editor of The Junior. She has not failed but once to be on the roll of honor since she has been in the fifth grade.

Her compositions are all well written and shows that she inherits the rare gift of composition.

Miss Thornbury's School Closes.

Friday Miss Thornbury's school closed for the summer vacation, and the day was celebrated in royal style. The prizes were delivered in the lecture hall. Miss Mary Bridges won the French history and the English history prizes in the senior class, and Miss Julia Porter won the English history prize in the intermediate department. The happy winners were warmly congratulated by their numerous but defeated friends. After the prizes were delivered Miss Thornbury complimented the Horean Society with a very stylish luncheon. The table decorations were all in red and white, the society's colors. Red ribbons were suspended from the chandalier, caught at the corners of the table by bunches of white roses. The conversation was animated and witty. The favors were bouquets of bride's witty, Misses Emma Hemphill and Robin Clark adding much to the enjoyment of the luncheon by their bright and witty conversation, a greater part of which was strictly Parisian. The favors were boquets of bride's and meteor roses.

After the luncheon the members of the society gave beautiful recitations, the most appreciated being the rendition of "That Old Sweetheart of Mine," by the president, Miss Mary Bridge. Miss Bridge's popularity in the school has been unbounded and she has held the presidential office the entire year.

Misses Baxter and Taylor sang a sweet duet and Sadie Lycett recited in her usual expressive manner. A lovely little French recitation, "Vive la Rose," was rendered by Pauline Bridge, Bessie Taylor and Marion Woodward.

Charley Gorgas, of the kindergarten, who shares with Mon Morrison the honor of being the sweetheart of all the big girls, recited the "Country Boy," and was applauded to the echo.

And so our school term closed, with gay laughter. Perhaps we smiled, only that we should hide our tears, and when we told our teachers goodby, it was with many hopes of a happy vacation and a still happier meeting next September.

Boulevard School.

We take pleasure in presenting to you this week the honor roll of the Boulevard school:

First Grade—Shirley Smith, 98.2; Eugene Adams, 98.2; Willie Lee, 98.1; Willie Foster, 98.1.

Second Grade—James Wells, 94.4; Carrie Green, 97.7; Adelaide Thomson, 97.6; Almah Hardman, 97.2.

Third Grade—Eddie Nash, 98.3; Ray Dichert, 97.7; Ethel Foster, 97.2; Alline Bullard, 97.1.

Fourth Grade—Daisy Harris, 94; Zee Brooks, 97; Emma Askew, 96.8; Ralph Daniels, 96.6.

Fifth Grade—Etoile Dickert, 99.5; Ida Miller, 98.7; Willie Belle Campbell, 98; Luna Brooks, 97.2.

Sixth Grade—T. H. McBride, 99.3; Amelia May Hilley, 98.7; Medora Askew, 98.6; Susie Davis, 97.8.

Seventh Grade—Mamie Engram, 97.9; Bessie Siedell, 97.9; Katie Howell, 97.2; Anna Newborn, 97.1.

Eighth Grade—Mary Owen, 99.5; Sallie West, 99.3; Chester Owen, 97.7; Willie Scott, 97.3.

All the scholars are preparing for the examinations from Major Slaton.

Walter Hay.

Hunter School.

News that would be of interest to the reading public is scarce in Hunter school. The professor is hard at work preparing his senior class for college. While they are not to receive diplomas or have graduating exercises they graduate just the same from this school.

Those who anticipate entering college are G. Wharton Mitchell, Ira D. Chandler, Gwin Lipes, and Lucius Lamar Harris.

East Side Sluggers.

A new team has been organized on the East side, and the following are the names and positions of the players

Dick Dyor, catcher.
Dan Brogan, pitcher.
Frank Reiman, first base.
John Callahan, second base.
Cob Miller, third base.
Fin Ciner, short stop.
John Foshaw, right field.
Walter Foshaw, left field.
John Plunkett, center field.

The name selected for the team is the "East Side Sluggers." We are open for challenges. Dan Brogan, Manager.

Lawn Party Postponed.

The lawn party that was to be given at the residence of Mr. W. H. Venable by Miss Jule McKinley Friday afternoon was postponed until Monday afternoon on account of the bad weather.

Nice refreshments will be served on the beautiful lawn and every one is invited and a delightful evening promised.

Miss McKinley will be assisted by the senior class of the Girls' High school.

Calhoun Street School.

The pupils of the Calhoun street school are taking their final examinations with good results. Spelling came last Tuesday and science last Thursday. The other examinations will come next week.

Recitations are being learned and great preparations are being made to entertain the visitors on the last day.

Very delightful programmes are sure to be rendered by the seventh and eighth grades, and the bright little people are striving hard for the honors.

In the second grade Miss Eugene Furlow is one of the brightest pupils. She hardly ever fails to lead her class, making splendid averages every month. She has a very sunny disposition and is loved by her playmates as well as by her teachers.

J. Youngblood.

The many friends of Master Jay Youngblood, the bright young editor of The Young Atlanta, will be glad to learn that he is fast recovering from his illness, and will soon be mingling with his friends and schoolmates.

Washington Seminary.

The concert given by the kindergarten classes of Washington seminary was one of the most enjoyable possible.

The young ladies gave a French play in connection with the concert. These young ladies will rival the little French girls in speaking the langauge, and it is surely impossible for a better presentation of the same piece to be given even in Paris.

Fair St School.

I have not much that is of interest for this week's issue on account of our studying hard for the final examinations.

The sixth and seventh grades made 100 in attendance last week. Of this both classes feel justly proud, and hope to be able to keep up the good record.

The report cards were given out Monday. Below are the names of the first honor pupils:

First Grade—Ellie Carr, 98.5.
Second Grade—Lizzie McWaters, 97.2.
Third Grade—Fannie Belle Vernoy, 97.8.
Fourth Grade—Kittie Westbrook, 99.
Fifth Grade—Willie McDonald, 98.6.
Sixth Grade—Pearl Asbury, 99; Julia Wright, 99.
Seventh Grade—May Chapman, 98.6.
Eighth Grade—Norma Harrison, 97.5.

Mrs. Prather's Entertainment.

The prettiest as well as one of the most entertaining numbers on the programme of the closing exercises of Mrs. Prather's home school was the "Town Gossips."

These six little tots with their long white dresses, grandmother caps and spectacles were ideal representations of the "Town Gossipers." Although not a word was spoken aloud, the audience understood the conversation perfectly.

The little misses were Marguerite Hemphill, Ollie Kingsbery, Juanita Tyler, Florine Richardson, Florence Holbs and Marie Angier.

The Rival Papers.

Master Bob Hemphill and Frank Vernoy, two enterprising young men, have started a youth's paper. It will be known as The Piedmont Headlight.

They are the rivals of Masters Jay Youngblood and Otto Abel, who edit The Young Atlanta.

The Piedmont Headlight is published to be weekly, while The Young Atlanta is issued semi-weekly.

The editors of both papers are hustlers and something new in the newspaper line will no doubt develop from the rivalry.

The Junior Debating Club.

The last election of officers for the Junior Debating Club resulted in the election of Russell C. Mitchell, Jr., president, John Brownell, vice president; Will Moss, secretary.

Last Tuesday the club debated the interesting question, "Resolved, That bicycles are useless." Elbert Hale and John Brownell were on the affirmative; Otto Abel and Sam Ridge championed the negative. Mr. Mitchell rendered the decision in favor of the negative.

A committee was appointed to prepare a picnic, which will be an enjoyable affair, as the members of the committee are noted for their vim in all they undertake.

R. C. M., JR.

YOUNG FOLKS CORRESPONDENCE

John D. Foster, Anniston, Ala.—Dear Junior: I saw Max Halifax's offer in The Junior and think it very kind in him to offer prizes. I suggest that the prize be given to the one who gets the most words by using the letters in the name "Max Halifax."

I will close by answering J. Dan Woodall's question, viz: "Whom did Pocahontas marry?"

Answer: John Rolfe.

Wildie Pitchford, Tibbee, Miss.—Dear Junior: My father died when I was a mere baby. We live on a lovely farm; I like country life better than city.

My school starts Monday; I like to go to school so much.

I have four sisters—no brother. I think the story "Little Mr. Thimblefiger" is so nice. I read all the cousins' letters and wait patiently until they come again. I think we ought to be proud of our Corner, and ought to try and improve it every week.

E. E. Jacobs, Homerville, O.—Dear Junior: I live about seventy miles from Cleveland, the banner city of the state. I have been to that city once, and think it the finest city I ever saw. I live about the same distance from Akron, but it is not so fine a city.

There is snow on the ground now to the ground now to the depth of about six inches, and we have good sleighing. Does not this seem funny to you southerner boys? Oh, I tell you it is fun to hunt rabbits now, if you have a good dog and gun; for don't you see we can track them in the snow and that makes success sure.

There are lots of opossums here too, but we do not eat them. We catch them for their fur.

Did any any of you Georgia boys ever ride in a sleigh? If you didn't you have missed a great deal of fun; there is lots of pleasure connected with snow that you can't enjoy.

We have been taking The Constitution for a good many years, and I always feel interested in the south. I would lik to live in the south where it never gets cold, and we have flowers nearly all the year round. I think Georgia is the most delightful state in the union. I envy you your climate.

I am going to high school now, for I think the best thing any one can do is to get a good education. I graduate in the spring, and all are invited.

How many have studied Latin? I think it most delightful.

I am a farmer's boy and love the country far better than the city.

"Tempest," Winsboro, Texas.—Our school was suspended for the holidays on the 14th of December, and I have been having a glorious time. I have been to ever so many parties and dinings.

I went to a "candy pull" last Thursday night, and oh, the fun we did have pulling and eating candy, but I thought sure I would freeze to death before we could get home.

Now, I must you what I have read since I talked with you last. I did not have very much time to devote to reading on account of my school work, though I am far from believing that everything is to be learned in school books. I have read two short selections from Tennyson, entitled: "In Memorium," and "Enoch Arden." But of the two, I like the latter much the best. It is very sad (in fact most all his works have a sad strain about them). I could not help crying when it; I really don't believe any one could help crying, unless they had a heart of stone.

Oh, just let me tell you; I began the study of elocution last October, and I just delighted with it; I like it better than I music. When school begins I am going to learn to recite the "Gipsy Flower Girl;" it is not new, but very pretty.

Victoria Reynolds, Weaverville, N. C.—Dear Junior: I am now attending school at Weaverville college. There are over two hundred and fifty students in school, and Weaverville college is considered among the best schools in the state.

There are seven teachers in all. A business school has also been added to the college, and my three brothers and myself are taking a commercial course in the business department. There are only four girls in the business hall, and of course we have a nice time.

We students are anticipating a lively time at commencement, which begins the 12th of May and ends the 15th. The boys have two literary societies, the Cliosophic and Delphian. The Delphian society is to give a public debate the 29th of this month. My brothers are members of the society. Oh, I must not forget to tell you; we girls are not left; we have a society of our own, and a good one too; its name Entrenue.

Weaverville is a beautiful little town, situated in a lovely place, only eight miles from Asheville, and a street car is to be run out here from Asheville this fall.

Bernice P. Slaughter, Oketo, Kans.—Dear Junior: As I have seen no letters from this, the Sun Flower State, I thought I would write and tell you something about it.

We live in Marshall county, three miles from the boundary line between Kansas and Nebraska, on the west side of the Big Blue river, near some very large stone quarries, some of the largest in the state. A great many car loads of stone are shipped from here every year.

There are oil mills and gypsum quarries in the county. A great deal of coal is mined in the state. The best scenery we have are the high hills, of which there are a great many.

Maysville is the county seat, and is a flourishing town. It has a fine courthouse and two schools, with a population of nearly 3,000.

We live near the river and can have lots of fun skating in the winter and fishing in the summer. The largest fish I ever caught weighed ten pounds. How many of the cousins like to skate and fish?

Daisy Hiatt, Pilot Mountain, N. C.—Dear Junior: I am only twelve years old, and this is my first letter to The Constitution which I hope will find space in The Junior. I like to read, especially the Junior letters.

We live in the west end of our little village, which only numbers about eight hundred inhabitants and is growing very fast. Three years ago there was only about two hundred. We have a good school and churches, eight tobacco factories, three tobacco warehouses, and several stores, and papa runs saw mills and builds houses.

We have snow and ice in Christmas holidays, and we have had some fun sleigh riding.

ARCHERS AMONG THE WOODC...

Hunting Shy Birds with Bow and Arrows.

By MAURICE THOMPSON.

(Copyright, 1895.

The practice of archery is a great training of the eyes, and especially when you are still hunting; for then you have to depend upon quickness and accuracy of sight. Many birds and some of the smaller quadrupeds have an instinct which leads them to do very admirable tricks of self-concealment, and the arched must be alert and clever if he bags them. Quail, partridge, woodcock and prairie chickens, amongst birds, and the hares and squirrels amongst other animals are notably expert hiders; some of their performances are, indeed, quite wonderful. For example, a hare can conceal itself on the flat surface of a bare field so that it demands a good eye to distinguish the crouching form from the natural features of the ground.

A quail when trying to escape from danger will, after a short, swift flight, alight and run a few yards until it can choose a hiding spot; then by flattening its body and drawing down its head it arranges itself so that its plumage seems to melt and blend, as it were, with the general appearance of things round about, and it is curious to witness the simple, yet perfect deception. Even when you see the very spot where the bird stops it will be very difficult for you to approach it without losing your power of distinguishing the little form crouching there.

Some of our most successful shooting has been done when we "stalked" our game; that is, when we stole upon it and knocked it over while hiding from us. Many a day in the briar fields of Kentucky we got heavy bags of hare, shooting the game in its "form," or daytime bed, and in Georgia and Alabama we used to practice the fine art of discovering and shooting quail and partridges while they lay hidden in the brown leaves in the woods or amid the broomsedge of the old fields.

But what I have in mind to tell now is of a day's sport on a certain boggy flat on the south bank of the Kankakee river, in Indiana, where Will and I by merest chance found about twenty woodcock boring for worms amid an open scrub oak wood. We were, in fact, at the time botanizing under an official commission and flushed some of the birds in the course of our work.

Our tent was about a half-mile distant, and there we had left our archery tackle, which Will at once volunteered to go and bring if I would stay on the spot and keep trace of the birds. He returned in the shortest possible time and we began operations forthwith.

The arrows chosen for this sort of shooting are made with blunt pewter heads, instead of steel points, and their feathers are very broad and of some bright color, so as to be easily seen in the grass, leaves and brush. Besides, these broad feathers insure the shaft a steady flight at short range. The arrows are a trifle clumsy, but suit their work exactly, the main objection to them being that your quiver will not hold more than fifteen of them, which sometimes causes you trouble when you happen to have one of those rare opportunities for rapidly shooting a great many shots without moving out of your tracks.

The ground whereon the woodcock were feeding was level, mucky and dotted with clumps of weeds and shrubs. We had marked down three or four birds, but on our way to look for them we flushed several more. Their flight was low and short, as they kept well under the branches of the scattering trees, and we could plainly see where most of them went down; but to find them afterwards before they took flight again, there was the test of our craft.

It was late in July, a cloudy, warm day, threatening rain, with a poor light for our purpose; nevertheless, Will soon saw a fine bird lying flat beside a little tussock. I discovered it almost at the same instant, but I gave him the shot as his by right. Now, if you have never seen a woodcock when it fancied itself safely hidden it may interest you to have its appearance described; for it is very odd and droll. The bird flattens itself somewhat, with its neck drawn back upon its shoulders, its long bill pointing upward at an angle of about seventy degrees and its black bead-like eyes, which are set preposterously high, gleaming strangely. It is a grotesque figure which seems, as you discover it, to sure that I have never seen the time when I could prevent a little thrill going through me at sight of game under such circumstances, and it makes no difference whether it is a woodcock, a turkey or a deer, the effect is the same. This thrill is the health-giving shock of every true out-door sport, and by it you may safely test the value of any recreation you choose.

On the instant that he got sight of the woodcock, Will halted short, with his eyes fixed as if glued upon his game, which was not more than twelve yards distant, and up came his bow. Next to having the shot myself was the delight of watching him do it, and what happened was perfectly consistent with archery, and at the same time ... a characteristic common to all ...r crouching birds. Will's aim ...about an inch too high and the arrow ...r by sudden magic on a spot where a moment before you could see nothing. You can scarcely trust your sight, the apparition comes so promptly and mysteriously.

Of course, long training had made us quite expert in this sort of thing; yet I am struck across the bird's back without touching it and whacked into the muck, where it remained sticking aslant, the feather vibrating rapidly.

Not a wing did the woodcock stir. It appeared not even to move an eye. The arrow above its back was almost touching it. Meantime it was my turn to let drive, which I did, no doubt, rather hastily.

MY ARROW CROSSED WILL'S AT AN ACUTE ANGLE.

Chuck! my arrow crossed Will's at an acute angle. Still the bird remained motionless. Again Will shot, this time as much too low as his other arrow had been too high; and then the woodcock gave a shrill, peculiar chirp and leaped awing, flying off in the wildest ecstacy of fright, clean beyond view.

I have often seen this. When your arrow passes over your game it does not fly or run, but let a shot go under and it is just the other way. Sometimes I have shot at a hare sitting upon its haunches and when my arrow whisked just over its head it would instantly crouch on the spot and become rigid and motionless.

We worked the ground over thoroughly during the next two hours until the woodcock were so frightened that we could not get near them. It was one of the red-letter experiences of our sylvan life. We genially and generously vied with each other, tried to wipe each other's eye, as the phrase goes, and we killed a fine pot of birds before the sport ended with the coming on of a heavy shower of rain driven by a hard wind. The last shot was mine and I transcribe my record of it out of the field book of memoranda kept at the time. It will show how the element of accident sometimes combines with the skill to give the archer something to brag of; and, by the way, he never fails to make the most of it.

Will was looking for a close-lying woodcock near some tall grass tufts beside a swale; he was about a hundred yards from me when the bird flew up at his very toes and came toward me on a level flight not more than six feet above the ground. Will let drive, his arrow whisking just near enough to the game to make it increase its speed, and yelled to me: "Look out! Give it one!" And I did.

Now, a bird coming directly into your eyes and flying steadily, scarcely appears to move and it requires good judgment, drawn from long experience, to know just how near it is to you at any given moment. But I may tell you, what is well authenticated by the best of eye witnesses, that persistent practice in shooting at glass balls flung into the air enabled me once upon a time to break forty-six out of fifty, at twelve yards, in a public shoot. I have done better in private. At all events, here is the memorandum note:

"A fine shot. Will flushed a woodcock. It flew straight toward me. At about twenty yards I shot at it and the arrow, a heavy blunt one, met it beautifully, hitting it center in the breast and stopping it suddenly. Will flung up his hat and yelled when he saw the bird come down. That is Will's way."

OVER THE LINES.

Continued From First Page.

ing weaker and weaker, and then he sank to sleep as gently as the water drops sink into the ocean. A few hours before he died h esent for Willie and said to him: "You have been very good to me, and as far as I can I would return your kindness. My clothes are under my pillow. Take them when I am gone. They may help you to get back to your mother. I am going soon. Stay with me until I die."

They laid his body away in the ground and Willie went about his work, but something loving and pure had gone out of his life, leaving him lone, and heart-weary.

I would like to tell all the details of Willie's escape—how he dressed himself in the confederate boy's clothes and one cloudy night boldly passed the sentinels at the hospital; how he fell in with several squads of confederate soldiers, was questioned by them and got safely away because of his gray uniform; how, on his hands and knees he crept beyond the outmost confederate pickets and after wandering in the woods two days and nights, with only the sun by day and the north star by night to guide him, he got within the union lines and then exhausted from want of food and worn out with walking he lay down under a tree by the roadside and slept soundly till towards the following night. I will only say that Willie was roused from his slumbers under the tree by some one shaking him by the shoulder. Looking up he saw a small party of union

WILLIE JAQUESS.

cavalry and the orderly who had awakened him said: "What are you doing here, my young gray back?" Just then Willie caught sight of a familiar face—that of his mother's own brother, Colonel McIntyre, of the Forty-second regiment of Indiana infantry. "Why, uncle," he shouted, "don't you know me?"

In a moment he was seated behind on his uncle's horse and on the way to his father. I shall not recount the anxiety of that father nor the persistent search which he and all that was left of his regiment kept up during that long fortnight for tidings of the lost boy in every encampment of the army in front of Chattanooga. Many and conflicting reports came to the agonized father; but the only certain tidings were that the hospital had been captured and Willie had been flung out, a little waif on the turbulent sea of battle. Was he living or dead—well or wounded? Who could tell him? And what tale could he bear to the boy's mother? These were the questions that knocked at the father's heart, drove sleep from his eyelids and made suspense a horror scarcely to be endured. He had sat on this last day every hour in his tent listening to every coming footstep and dearding the approach of light when he felt that he could no longer delay writing to the boy's mother. Then, just as the sinking sun was touching the tops of the far-off trees, there was a great shout outside his tent, the rapid footsteps of more than a hundred men, and Willie burst into it, followed by one-half of the regiment. The boy threw his arms about his father's neck and then the bronzed colonel who had so often ridden unmoved through the storm of shot and shell, bowed his head and wept like a child, for this, his son that was dead, was alive again—that was lost, was found.

An Angel Unawares.

It is undoubtedly true that occasionally "one touch of nature makes the whole world akin." The New York World gives an instance that illustrates the truth of the old proverb. A newsboy took the Sixth avenue elevated cars at Park Place, and sliding into one of the cross seats, fell asleep. At Grand street two young women entered the car and took the seats opposite the lad.

The boy's feet were bare, and his hat had fallen off. Presently the younger girl leaned over and placed her muff under the little fellow's dirty cheek. An old gentleman in the next seat, who had seen the kind act, smiled, and without saying anything held out a quarter with a nod toward the boy.

The girl understood what he meant, hesitated a moment, blushed a little, and then reached for it.

The next man, who had seen the act and enjoyed it, just as silently offered the girl a dime to be used for the same purpose. A moment later a woman across the aisle held out some pennies, and before she knew it the girl, with flaming cheeks, was offered money from every passenger in that end of the car, each smiling and enjoying the little episode.

The young girl quietly slid the amount into the sleeping boy's pocket, removed her muff gently from under his head without arousing him, and soon after arose to leave the car at Twenty-third street. As she did this she included all the passengers in a pretty little inclination of the head that seemed full of thanks and the possession of a common secret. It was a very pretty little incident and will not soon be forgotten by those who saw it.

Yankee Despatch.

Mr. Irving Montague, in his "Camp and Studio," records a little dialogue between himself and "an amusing yankee general" at Sistova during the Russo-Turkish war. It may be surmised that "the American general" was not known as a great military officer in his own country. However, the story is a good one, even if the general's commission would not bear examination.

One day I made some reference to the clumsy and long-drawn-out way in which the Russian guns were taken up to the front. True, the roads were frightful, the mud being beyond all description, but I ventured to suggest that the progress of that artillery was, in many instances, lamentably slow.

"Wal," said the American, in broad yankee twang, "I think you're right. They've been at it for months, and there's very little promise of increasing speed. How long, now, do you think it would take Britishers to accomplish the same end?"

Actually, I had not the slightest idea, but I was not going to collapse before my yankee interrogator, so I suggested, as an improvement on the existing state of affairs that it would take us, say, about a fortnight or three weeks. "By the way," I continued, "how long do you think it would take the Americans to achieve a similar result?"

"Americans? Oh, that's a very different kettle o' fish. Americans?" and with this he took out his watch and glanced at it several times in meditative silence. "The Americans? Wal, I should say, as near as I can calculate, somewhere between twenty-five minutes and half an hour," and with this he turned on his heel with a self-satisfied air, leaving me to digest the comparison.

Scaling the Heights.

It takes a small brother to inform the world of a big brother's accomplishments, says a contributor to Harper's Magazine.

Two boys were bragging of the respective merits of their older brothers, when one was overheard to say:

"My brother's doin' a big business. He makes $10 a week by sittin' at a big desk and doin' sums."

"Poh!" returned the other, scornfully; "my brother writes poetry. He's had two half-calf books printed already."

THE CONSTITUTION, JR

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY.

FOR THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Sent Free, as a Supplement, to the Readers of the Daily Constitution.

All Letters and Communications Intended for this Issue Must be Addressed to The Constitution, Jr.

ATLANTA, GA., May 26 1895.

A Big Issue.

Next Sunday The Junior will get out a special edition in order to give a full report of the closing exercises in the public schools. We hope that there will be some record-breaking marks and that every boy and girl will be promoted. If this cannot be, then we hope that most of them will, and that those who are not will not be discouraged, but will resolve never to get left again. That is the way to look at that sort of thing. We hope furthermore that when the schools are out the children will have more time to read all the charming stories which will appear in The Junior during the summer for their especial benefit, and that they will exercise their skill in composition by writing for our Juvenile Correspondence department, where some good work is being done by boys and girls from all parts of the country.

A Rubicund Orpheus.

In "A Book of Vagrant Men and Vagrant Thoughts," Alfred T. Story gives the following graphic description of a street incident. "I was once," he says, "an eyewitness of an amusing, and at the same time pathetic incident in an East End thoroughfare, in which a poor flutist was the chief actor. It happened one black night in December. The streets were almost deserted, and a bitter wind was driving down the streets, carrying everything before it. Few people were about. Nevertheless a wretched flute player, despite the wind, was trying to blow a few coppers from the pockets of the chance wayfarers.

"He seemed to be in the last stage of consumption. His long, black coat was pinned across his throat in a way that suggested his shirtless condition, while on his face was written a whole jeremaid of woe.

"Although he blew into his pipe with all the might he could command, yet he produced no sound. The gale was too strong for him. The fierce gusts seemed to be blown through and through the poor fellow and with such searching keenness that the wonder was that the soul of the man was not blown out of his lean body.

"Presently a big, lusty, well-favored man came along. He observed curiously for a minute or two the poor flutist's efforts to raise the wind; then quietly taking the instrument out of his hands he applied it to his own lips at the same time telling the poor fellow to go before and hold the hat.

"He did so, whereupon the worthy citizen commenced to blow out such a liquid flood of melody that every passer by stood and listened, and many of the listeners put their hands into their pockets, and cast their maravedi into the reversed headcover.

"Thus the two men went the length of the street. Then the rubicund Orpheus returned the flute to its owner, wished him a goodnight and a better supper and turned to go.

"But the poor fluter, grateful for his unexpected windfall, gently detained his benefactor and thinking he was in the profession proposed to divide with him the results of their joint efforts; but the stranger would not hear of it, and hastened quickly away, the other meanwhile delaying his much-needed supper to look after him with dimming eyes."

Tell-Tale Peppermint.

"The way of the transgressor is hard." Everything works against the criminal; very trivial circumstances may lead to his detection. Though he hold his tongue never so discretely, and lie never so ingeniously, his very breath may testify against him. So it was with an Indianapolis rogue whose story is related by the News:

The principal of one of the ward schools has been annoyed for some time by the theft of small articles from her office. After a short absence from the room she was very likely to miss a pencil, an eraser or an apple; never anything of great value, but always something.

For several weeks she was in perplexity, but gradually her suspicions fastened upon the little son of the janitor of the building. She could get no actual proof, however, and if the boy was really guilty, he was exceedingly sly.

One day the principal brought a package of peppermint candy to her office, and placed it in a conspicuous place on the desk. Then she went out for half an hour or so. When she returned, the candy had vanished.

She set out at once in search of the janitor's boy. He was found industriously sweeping one of the brick walks, and as the principal approached he looked up with a bland smile.

He was a good deal surprised when the lady seized him by the shoulders, stooped down, and looked earnestly into his face. He blushed and wriggled, but for a moment she held him fast. Then she rose with a grim smile of satisfaction. The boy's breath was heavy with the aroma of peppermint. The sequel is not related.

Her Father.

The faith of little children in their fathers and mothers is one of the most beautiful things in the world, but its manifestations sometimes provoke an involuntary smile. The New York Tribune reports that a Broadway car ran into the rear end of an express wagon with such force as to tip it completely over. A little girl about six years old was on the seat with the driver.

The man was pitched head-first upon the sidewalk, but landed on his hands and knees, and received only a few slight bruises. The child, who clung to the seat, fell underneatr the wagon. Fortunately the high seat prevented the weight of the truck from falling on her, and she was drawn from under the wagon box uninjured.

One of the bystanders, as he stooped to brush her dress asked if she was hurt.

"Oh, no," said the little girl, "my papa wouldn't let me get hurt."

Giving a Lift.

It is not often that we find animals giving mutual aid, except in the line of their domestic duties. To meet with instances of helpfulness in creatures so low in the scale as are the "sea-urchins" on our coast, is really remarkable. Professor Elder, of Colby university, communicates to London Nature, what he observed among the echini of Casco bay.

Among the specimens brought back from one excursion were four of the common echini. The last one taken had been left exposed to the sun for some time before it was noticed and properly cared for.

These four animals were placed alone in a small aquarium, and as we wished to study their action, each was turned mouth up. Soon the action began, with which every naturalist is familiar, and three of the captives slowly rose on edge, and then deliberately lowered themselves into the normal position.

The fourth, the injured one, made much less rapid progress; all it could achieve was a slight tipping of its disk. The two nearest echini, from six to eight inches distant, now moved up and stationed themselves on opposite sides of their disabled comrade.

Fastening their tentacles for a pull, they steadily raised the helpless urchin in the direction in which it had started. As soon as it was possible one of the helpers moved underneath the edge of the disk on the aboral (back) side, and when the half-turn was accomplished, the other took station on the oral side, gradually moving back as the object of so much solicitude was gently lowered to the position nature had made mose convenient.

Hungry.

Mr. Goss, in his "Recollections of a Private," quotes the remarks of a confederate about two famous leaders under whom he had fought. This man said of Stonewall Jackson: "If you-uns had some good general like him, I reckon you-uns could lick weuns." When asked whether he had ever seen General Lee, he replied: "Yes, I was a sort of orderly for 'Uncle Robert' for a while. He's a mighty calmlike man when a fight is going on." This story is told of General John B. Magruder:

"Our General Magruder thinks a powerful heap of what he eats and wears. He allers has a right smart of truck.

"There was a Texas feller one time who had straggled from his brigade, and he were a pert one, he were, stranger. He were hungry enough to eat a general, buttons and all—that Texas feller were. He saw Magruder's table all spread, with a heap of good fixin's on it, and I'll be hanged if he didn't walk in, pert as you please, grabbed a knife and fork and opened fire all along the line on them fixin's.

"Magruder heard something in his tent, and hurried in and asked that Texas chap what brought him thar. The Texan 'lowed he were hungry. Then the general, stiff and grand-like, said: 'Do you know, sir, at whose table you are eatin'?'

"The Texas chap, he kept drivin' in the pickets on them chick'ns, and he said to the gen'ral, said he, 'No, old hoss, and I ain't no ways partic'lar, neither, since I've come solderin'.'"

"What did Magruder do?" asked a yankee listener.

"Do? Why, he saw them chicken fixin's were spiled, and he jest put him arm under his coat-tail, pulled his hat over his eyes—and walked out. And that Texas hoss didn't leave anything on that thar table 'cept the plates, not even his compliments.

"Who were he? Well, no matter. He hadn't no manners, he hadn't. He were powerful hungry, stranger, that chap were."

Innocent.

An old negro went to the office of the commissioner of registration in Kansas City lately, according to The Times, and applied for registration papers.

"What is your name?" asked the official.

"George Washington," was the reply.

"Well, George, are you the man who cut down the cherry tree?"

"No, sah; no sah; I ain't de man. I ain't done no work for nigh onto a yeah."

Standing of the League.

FIRST DIVISION.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pr.Ct.
Boulevard..	6	5	1	.833
S. S. Stars..	7	5	2	.715
Brisbine..	7	5	2	.715
Grant Park..	7	3	4	.429
Tigers..	3	1	2	.333
East Atlanta..	1	0	1	.000

SECOND DIVISION.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pr.Ct.
B. Tigers..	1	1	0	1,000
S. S. S. Juniors..	1	1	0	1,000
Crescents....	1	6	1	.855
J. Sluggers..	7	5	2	.715
A. Juniors..	7	4	3	.566
Stingers..	2	1	1	.500
Hornets..	8	3	5	.375
Colts..	1	0	1	.000

The Schedules.

South Side Stars vs. Grant Park Stars, at Krapp's grounds.

Boulevard vs. Brisbine, on Boulevard grounds.

East Atlanta vs. Tigers, on East Atlanta's grounds.

Crescent vs. Junior Sluggers, on Sluggers' grounds.

West End Hornets vs. Colts, on Colts' grounds.

South Side Stars Junior vs. South Side Stingers, on Stars' grounds.

Boulevard Tigers vs. Atlanta Juniors, on Juniors' grounds.

Some of the Players.

Master F. M. Jack, whose picture appears herewith, is one of the star players in the Junior league. He plays on the Atlanta Juniors, the only team so far able

to defeat the Crescents. His position is behind the bat. He is a good hitter, a good runner and a good all-around baseball player. He is one of the smallest players in the second division.

The Pennants.

The pennants offered by The Constitution, Jr., to the club having the highest average, one in the first and one in the second divisions, will be awarded on the Fourth of July.

This will, however, not be the closing of the league; only the end of the first part.

The pennants are the handsomest that could be obtained and the clubs winning them will surely win prizes worth keeping as well as great victories.

The clubs who have not played as many games as the Crescents and Atlanta Juniors, who have seven games played recorded in this issue, will play weekly games until they have caught up.

This is done so as to give every club an equal showing for the pennants.

To Play Wednesday.

All of yesterday's games are postponed until Wednesday afternoon.

The clubs that were scheduled for yesterday will play the games on Wednesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

The schedule is the same as last week with the exception of the Junior Sluggers, who played Saturday's game on Wednesday.

The oSuth Side Stars Junior have played one game and won one. Instead of taking the average of the North Side Stars they prefer to play off days until they have caught up.

South Side Blues.

The South Side Blues went up against the Royal Bumpers twice last week; once on Tuesday, when they were defeated by a score of 20 to 11, and once on Friday, when they defeated the Bumpers by a score of 12 to 8.

The first game would have gone to the Blues had it not been for the umpire's rank decisions.

The batteries of the first game were Parker and Logan for the South Side Blues and Conners and Butts for the Royal Bumpers.

The second game was a tie until the seventh inning, but in that inning the batting commenced and the Blues won the game.

The batteries for the second game were Logan and Barnes for the South Side Blues and Butts and Lively for the Royal Bumpers.

The features of the second game were the fine playing by Brady on first and the batting of Logan and Barnes.

Sluggers vs Hornets.

The Junior Sluggers won from the West End Hornets in Wednesday's game. It was one of those quick, snappy games that are now everyday occurrences in the Junior League.

The score was 17 to 5 in favor of the Sluggers.

Hornets vs Stingers.

The Hornets were defeated a second time during the last week. The game that was scheduled for yesterday, by special agreement between the two clubs was played Thursday.

The Stingers won by a score of 12 to 10. Butts and Hudson did the box work for the Stingers. M. Hood did feature work for the Stingers.

The S.S.S.Juniors.

The game between the Atlanta Juniors and the South Side Stars Juniors that was played last Saturday is given to the Stars. The score was 8 to 6 in favor of the Stars.

This was one of the prettiest games of the season. In the eighth inning the score was a tie. In the ninth Dorsey came to the bat and got to first, when Latham came up next and pounded out a three-bagger, winning the game.

Diamond Dust.

The Junior will publish next week one or two detailed games.

Cox, who pitched good ball for the Tigers, has been signed by the South Side Stars.

Kaphan signed with the Boulevard Stars after losing the game for the South Side Stars last Saturday. His work of late is not as good as it was during the first part of the season.

Sid Gatins, who played such good ball with the South Side Stars at short, has signed with the small team by the same name. He is one of the best players in the second division.

If any of the larger teams are looking for a fine shortstop and a heavy hitter, they should interview C. C. Murphy, of West End.

"Old Peter Daniels," of the Crescents, is a great ball player. He is way up on all-round playing. Bob is in great demand.

Little Cain Dorsey, of the South Side Stars, is the smallest player in the league, but he plays big gall.

Guice Roy, the Hornets' brag pitcher, has been confined at home with the measles. This is one reason the Hornets have not shown up so well lately.

Marks is playing good ball with the Stingers. It will be well for the other teams to keep their eye upon the Stingers.

The Atlanta Juniors are playing good ball. The clubs above them had better keep their hands out of their pockets when they run against them.

Adams, of the Boulevard Stars, seems to be a winning pitcher. His speed is good and he is cool in a game. What more do you want.

Tucker, of the Junior Sluggers, pitches good ball. He plays good all around. The Sluggers have a treasure in him.

The Brooklyn Stars failed to show up on Friday and the umpire gave the game to the Spring Street Stars. The team is open to challenges from boys their size; they are from ten to thirteen years old.

A match with the Middle Crescents is desired. Address Harry Carrol.

Harris.

His Hands Full.

There is nothing like a fire for mixing the wits of some people. The New York Tribune contributes the following story to the record of heroic deeds at house burnings:

"A New York farmer had a houseful of summer boarders and one morning was busily engaged in killing chickens for dinner. Just as he was about to decapitate an old black hen, the house was discovered to be on fire, and a scene of confusion ensued. The farmer rushed hither and thither, holding the hen under his arm and doing nothing whatever toward putting out the flames. At length his wife caught sight of him as he was pacing about, and indignantly asked him why he was not fighting the fire. 'Why, Maria,' he exclaimed, 'how can I do anything? Ain't I holdin' the old black hen?'"

DENIES THE RECORD.

But It Shows That Carlisle Was a Silver Congressman.

VOTED FOR THE BLAND AND OTHER BILLS

He Now Claims That He Has Always Been Against Silver—His Speech at Covington Nothing But Misstatements.

From The New York Tribune.

Washington, May 22.—Men who have known John G. Carlisle long and well have never been able to believe that he possessed any great amount of moral courage, but they have always regarded him as a man who would scorn to misstate or misrepresent his own views or attitude on any public question—in short, a man of candor and truthfulness. They are amazed, therefore, at some of the statements he made in his spech at Covington, Ky., one Monday night—statements that cannot be reconciled with the facts of his public and official record as a representative and senator in congress. These statements were the fruit of long and careful deliberation, and were deliberately made, and yet, if Mr. Carlisle were not the secretary of the United States treasury and the chosen champion of the administration's crusade in behalf of "sound money," it might not be worth while to challenge them.

In his speech Secretary Carlisle complained that the speech he delivered in support of the Bland silver bill in the second session of the forty-fifth congress "has been garbled and twisted and perverted in congress and out of congress during the last two yeas with a malicious ingenuity, which has scacely ever been equaled in the discussion of a public question, and yet no one has ever ventured to make the direct assertion that it contained a single word in favor of the free coinage of silver. It was in fact made in opposition to free coinage, and in support of the senate substitute for a free coinage bill, as can be seen by any one who will take the trouble to read it."

Now, admitting for the time being, that Mr. Carlisle's version of that speech is the true and correct one, let attention be called to certain other assertions contained in his Covington speech. Here is one:

"As long as there appeared to be reasonable ground for the hope that silver could be raised to a parity of value with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the separate action of the United States, I was willing to make the experiment, but I was never willing to make it by legislation providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at that or any other ratio."

Here is another:

"More than seventeen years ago, at a time when the value of the bullion contained in a silver dollar was only about 7 cents less than the value of the bullion contained in a gold dollar, I, together with many other opponents of free coinage, believing that a restoration of silver to our mints would bring it to a parity with gold, supported a measure providing for the limited coinage of silver dolars on government account."

Again referring to the forty-fifth congess, Secretary Carlisle declared:

"Some of the opinions then expressed have been modified, and some of them have been changed altogether by subsequent events and by a more thorough investigation of the subjects to which they related, but on the question of free coinage my convictions have never been shaken for a moment."

Secretary Carlisle thus thrice positively asserts that he has never been in favor of the free coinage of silver; that for fifteen years he did favor limited coinage of that metal, and that his "convictions have never been shaken for a moment on the question of free coinage." What, then, it is pertinent to ask, did he mean when he repeatedly voted or was paired in favor of free and unlimited silver coinage, not only in the forty-fifth congress but in the foty-sixth and fifty-first congresses? According to the record of his votes, his "convictions were never shaken for a moment on the question of free coinage" between November 5, 1877, when he cast his first vote for a free coinage bill, and January 14, 1891, when he was paired in the senate in favor of a free coinage bill, but those "convictions" were in favor of, and not opposed to free coinage, as he asserted in his Covington speech. Since the secretary of the treasury, after long and full deliberation, has taken pains publicly and positively to deny and repudiate his own record on this question, it is proper and necessary to reproduce it. Here it is:

In the forty-fifth congress, on November 5, 1877, Mr. Bland moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill "to authorize the free coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character," the last clause of the first section of which reads as folows: "And any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any United States coining mint or assay office, to be coined into such dollars for his benefit, upon the same terms and conditions as gold bullion is deposited for coinage under existing laws." If this did not mean "free and unlimited" silver coinage, it did not mean anything.

On the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which was adopted by a vote of 164 to 34, the name of John G. Carlisle was recorded in the affirmative.

On February 21, 1878, the bill having been returned to the house of representatives with certain senate amendments, among which was Mr. Allison's, which substituted for the clause above quoted one providing for the purchase and coinage of silver bullion to an amount not exceeding $4,000,000 nor less than $2,000,000 a month, Abram S. Hewitt moved to lay on the table the bill and amendments, which motion was lost by a vote of 71 yeas and 205 nays. The name of John G. Carlisle was again recorded in the negative. On the same day, on the motion to conqur in the Allison substitute for the free and unlimited coinage provision of the original bill, the name of John G. Carlisle was again recoraed in the negative. The house, however, voted to concur—203 to 72. Among the partisans of silver who were recorded in the affirmative were Messrs. Bland, Buckner, Forney, Hunton, Kenna, Morrison, Alexander H. Stephens and Adoniram J. Warner, who were willing to accept half a loaf rather than go without bread. The only "experiment" that Mr. Carlisle "was willing to make" on that date was free and unlimited silver coinage.

On February 28, 1878, the bill as amended by the senate having been returned to the house of representatives by President Hayes with a veto message, a motion was made to pass it over the veto, and John G. Carlisle voted in the affirmative. This probably is the vote that he would now be glad to have everybody remember. The other votes he would be still happier to have everybody forget.

In the forty-sixth congress, May 15, 1879, Adoniram J. Warner, of Ohio, having reported from the house committee on coinage, weights and measures (on April 19) a bill, the third section of which provided that "any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint to be formed into bars or standard silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains Troy for his benefit," and section 6 of which made such standard silver dollars "a legal tender in all payments," Mr. Killinger, of Pennsylvania, moved "that the bill lie on the table." The motion was disagreed to by a vote of 109 yeas to 126 nays, and the name of J. G. Carlisle was recorded in the negative, along with the names of Blackburn, Buckner, Culberson, Ewing, Hatch, Kenna, Knott, Mills, Reagan, Alexander H. Stephens, A. J. Warner and other free coinage democrats, and those of De La Mater, Gillette, Ladd, Murch, James B. Weaver, Hendrick B. Wight and Yocum, greenbackers. When the third section was reached, Mr. Bedford, of Colorado, moved to amend it so as to provide that only bullion "produced from the mines of the United States" should be available for deposit and free coinage. This amendment was rejected by a vote of 105 yeas to 130 nays, but the name of John Carlisle was not recorded.

May 20, 1879, after several other attempts had been made to amend the third section it was adopted as reported from the coinage committee by a vote of 113 to 110, and the name of John G. Carlisle was again recorded in favor of "free and unlimited" silver coinage. When section 6 was reached A. J. Warner, of Ohio, moved to amend it by adding these words:

"The secretary of the treasury is hereby directed and required to cause to be paid out without discrimination, standard silver coin belonging to the government that may at any time be in the treasury, the same as gold coin, in liquidation of all kinds of coin obligations against the government."

John G. Carlisle voted for this amendment (which was carried by 143 yeas to 75 nays), and thus placed himself squarely on the ground that he occupied two years ago when he proposed to redeem the treasury notes of 1890 with standard silver dollars.

May 24, 1879, the bill having been amended in several other particulars, Mr. Ryan, of Kansas, offered a substitute for it which provided that the secretary of the treasury should purchase, from time to time, silver bullion at the market rate and have the same coined into standard dollars, provided that the amount of money invested at any one time in such bullion should not exceed $10,000,000, and that the bullion should not be coined "as fast as the same can be done with the mintage capacity now existing or that may be hereafter provided, not, however, in any manner to interfere with the employment of such mints for the coinage of gold—it being the intent and meaning of this act to employ the mints of the United States to their utmost capacity in the coinage of such silver dollars subject to the necessary occupation of such mints for gold coinage, as now provided by law." Section 2 of Mr. Ryan's substitute also provided for the free coinage of silver, whenever the price of standard silver bullion should equal the nominal value of the standard silver dollar. The substitute was not acceptable to Mr. Carlisle, and the other advocates of "free and unlimited coinage," and it was rejected by a vote of 69 yeas to 137 nays. John G. Carlisle was recorded in the negative. The bill was then passed by a vote of 114 yeas to 97 nays, and again the name of John G. Carlisle was recorded in favor of free and unlimited silver coinage and of one of the most objectionable and dangerous financial bills that ever passed a democratic house of reprtsentatives.

The forty-seventh congress was republican in both branches, and no attempt was made to enact free coinage legislation. In the forty-eighth, forty-ninth and fiftieth congresses Mr. Carlisle was speaker of the house of representatives, and thereby escaped the responsibility of casting his vote on financial and other measures. It is a noteworthy fact, however, that in each of these congresses Speaker Carlisle appointed Mr. Bland, of Missouri, chairman of the committee on coinage.

Fifty-first Congress.—June 11, 1890, the senate having under consideration the house bill providing for the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes in payment therefor, with amendments proposed by the finance committee, Mr. Plumb, of Kansas, offered a substitute for Section 1 of the house bill, the last paragraph of which provided:

"That hereafter any owner of silver or gold bullion may deposit the same at any mint of the United States, to be formed into standard dollars or bars for his benefit and without charge, but it shall be lawful to refuse any deposit of less value than $100 or any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for the operations of the mint."

Senator Blair proposed to add to the substitute these words: "Nor shall the amount of silver coined and issued from the mints of the United States exceed $5,000,000 for each calendar month."

Mr. Blair's motion was rejected, and John G. Carlisle, who had taken his seat in the senate three weeks before, voted in the negative. After Mr. Plumb's substitute had been amended on motion of Mr. Vest, so as to provide that "the said coins shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private", it was adopted by a vote of 43 yeas to 24 nays, and the name of John G. Carlisle was again recorded in favor of "free and unlimited silver coinage."

That was not "seventeen years ago," but less than five years ago. After various other amendments had been adopted, the bill was passed by a vote of 42 yeas to 25 nays, and although the name of Mr. Carlisle was not recorded, he was paired in favor of the measure.

July 10, 1890, the report of the committee on conference on the bill was adopted by the senate—39 yeas to 26 nays. Mr. Carlisle voted in the negative, and it is safe to assert in view of his previous votes that he did so because the free silver coinage provision had been eliminated.

January 5, 1891, Senator Stewart moved to consider a bill "to provide against the contraction of the currency," and Mr. Carlisle voted in the affirmative with the other free silver democrats and free silver republicans. On January 14, 1891, after amendments had been adopted, one of which provided for free coinage, Mr. Vest, of Missouri, offered a substitute which provided for free and unlimited coinage, and also gave the owners of silver bullion deposited at the mint of the United States the option of receiving therefor coin or its equivalent in silver certificates, which were to be "a legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private." Mr. Carlisle was paired in favor of the substitute with Senator Pierce, of North Dakota, and he was also paired in favor of the bill as thus amended with the same senator. The bill passed the senate by a vote of 39 to 27. At that time Mr. Carlisle was a member of the senate committee on finance.

The record of Mr. Carlisle as an advocate of free and unlimited silver coinage of ratios or international agreements, has thus been traced through a period of fourteen years and found to be consistent. It is a record that cannot be explained away or truthfully denied. A man may plead that his speeches have been misunderstood or garbled, but it would be silly for him to assert that his votes, deliberately cast and officially recorded, had been misinterpreted or "garbled." Mr. Carlisle would be the first to resent an insinuation to the effect that he did not know how or why he voted when he was recorded in favor of free and unlimited silver coinage in the house of representatives on November 5' 1877; February 21, 1878, and May 15, 20 and 24, 1879, or when he was recorded on the same side on June 10th of the same year, or when he voted for the consideration of the financial bill which blossomed into a free coinage measure in favor of which he was paired when it passed the senate on January 14, 1891, at which date he was a member of the finance committee of that body.

Keep your blood pure and healthy and you will not have rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives the blood vitality and richness.

Pryor Street Sale Postponed

Until Monday, May 27th, 11 a. m., on account of the rain. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

To Tybee, Cumberland and St. Simon's Islands.

Go via the Central Railroad of Georgia. Double daily trains with through Pullman sleepers. Atlanta to Savannah and Brunswick, connecting at Brunswick with boats for Cumberland and St. Simon's and with trains at Savannah for Tybee.

Southbound.	No. 2.	Ocean Express
Leave Atlanta. . .	7:30 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
Arrive Macon. . .	11:00 a. m.	10:23 p. m.
Arrive Savannah. . .	5:40 p. m.	5:45 a. m.
Arrive Brunswick. . .	7:35 p. m.	7:20 a. m.

The Ocean Express leaves Atlanta at 7 p. m. with Pullman sleeper through to Brunswick and Savannah. Cheap excursion tickets are now on sale to these delightful resorts. For tickets, sleeping car reservations, etc., apply to F. J. Robinson, city ticket agent, 16 Wall street; S. B. Webb, traveling passenger agent, Atlanta, Ga.

Now for the Seashore.

Summer rates now on for Cumberland and St. Simon's by the Southern railway. Trains leave Atlanta 8 a. m. and 9:10 p. m.; arrive Brunswick 7:45 p. m. and 7 a. m. Schedules equally good returning.
may25-6t

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL

Conducted by J. A. Morris.

Lacteopathy.

A Transvall doctor has evolved a new curative treatment which he has named lacteopathy.

Having observed and carefully noted the well-known fact that milk absorbs poisonous germs from a bucket or other vessel, as well as from the atmosphere, he decided that it might be possible to turn this germ-absorbing power to therapeutic account. He put his ideas to the test, and now claims that he has cured persons of smallpox, fevers, diphtheria and other maladies by simply wrapping them in milk sheets. The patient is laid on a mattress covered with blankets, and is packed in a sheet, just large enough to envelop the body. This sheet has first been saturated in warm milk and applied without wringing. After the pack, which lasts about an hour, the patient is sponged with warm water, or is put into a warm bath. A case of smallpox was, according to this lacteopathist, promptly relieved by this treatment. After the eruption was well out, the milk sheet so quickly drew the poison from the system as to effect immediate convalescence.

Avoid the Fly Nuisance.

Geranium plants in the open windows are said to keep flies from entering. Another equally pleasant remedy is suggested by a housekeeper who says: "I buy 5 cents' worth of oil of lavender at the drug store and mix it with the same quantity of water. Then I put it in a common glass atomizer and spray it around the rooms wherever flies are apt to congregate, especially in the dining room, where I sprinkle it plentifully over the table linen. The odor is especially disagreeable to flies and they will never venture in its neighborhood, though to most people it has a peculiarly fresh and grateful smell."

Hot Water.

A prominent physician has declared that hot water is woman's best friend. It will cure dyspepsia if taken before breakfast, and will ward off chills when she comes in from the cold. It will stop a cold if taken early in the stage. It will relieve nervous headache and give instant relief to tired and inflamed eyes. It is most efficacious for sprains and bruises and will frequently stop the flow of blood from a wound. It is a sovereign remedy for sleeplessness and, in conclusion, the doctor asserts, "wrinkles flee from it and black heads vanish before its constant use."

Drinker's Children.

From The American Practitioner and News.

A distinguished specialist in children's diseases has carefully noted the difference between twelve families of drinkers and twelve families of temperate ones during a period of twelve years, with the result that he found that the twelve drinking families produced in those years fifty-seven children, while the temperate ones were accountable for sixty-one. Of the drinkers twenty-five children died in the first week of life, as against six on the other side. The latter deaths were from weakness, while the former were attributable to weakness, convulsive attacks or cedema of the brain and membranes. To this cheerful record is added five who were idiots, five so stunted in growth as to be really dwarfs, five when older became epileptics, one, a boy, had grave chorea ending in idiocy, five more were diseased and deformed, and two of the epileptics became by inheritance drinkers. Ten, therefore, of this fifty-seven only showed during life normal disposition and development of body and mind. On the part of the temperates, as before stated, five died in the first weeks of weakness, while four in later years of childhood had curable nervous diseases. Two only showed inherited nervous defects. Thus fifty were normal, in every way sound in body and mind.

Atmospheric Fuel.

From The New York Ledger.

The possibility of carrying about with him the means of counteracting a tendency to become chilled, and a stock of available fuel with which to keep warm, does not seem to be recognized by the average individual. But that one may by proper breathing keep up a comfortable temperature or throw off chilliness in almost any degree is a fact well established by abundant experiments. Almost every person may be exposed to the cold at times when there is no opportunity to prepare for it, and when there is no chance to secure extra clothing. In such cases it is only necessary to keep up deep and rapid breathing. Fill the lungs as full as possible at every inspiration. If the air is very cold, it is well to hold a handkerchief lightly before the nostrils, in order that the sudden ingress of a large quantity of cold air may not injure the lungs. The air should be drawn in with some force, and exhaled at once in the same way. Do not retain the air, but get rid of it as soon as possible. Two seconds is long enough for filling and emptying the lungs. Breathe fast, almost like panting after violent exercise, but with the utmost caution, stopping the instant any distress or uneasiness is felt. Wait a moment, then begin again, a little more slowly. Be steadfast in the effort to fill the lungs as full as possible without straining. Within a few moments the blood will begin to grow warm, the extremities will feel the glow, and soon the entire surface will be at a comfortable temperature. If one wakens in the night with a "creepy" cold feeling, this is an excellent thing to do, and will restore the circulation, and often produce a desire to sleep.

There is another advantage in deep breathing that is far too little appreciated. One of the most eminent medical authorities declares that one can by full, rapid and free breathing eliminate almost all disease germs and tendencies from the system.

Rapid breathing furnishes fuel by means of which all waste matter of the system is consumed. The blood is purified, the tissues are supplied with necessary material and the entire body rapidly returns to healthier conditions.

Paper Clothing.

From The Paper World.

The Japanese soldiers are being dressed in paper clothing. Their shirts and trousers are all composed of specially prepared paper, of a yellowish color. They are bound with linen binding and are partly pasted together and partly sewn with a machine. The soldiers are said to prefer paper clothing to any other. When the clothes, which are very durable, are worn out they are simply thrown away and replaced by new ones.

Primitive Florida Railroad.

A correspondent of The Railway Age waxes merry over his recollections of a narrow gauge railroad which crossed the fifteen-mile strip of country between Tocoi and St. Augustine Fla., just after the war. It was owned by one Judge Wilmot, who is characterized as an enterprising man in his day and place. The south was, of course, left miserably poor and no one had a dollar nor any credit. But Judge Wilmot managed to give the public something approaching accommodation over this strip of country almost without visible means, although his mechanical outfit would hardly compare with the most primitive attempts at constructing a locomotive engine. Most of the rolling stock was essentially home-made.

The tracks had no iron straps and the road no bed. There were neither freight nor passenger cars per se, but the carriages were a droll combination of the flat car and the old-fashioned Concord coach, each one seating twice three persons vis-a-vis inside. Baggage and freight, if there happened to be any, were both carried outside on either extremity of the projecting platform, and if inside space were by chance overcrowded, the trunks and boxes afforded convenient sittings for tourists who were fond of forest scenery and a quiet smoke in the open air. In that respect the improvised vehicles resembled the modern observation cars, though our riders were wholly unprotected from sun or rain. Carrying capacity was seriously handicapped by the tractile shortcomings of the motor, and often a carcass of venison or a half barrel of sorghum molasses which awaited transportation on the platform of the little half-way station in the woods had to be left behind to prevent the train from being stalled on the track.

As for the motor itself, it was of a pattern utterly unknown to reputable builders of engines. Nothing akin to it was ever seen by latterday engineers, either in its inception of operation. There was no tender or water tank. Fuel was carried in the caboose under cover, and when the supply ran short the engine was incontinently stopped and the motorman wooded up from the roadside like a river boat at a landing. When there was no cordwood he foraged for pine knots. He was engineer, stoker and conductor combined, but prudently carried a negro assistant. Water was dipped into the boiler from the construction ditch alongside or from any chance slough which offered. On occasions of special stress the wooden tramway was temporarily utilized for fuel if there happened to be no dry wood handy. One never ceased to wonder where such a nondescript machine was unearthed at that peculiar juncture, or whether it were not indeed the resurrection of some lost relic of a mechanical period which had lain buried for a thousand years, like the Viking ship of Norway so opportunely dug up for exhibition at the world's fair. It usually occupied three hours to make the run of fifteen miles across the neck from the St. Johns river to the ocean. When special dispatch was demanded an old white horse was substituted to run as express. He would make the transit in two hours and a half. Of course the train went light at such times.

The Tocoi railroad was the first railroad in Florida. It existed before the war. Without such a railroad St. Augustine was practically isolated. Important as a seaport and military station, as well as winter resort and shellrock quarry, it was accessible only by sea through a precarious inlet. The land between it and the river St. Johns was virtually a swamp, in many places a morass without a bottom, and a tramway was much cheaper and more easily constructed than a wagon road of dirt. Such as it was, it filled its purpose after a manner, and in time, when local industries revived and the boom developed, became a paying investment. Recently, within historical time, it has been entirely reconstructed and the quality of its equipment and rolling stock brought up to the par of the present age. No vestige of the old plant remains.

Comfortable Tooth Pulling.

The Chinese have a secret powder which, applied to the gums, loosens the teeth that they can be taken out with the fingers in a very few minutes. No inducement has ever availed to make the Chinese dentist part with the secret of this preparation.

The Electric Barber.

Electricity enters so largely into every detail of modern up-to-date life, that we should not be surprised if it filled ere long every human requirement from birth to death. We have electric hair restorers, but the latest described in The Electrical Age is for trimming hair by electricity. We have all had more or less distressing experience under the shears or clippers in the hands of the voluble barber as he snips off the ends of our hair and perhaps our ear, and a few of us have been "singed." This singing process, especially to the bald heads, is of great benefit as it prevents bleeding of the hair and hence loss of vitality. The Age says of this new invention:

"One of the most notable features of this process is the evenness of the cutting, for the reason that the platinum cutter is always in a straight line and in one position. Therefore, it cannot cut the hair unevenly, and since the hot wire is not a live flame it is impossible to set the hair on fire, as is so often the case when using a torch, gas flame or taper, as in the old process.

"The rapidity of the work is also a welcome improvement found in the electric 'single cutting.' To use the apparatus, all that is necessary is to remove an incandescent lamp from the socket, put the plug of the 'single cutting' comb in its place, and it is ready for business. The whole apparatus is very simple, and its liability to get out of order is reduced to a minimum. Repairs are easily and quickly made, and any barber or hairdresser can use the apparatus without trouble. Platinum cutters are taken out or new ones put in in three seconds and without the aid or use of tools of any kind. In fact, the whole apparatus can be so taken apart."

An Incandescent Arc Lamp.

In some of the ferry houses about New York and doubtless in many other less public places a new form of arc lamp has made its appearance, displacing clusters of incandescent lamps. The luminous focus for the new lamp seems to be much greater than in the ordinary form of lamp and fully as bright as the blinding brilliancy at the crater of the carbons of the lamps in common use. In this lamp the arc is surrounded by a small globe, through which the carbons freely pass; this globe is contained within a larger one, which is air-tight, except at the bottom, where a hand hole is provided to admit of cleaning and trimming the lamp; the whole is closed by a yielding metallic disc. When the lamp starts the air within the globes is heated and partially expelled; the remaining oxygen is converted into carbon-monoxide, which gas, together with the nitrogen, surrounds the carbons in a highly rarified condition. By this means the combustion of the carbons is much retarded, one-half-inch carbons being said to burn for eighty hours without retrimming, the globe not being blackened or discolored. It is claimed as an advantage that the difference of potential across the carbons is considerably increased.

The mechanism of the lamp is all fixed concentrically with the central stem. A switch is arranged on the base of those for outdoor use in such a manner that the lamp can be removed without affecting the main circuit, while the indoor lamps have an enameled iron rheostat arranged as a "headboard" with terminals, metal straps for suspending the lamp and a switch, porcelain insulators being used to separate it from the ceiling.

The Old Way and the New.

Torregiano, being commissioned by a nobleman to make a statue of the Virgin Mary, lost his temper because his terms were not accepted, and broke the statue in pieces. Mr. Whistler, having a dispute with Si William Eden about the price of the portrait of the latter's wife, cashes the baronet's check and simply wipes out the face and paints in a new one from another sitter. Torregiano, for his offense, was denounced to the Inquisition for disrespect to the Virgin Mary, and while in prison he starved himself to death. Mr. Whistler is merely ordered by the French court, to which Sir William Eden appealed, to return the check and restore the portrait. I may add that up to the time of the latest advices fom Paris he had not attempted suicide.

NEW MAP OF ATLANTA.

Printed in Colors and Perfected to Date.

Embracing the Cotton States and International exposition grounds, the new seventh ward (West End), Inman Park, routes of all the railroads and electric street car lines, ward boundaries, limit lines and other necessary information.

Especially prepared and copyrighted by Mr. E. B. Latham, civil engineer, for John M. Miller, publishing agent.

The map is folded in convenient pocket size and enclosed in neat covers.

Price 25 cents. For sale at the John M. Miller book store, 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

Houston Street Lot, East of St. Luke's

Next to Henry Powers's home, at auction Wednesday, May 29th, 11 a. m. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

WANTED

The trade of Atlanta in young men and in boys' Clothing. We ask for it because we think we deserve it. We expect to give you just a little bit better value than your money will get any place else in Atlanta. That's the basis on which we ask for trade.

Needn't take our word for it. Look around—compare—examine. The more you know about Clothing the more certain we are of your custom. Will be glad to see you any time. Drop in and get acquainted whether you think of buying or not. We want you to know about this store and all that's in it. The buying part we leave to your judgment.

EISEMAN & WEIL,
3 WHITEHALL ST.

ITCHING BLOOD HUMOR

FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

Germetuer Triumphs Over All Other Remedies and Treatments.

Atlanta, Ga., March 10, 1895.—After suffering for twenty-five years with an itching humor of the blood, which almost drove me wild at times, and after trying many various remedies without much help, I have been greatly benefited and almost entirely cured by the use of Dr. King's Royal Germetuer. I have also found it very beneficial for colds and sore throat. Mrs. E. P. Wood, 65 Ellis street.

Mrs. Wood is the widow of Rev. Jesse M. Wood, who was very widely known and highly esteemed all over Georgia as an able minister of the Baptist church, and one of the best and noblest of men.

may 25, 3t—nrm.

The Hammock Season is Here.

It will look nice on your lawn, on your porch or in your hall. If you haven't one come around and see our elegant designs in all the new colors in cotton and Mexican sea grass. Special price list mailed to any address. We pay express charges on all hammocks from $2 up, to any town in the south.

THE CLARKE HARDWARE COMPANY.

Don't Wait Until it is Too Warm

To get your tennis racket, or you might have spring fever so bad you would not play with it after purchasing. Balls, nets, poles, markers—anything to complete a court. Send for special club list and catalogue.

THE CLARKE HARDWARE COMPANY.

The Southern League Has Just Opened

And enthusiasm is growing. Do not delay sending us your orders, as at the present time we are rushed and hardly know how to keep our stock up. Special club and college price list sent free of charge. Catalogue free to any address.

THE CLARKE HARDWARE COMPANY.

Our Line of Lawn Mowers

Lawn hose, sprinklers and special patent couplers is just what you need to keep your lawn in order. Call around and let us show them. The prices are like the goods—all right.

THE CLARKE HARDWARE COMPANY.
33 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

BONDS FOR SALE.

Sealed bids for school bonds to be issued by the city of Eastman, Ga., amounting to $10,000, denomination $100 each, maturing in thirty years, principal and interest payable in New York or elsewhere at option of holder, and interest payable annually on July 1st.

All bids shall be for the bonds at par for the lowest rate of interest, and will be received until June 1, 1895. For further particulars address, J. E. WOOTEN, Mayor Eastman, Ga.
may 5-4t su.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.			
From Hapeville	6 30 am	To Hapeville	6 30 am
§From Savannah and Jacksonville	7 45 am	To Hapeville	6 50 am
From Hapeville	8 16 am	§To Savannah and Jacksonville	7 30 am
From Hapeville	9 46 am	To Hapeville	8 30 am
From Macon and Albany	11 30 am	To Hapeville	12 15 pm
From Hapeville	2 00 pm	To Hapeville	1 45 pm
From Hapeville	4 16 pm	§To Macon and Albany	4 00 pm
From Hapevile	6 06 pm	To Hapeville	4 45 pm
From Hapeville	7 20 pm	To Hapeville	6 10 pm
§From Savannah and Jacksonville	8 05 pm	§To Savannah and Jacksonville	7 00 pm
Following Trains Sunday only:		Following Trains Sunday only:	
From Hapeville	10 40 am	To Hapeville	9 00 am
§From Hapeville	2 46 pm	To Hapeville	12 50 pm
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.			
§From Nashville	7 00 am	§To Nashville	8 05 am
From Marietta	8 30 am	§To Chattanooga	2 00 pm
From Rome	10 50 a m	To Rome	4 00 p m
§From Chatt'n'ga	12 25 pm	To Marietta	5 30 pm
§From Nashville	6 25 pm	§To Nashville	8 20 p m
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.			
§From Montg'm'y	6 40 am	§To Montgomery	6 35 am
From Newnan	8 00 am	To Manchester	8 15 am
From Manchester	10 30 am	To Palmetto	11 50 am
§From Selma	11 40 am	§To Montgomery	1 35 pm
From Palmetto	2 20 pm	To Manchester	3 15 pm
From Manchester	5 30 pm	§To Selma	4 20 pm
§From Montg'm'y	6 15 pm	To Newnan	5 45 pm
Following Train Sunday only:		Following Train Sunday only:	
From Newnan	10 30 am	To Newnan	5 10 pm
GEORGIA RAILROAD.			
§From Augusta	5 00 am	§To Augusta	7 15 am
From Covington	7 45 am	§To Augusta	3 05 pm
§From Augusta	12 15 pm	To Covington	6 15 pm
§From Augusta	6 10 pm	§To Augusta	10 45 pm
MIDDLE GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC. (VIA GEORGIA RAILROAD TO COVINGTON.)			
From Milledgeville	12 15 pm	To Milledgeville	7 45 am
From Milledgeville	6 00 pm	To Milledgeville	3 05 pm
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY			
No.		No.	
35 Frm W'sh'ton	5 25 am	12 To Richmond	7 50 am
37 Frm W'sh'ton	3 55 pm	38 To Washing'n	12 00 m
17 Frm Mt. Airy	8 30 am	36 To Washing'n	9 00 pm
11 Frm Richm'nd	9 00 pm	18 To Mt. Airy	4 35 pm
8 Frm Ch't'n'ga	7 30 am	13 To Chattan'ga	7 30 am
10 Frm Ch't'n'ga	1 59 pm	9 To Chattan'ga	2 00 pm
14 Frm Ch't'n'ga	7 05 pm	7 To Chattan'ga	11 45 pm
38 Fm G'nv'l Mis	11 40 am	35 To Birm'gh'm	6 00 am
36 Frm B'mn'h'm	8 50 pm	37 To Gr'nv'l, Mis	4 10 pm
18 Frm T'lapoosa	8 50 am	17 To Tallapoosa	5 30 pm
13 Frm J'ks'v'lle	5 45 am	8 To Brunswick	8 00 am
9 From Macon	11 45 am	10 To Macon	4 10 pm
7 Frm Br's'w'k	8 30 pm	14 To Jacks'nvile	9 10 pm
SEABOARD AIR-LINE. (GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN DIVISION.)			
From Norfolk	5 20 am	To Charleston	7 15 am
From Athens	800 am	To Washington	12 00 m
§From Washingt'n	4 09 pm	To Athen	3 40 pm
From Charleston	6 45 pm	To Norfolk	7 45 pm
GEORGIA MIDLAND AND GULF. (VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD TO GRIFFIN)			
From Columbus	11 30 am	To Columbus	§7 30 am
From Columbus	*8 05 pm	To Columbus	4 00 pm
*Saturday and Sunday only.		§Sunday and Mond'y only	
ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.			
From Ft. Valley	11 00 am	To Fort Valley	2 30 pm

The Shortest Possible and Most Direct Route From the South and Atlanta to Chicago is via

NASHVILLE AND EVANSVILLE

Over the L. & N. - E. & T. H. - C. & E. I. R. R.'s Solid Vestibuled Trains with Elegant Dining Service.

TAKE THE "NASHVILLE & CHICAGO LIMITED."

THE EVANSVILLE ROUTE FOR CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, AND ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES IN THE WEST, NORTH AND NORTH-WEST WISCONSIN AND MICHIGAN SUMMER RESORTS.

Double Daily Service to and from Atlanta and the South.

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CONTINUES TO SELL

Cheap Tickets to Eastern Cities

Norfolk	$ 6 00
Richmond	8 30
Washington	8 00
Baltimore	8 00
Philadelphia	10 80
New York	12 00
Boston	15 00

DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE.

402 leaves Atlanta 12 o'clock noon. Solid train to Washington. Night express leaves at 7:45 p. m. Solid trains to Norfolk, connecting with all steamers. Pullman buffet sleepers on all trains.

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B. A. NEWLAND, General Agent Passenger Depot, Atlanta, Ga.
W. L. FLOURNOY, Traveling Passenger Agent.
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THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
19 E. Cain St.,
FRENCH—GERMAN—SPANISH.
Director: L. Coche.

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S Business College AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND.
The best and cheapest Business College in America. Time short. Instruction thorough. 4 Penmen. Big demand for graduates. Catalogue free.
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Figure and Landscape Painting

LESSONS

JAMES P. FIELD,
68 Whitehall St. Atlanta, Ga.
Southern Art School.

If you want Wedding or Holiday Presents

IN PRETTY CHINA

—GO TO—

LYCETT'S. 83½ Whitehall Street.

Lessons in China and Oil Painting. Art Materials for sale. White China for Decoration a specialty.

WILL CLOSE HIS OFFICE - -
June 1st to September 15th.

DR. J. HARVEY MOORE,

SPECIALIST.

Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose,

No. 204 KISER BUILDING,
ATLANTA, GA.

Hours: Daily 9 to 1 except Sundays.

18 Years a Sufferer.

Dr. Radway & Co., New York, August 12, 1894.—I have been suffering from dyspepsia for over 18 years and have had several doctors, but without good result. I tried Dr. ——'s Pills to the extent of ten boxes, but my sickness grew worse instead of better, and I became so that I had only to see my food before me and I had enough and could eat nothing. But now I have been taking your Radway Pills and I must express my thanks to you. They have cured me and I am all right again so that I can enjoy eating and drinking. Yours respectfully,

JOHN REGEN,
147 Sumpter St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. Radway & Co., New York—It gives me great pleasure to voluntarily state that your Pills are much superior to others I have tried. Being greatly troubled with headache and costiveness, I find that they give me instant relief, which other Pills could not do. PETER KIEFER,
2530 North Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Radway's Pills

Cure all Disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Dizziness, Costiveness, Piles, Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation and all Disorders of the Liver. 25 cents per box. At druggists or by mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., Lock Box 365, New York, for "Book of Advice."

imperial cocktails.

whisky
vermouth
holland gin
manhattan

the very finest—prepared by us from the recipes of renowned barmen—in all sizes bottles—quarts, pints, half-pints—just the thing for good saloons—write us for prices and agencies—

bluthenthal & bickart. "b.&b."

big whisky house,

marietta and forsyth sts. phone, 378.

all kinds of fine whiskies.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent **FREE.** B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

IF YOU

Have weak back, pain in the side or under the shoulder, inflammation of the kidneys, catarrh of the bladder, brick dust deposit, suppression of urine, or any trouble peculiar to the kidneys, bladder or other portions of the urinary tract, you will

SUFFER

Pain and distress, and drag out a miserable existence, going from bad to worse, unless you obtain relief. For all above troubles

Stuart's Gin and Buchu

Is a medicine of known value. Unlike some remedies, a dozen bottles is not taken to decide the question of benefit.

Atlanta, Ga.—My wife has been a great sufferer from kidney troubles for many years. At times she has been "housed up," suffering acute pain in side and back. She obtained no relief from treatment, until she took STUART'S GIN AND BUCHU.

I consider it the best medicine in the world. R. CATLEY,
With Frank E. Block.

Sold by all druggists.

DO YOU WANT

Your House Painted?

Let us know and we will make you very low prices for first-class work.

F. J. COOLEDGE & BRO.,

PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS.

WHO IS DOING THE GROCERY BUSINESS OF ATLANTA?

HOYT!

AND WHY?

Because he is buying and selling for cash larger quantities of fresh, seasonable groceries than any retail house in the state. You can buy all of your eatables, fresh and good, at strictly wholesale prices at Hoyt's, 90 Whitehall.

We quote below only a few of our prices.

10 bars best laundry soap.. .. .. .. 25c
Nudavene oat flakes, 2-lb p'kges 10c
Good, mixed teas, per lb. 30c
Sweet sugar cured hams, per lb.. .. .. 11 1-2c
Old-fashion N. O. sugar cane sirup per gal... .. .. 50c
Sweet New York corn, per can.. . 10c
Two-lb. can Va. Tomatoes. . . . 05c
Arbuckle's coffee, per pound.. .. 23c
Levering's coffee, per lb.. . . . 23c
50 lbs Peachtree Flour, the very best. $1.10
Pure leaf lard, 10-lb can. . . . 95c
Three 3-lb. cans California pears 50c
Three 3-lb. cans California peaches 50c
Three 3-lb. cans California Apricots. 50c
Best N. Y. cream cheese, per lb.. 15c
Can best condensed milk.. . . . . 10c
Old-fashion Porto Rico molasses, per gal.. . . . . 30c
Our daily arrival of fresh Sweet Elgin Creamery Butter takes like hot cakes, but it is much better on hot cakes, and only per pound. 25c

Our prices are the lowest, our goods are the very best, and if you will call we will treat you right. We make a specialty of supplying hotels and boarding houses in the city and all over the state. W. R. HOYT,
Telephone 451. 90 Whitehall.

ARP FOUND A FRIEND

Who Helped Him to Get Out of His Financial Difficulties.

BILL'S PATCH OF LUSCIOUS BERRIES.

More Money in Raising Strawberries Than in Corn and Cotton—Arp to Write Up Florida Points.

Little things give moe pleasure in this sublunary life than big ones. That old nursery rhyme about "little drops of water, little grains of sand," tells a truth that everybody loves—"little deeds of kindness, little words of love." A good neighbor said to me today: "My wife's greatest pleasure seems to be in doing something for somebody, or giving something away. This morning she cut all the asparagus and I was anticipating a luxurious feast, when I saw her tie it up and send it off to a neighbor. 'What did you do that for,' said I; 'why didn't you have it for dinner?' 'Well,' said she, 'we have had it almost every day and Mrs. S. has not had any, and she is very fond of it, and I had rather give it to her than eat it myself.' My wife is always planning how she can do something for somebody. We are poor as Lazarus, but my wife will send something to somebody if it is only a collection of pretty flowers. Her religion is to give all the pleasure she can to our neighbors—to make somebody happy for a little while."

That is the most comforting pleasure I know of. Some philosopher said he had never saved anything except what he gave away that paid good interest, and it does. I have helped some people in my life. I have lifted them up out of despair, and the reaction has given me more comfort than anything else. I don't know whether it was interested or disinterested benevolence, but I do know that it has given me comfort every time I think of it. I had some good luck shortly after the war and the poor fellows who were on starvation were not far away. They are nearly all dead, but I love to think that I divided with them. Misery does not like to ask for help. Misery is the most reluctant thing on earth. Of course there are frauds and imposters, but most of the beggards are real. Beggars is a hard name. I saw a woman yesterday on Marietta street—the child in her arms was proof enough, and I dropped a quarter in her tumbler and went on. She had a sad, sweet face. Suppose she was a fraud, I had given but a mite and I know she needed it. Am I to stop and investigate the woman's conduct or necessities; am I to "cross over on the other side," as the Scriptures tell us of the people who would not help the unfortunate.

These panicky times are awful. My pen has ceased to pay my way, and knowing that I had lots of friends, I sought to bridge over the financial chasm and began to look about for a financial friend. They told me that Aalanta was full of money, but I must have a local indorser. Well, I have, I know, a thousand friends in Atlanta—a thousand good people who love me and I love them, but when it comes down to money I was not sure of ten—no, nor five. I tried a few and failed—they didn't indorse—they had sworn off.

"And what is friendship but a name,
A charm that lulls to sleep."

But I did find two out of a hundred thousand—two great, big-hearted friends who said: "Yes, I will indorse for you if I have it to pay myself—how much do you want?" "Only $200," said I, and I got the money and I was grateful. The truth is I was afraid to ask anybody, for "friendship is but a name—a charm that lulls to sleep."

But let me tell you something more about little things. Last summer I planted seven rows of strawberries from runners. That made ten rows old and young. I watered them in summer and mulched them with half-rotted oak leaves in the early fall. The patch is only 60x30 feet, and we have gathered forty gallons from it. We could have sold them at 10 cents a quart, I know, for they are very fine. They are not two inches in diameter, nor one inch, but they are fine. But we did not sell them. We sent them around to our good friends and that gave us more pleasure; and then we cooked them up into jam and will have something good for the winter. The raspberries will come next, and then the blackberries, and will now have lots of jam, for sugar is now the cheapest thing in this country.

Now 60x30 feet is only 1,800 square feet, and that is only one-twenty-fifth part of an acre—well, forty gallons are five bushels, and they are worth at least $2.50 bushel, and that is over three hundred dollars an acre. That beats cotton, or corn or anything else. Strawberries will pay at 5 cents a quart, for that is $1.60 a bushel. I take more comfort in picking the berries than anything, and our little grandchild loves to help me, and every big one she finds she holds it up and says: "Grandpa, here is a buster." I have made my own garden, and now we are luxuriating on green peas and Irish potatoes and snap beans, and don't care a darn about gold or silver. Carlisle's speech is a good one, and he may be right or he may be wrong, but what bothers me is that such noble men as Senator Daniel and Senator Morgan and Justice Jackson, of the supreme court, have spoken in favor of free coinage of silver, and great men have spoken against it and it keeps us common people in doubt as to what ought to be done. But as nothing can be done for two years, I don't care and am not going to bother myself about it. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." We poor folks will all perish to death before that time or the times will get better. We are still all out of jail, thank the good Lord for His mercies. When I see great and good men differing so widely on this financial question, I recall the scene when Randolph and Patrick Henry spoke at Charlottesville, Va., and the people could not decide between them, but took both of them on their shoulders and carried them around, saying: "These are Virginia's sons and they shall not separate us." Then let us all wait patiently for public opinion and reason to settle down and it will all come right in the long run.

B. W. Wrenn, of Savannah,
Wants me to go to Havana,
And write up the towns on the gulf coast,
And tell everything of which they can boast.

So I am going to Florida, for the gulf coast is my love and admiration. I will tell the truth and tote fair with the public. I shall write plain facts. I visited the exposition grounds yesterday and can say that the half had not been told me. It will be a grand affair and a wonderful success, and we will get back all our Chicago money, and capture the northern people and mingle them up with ours and have peace and good will once more.

BILL ARP.

All danger of drinking impure water is avoided by adding twenty drops of the genuine Angostura Bitters manufactured by Dr. Siegert & Sons. At all druggists.

FINE LIVERY.

The Finest Horses, Carriages, etc. Boarding Horses a Specialty.

W. O. Jones is now ready to furnish his customers with the finest livery and outfits to be had in the city. A specialty is that of boarding horses and the splendid care and attention given them. If you wish genuine satisfaction call on Jones, Nos. 33 and 35 South Forsyth street.

Postponed Until Monday, 27th,

11 a. m., the auction sale of two stores on South Pryor street, next to old police station, on account of rain. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

Keep the Baby Fat.

"CAVE SPRING, GA., May 21, 1894.

"My baby was a living skeleton. The doctors said he was dying of Marasmus, Indigestion, etc. The various foods I tried seemed to keep him alive, but did not strengthen or fatten him. At thirteen months old he weighed exactly what he did at birth—seven pounds. I began using "SCOTT'S EMULSION," sometimes putting a few drops in his bottle, then again feeding it with a spoon; then again by the absorption method of rubbing it into his body. The effect was marvelous. Baby began to stouten and fatten, and became a beautiful dimpled boy, a wonder to all. SCOTT'S EMULSION supplied the one thing needful.

"MRS. KENNON WILLIAMS."

Scott's Emulsion

is especially useful for sickly, delicate children when their other food fails to nourish them. It supplies in a concentrated, easily digestible form, just the nourishment they need to build them up and give them health and strength. It is Cod-liver Oil made palatable and easy to assimilate, combined with the Hypophosphites, both of which are most remarkable nutrients.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!

Scott & Bowne, New York. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

This Famous Remedy cures quickly, permanently all nervous diseases, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, **Lost Vitality,** nightly emissions, evil dreams, impotency and wasting diseases caused by **youthful errors or excesses.** Contains no opiates. **Is a nerve tonic and blood builder.** Makes the pale and puny strong and plump. Easily carried in vest pocket, **$1** per box; **6** for **$5.** By mail prepaid with a written guarantee to cure or money refunded. Write us, **free medical book,** sealed plain wrapper, with testimonials and financial references. No CHARGE FOR CONSULTATIONS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Sold by our agents, or address **Nerve Seed Co.,** Masonic Temple, **Chicago.** Sold in Atlanta, Ga., at Jacob's Pharmacy, No. 2 & 52 Marietta St., and by Elkin Watson Drug Co.

Dr. Hathaway & Co. Praised

These Famous Specialists Have Earned the Gratitude of Many Sufferers of Both Sexes.

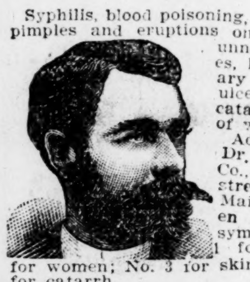
Skill and honesty are the watch words of Dr. Hathaway & Co., the celebrated specialists. These watchwords are the real secret of their ability to cure quickly disease which may have been deep-rooted, and which patients thought might be incurable. It is by adhering closely to the principles implied in these two words that Dr. Hathaway & Co. have earned the confidence of the public. They never promise more than they are able to perform, and they are able to perform much, indeed for suffering humanity. It is this rigid adherence to principle which has gained this firm the title of the leading specialists in delicate diseases peculiar to both men and women.

Dr. Hathaway & Co. employ a corps of skillful physicians who are peculiarly able to cope with these diseases by reason of special courses which they have pursued at leading medical colleges of which they are graduates, and then, too, they have chosen their life work in this particular field of medical practice. Each of the physicians has spent years in the study of the origin, nature, progress and best methods of curing skin, blood and nervous diseases.

Their observation has included many thousands of cases—many more than the average practitioner would ever meet with. Patients who have been cured by Dr. Hathaway & Co.—and they are legion—are loud in asserting that the methods employed are the safest, best and surest known. The methods are right up to date; no old fogyism tolerated. Consultation is free. If you will call on or write Dr. Hathaway & Co., they will be glad to give you their opinion of your case free of charge.

Specialties.

Syphilis, blood poisoning, nervous debility, pimples and eruptions on face, stricture, unnatural discharges, kidney and urinary difficulties, piles, ulcers, rheumatism, catarrh and diseases of womankind.



Address or call on Dr. Hathaway & Co., 22½ South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blank. No. 1 for men; No. 2 for women; No. 3 for skin diseases; No. 4 for catarrh.

Office hours: 9 to 12, 2 to 5 and 7 to 9; Sundays, 10 to 1.

FITS CURED

(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)

Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P.O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. TRADE MARK.

POSITIVELY CURED BY THESE LITTLE PILLS.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation. Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Beware of Imitations and Ask for CARTER'S and see you get C-A-R-T-E-R-'S.

FOR RENT

The rooms lately occupied by the Exposition Company. Will arrange to suit tenants. Apply Business Office Constitution.

Special Notice

From May 1st to November 1, 1895, the Pulaski house at Savannah, Ga., will make special rates at $2 and $2.50 per day, according to location of room. This hotel is first-class in every respect and its standard will be maintained.

CHARLES F. GRAHAM,
may 1—3m Proprietor.

THE ST. DENIS

Broadway and Eleventh St.,
Opposite Grace Church, . . . NEW YORK.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

Rooms $1 per day and upwards.

"There is an atmosphere of home comfort and hospitable treatment at the St. Denis which is rarely met with in a public house and which insensibly draws you there as often as you turn your face toward New York."

may 19 3m sun wed

Hotel Balmoral,

Lenox Avenue and 114th Street, New York City.

Location unsurpassed. Central Park within three blocks. Attractions of city and country combined. Very desirable suites, two to five rooms, with bath. Excellent table. Prices moderate. Send for circular. RODGERS & CO.

april 21—10t—sun, tue, thur.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BRIGHTWOOD HOUSE,

269 and 271 West 11th St.

NEW YORK CITY.

A southern family hotel for refined people; most convenient location; terms, $2 per day, $8 to $12 per week. Handsomer rooms, better table, and more real comfort than any $5 per day hotel in the city. Send postal for descriptive circular. J. E. Wood, owner and proprietor.

may 8 1-m

'GREENBRIER.

White Sulphur Springs

Opens June 15th.

Under entirely new management and greatest improvements in every department.

For pamphlets and further information apply to EUBANKS & GLOVER, Proprietors, White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County, W. V.

Water for sale by Elkin-Watson Drug Co., Atlanta. April 28-1m.

HOTEL CUMBERLAND,

Cumberland Island, Ga.

Summer Season Opens June 1st,

Finest sea beach in the south.

Fishing unexceled on the continent.

Street cars free to the beach.

Naphtha launch and fleet of rowboats.

Splendid livery appointments.

Ample accommmodations for 500 guests.

Grand Orchestra! Music morning and evening.

LEE T. SHACKELFORD,
Proprietor.

THE ARLINGTON,

GAINESVILLE, GA.

This popular hotel has been thoroughly renovated and improved.

The handsomest and best equipped hotel north of Atlanta in the state.

Gainesville offers many advantages as a health and pleasure resort. Special attractions for summer visitors.

A liberal management and most reasonable rates consistent with first-class accommodations.

WARREN H. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

OPENING OF PICNIC GROUNDS AT

PEARL SPRINGS, GA.

on the Atlanta and West Point railroad.

Dwellers in Atlanta are justly proud of their charming city, but there comes a time when to escape from the heat and noise it become a duty which is regarded with pleasure.

"WHERE SHALL WE GO?"

Is a question. The Atlanta and West Point railroad has recently improved the picnic grounds at Pearl Spring, and for excursion and picnic parties it offers more inducements than any other place in the state. An elegant new pavilion has been recently erected, boats have been provided and other improvements made. Gushing springs of the purest free-stone water, clear and refreshing, empty their limpid sweetness into the bosom of a beautiful lake of thirteen acres, in which fish of many varieties are to be found. Every breath of air impregnated with life and health is as pure and clear as the vaulted arch of cloudless skies. The rays of the summer sun are shorn of their power by the mammoth trees that have stood as grand old sentinels around this scene of beauty for centuries. It is an ideal place for a day's outing, and no charge is made for the use of the grounds.

The attention of Sunday school superintendents and others interested in picnic parties is called by the management of the Atlanta and West Point railroad to this attractive resort. Any one desiring to arrange for special trains or special coaches on Regular trains to Pearl Spring and return should call on or address JOHN A. GEE, General Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga. G. W. ALLEN, Traveling Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

The Summer Resort

OF THE SOUTH,

WARM SPRINGS, GA.

In the Pine mountains of Meriwether county, 1,200 feet above sea level, with the greatest bathing establishment in the country, comprising individual baths, separate swimming pools, 15x40 feet, for ladies and gentlemen, and a magnificent general swimming pool 50 feet wide by 150 feet long, all supplied with pure, clear water from the famous

WARM SPRINGS

which flow 1,400 gallons per minute. Temperature of water 90 degrees. Large, new hotel and comfortable cottages. On the Georgia Midland railroad, three hours from Atlanta; one and a half hours from Columbus. Telegraph and long distance telephone connection with Atlanta, Macon and Columbus.

Opens June 1st. Write for circulars and rates.

CHAS. L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

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BIG ADDITIONS

To our already large stock of Men's Suits just received. Bought at a big sacrifice they go to you the same way. Our line of Summer Furnishings was never so large or attractive. Colored Shirts, in negligee or stiff bosoms, Underwear, Neckwear, Straw Hats, everything in Men's and Boys' dressings.

HIRSCH BROS.,

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GET YOUR . . . BLANK BOOKS, LEDGERS, Journals, Cash Books, Binding, ELECTROTYPING, Etc., Etc., of

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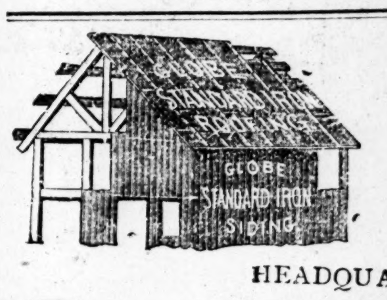
Consult them before placing your orders.



Wrought Iron Pipe

FITTINGS

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SUPPLIES!

Of every description for Cotton and Woolen Mills, Oil Mills, Saw and Planing Mills, Railroads, Quarries, Machine Shops, etc. Send for list of new and second-hand Machinery.

THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO.

ATLANTA, GA.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE

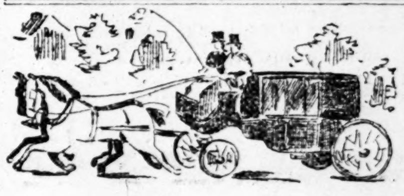
ATLANTA, GA.

FOR THE CURE OF LIQUOR, OPIUM, MORPHINE, COCAINE, TOBACCO and CIGARETTE HABITS.

Adopted by the United States Government.

For information address Keely Institute. Correspondence strictly confidential.

Edgewood Avenue and Ivy Street, ATLANTA, GA.



HARRISON & HERREN

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES!

Handsome carriages and trusty drivers always on hand.

37 and 39 Ivy Street. 'Phone 176.

After June 5th will be prepared to furnish a first-class Tallaho service.

True

Today's china selling is a revelation. Thought we did the business well last year—but that was simply judging by what other stores did. Then we set out to better our best; other comparisons being lost. There's never a doubt now-a-days as to the easy leadership in size of stock, style and in the genuine economy we've brought.

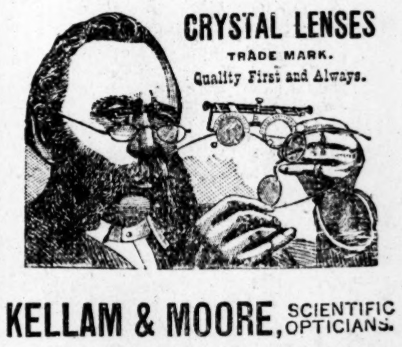
Refrigerators

The advertising about them may be tiresome. So many kinds, and each claims to be best.

"The Alaska."

Has proven its superiority. Hundreds of purchasers perfectly satisfied add their testimony to convince any one who intends buying a Refrigerator. Full line now.

DOBBS, WEY & CO.
61 Peachtree St.



KELLAM & MOORE, SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS.

The oldest lens-grinders in the state. Retail salesroom, 40 Marietta street.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

PETER LYNCH

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell streets, and branch store at 201 Peters street, in addition to his large and varied stock, is now receiving his usual supply of spring seeds, such as clover, orchard, blue and red top grass seeds, German millet, eastern-raised Irish potatoes, onion sets; all kinds of watermelon and cantaloupe seeds, and garden seeds of all kind; gardening tools and other hardware; guns and pistols, cartridges and ammunition of all kinds, and other varieties of goods, too numerous to mention here. He keeps up the old style. Whenever you fail to find anything, be sure and come to his place and you will be very apt to find it. All of the above varieties are to be found at his stores on Whitehall and Peters streets.

The usual supply of fine wines, ales, beers, porters, brandies, gins, rums and whiskies of the very best grade, for medicinal and beverage purposes are to be found at his Whitehall street store.

A perfect variety store at each place. All orders, accompanied with the cash, filled promptly and at reasonable prices. On hand a good lot of arctic and rubber overshoes and rubber boots for the cold and bad weather. Terms cash.

Just received, 600 pounds fresh and genuine codfish.

Dr. J. A. Childs. Dr. W. L. Champion.

DRS. CHILDS & CHAMPION,

Genito-urinary and rectal diseases. Rooms 201 and 202 Fitten Building, Atlanta, Ga.

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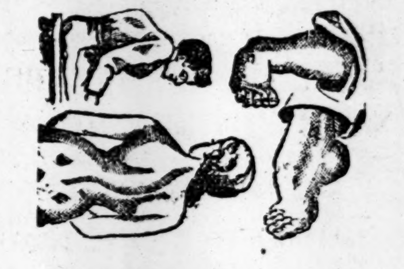

NATIONAL

Surgical Institute

72 South Pryor Street,

ATLANTA .... GEORGIA.

Established 1874.

Since February, 1874, this institution has been actively and continuously engaged in the treatment of chronic diseases and deformities, and its work has been done so quietly and so free from parade and laudation that very few, except those cured, know of the varied and splendid facilities employed and the wonderful results secured. The methods employed embrace manual and mechanical massage, thermal and vacuum treatment, vibratory and oscillating motions, Turkish, Russian, thermal, needle and electric baths; Swedish movements, static, faradic and galvanic electricity, the application of the kneading, rubbing and brushing appliances, physical culture, etc., etc. Indeed the best and most successful facilities known to hygienists are employed as well as many new mechanical devices peculiar to this institute alone.

Among the affections cured may be mentioned; Uterine derangements, prolapsus or falling of the womb, leucorrhoea, painful, frequent, profuse, scanty and irregular menstruation, ulceration and laceration of the womb, diseased ovaries, dyspepsia, constipation, general nervous debility, affections of the kidneys, liver and bladder, neurasthenia, nervous prostration, "that tired feeling," insomnia, malnutrition and assimilation and all the train of evils brought on by overwork, dissipation and excesses.

A cordial invitation is extended by the proprietors to all who may feel interested to call at the institute and see what is being done for the cure of diseases and deformities.